

USN FORKLIFT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which form corresponds to the Collateral inventory?

- A. NAVFAC 11240/2
- B. NAVSUP 538
- C. CB-60
- D. NAVFAC 11260/4

2. Which item is classified as tactical collateral equipage?

- A. Bows and side racks
- B. Spare tire and rim
- C. Hoses for pumps
- D. Jack and lug wrench

3. To ensure load stability during transport, how should you place a pallet on the forks?

- A. Place pallet squarely on the forks, centered between forks, with forks fully under; keep load level and evenly distributed; avoid overhang
- B. Place the pallet diagonally across the forks
- C. Center the pallet but only partially slide under forks
- D. Lift the pallet while it rests on top of the forks

4. Which statement describes LMI?

- A. Level Measurement Indicator
- B. Load Monitoring Instrument
- C. Load Moment Indicator
- D. Lift Moment Indicator

5. Which description corresponds to NAVFAC 11260/2?

- A. NAVFAC 11260/2
- B. Construction equipment operators lic. (Heavy lic.)
- C. OF-346
- D. SF-91

- 6. Which item is listed under component collateral equipage?**
- A. Hoses for pumps
 - B. Spare tire and rim
 - C. Bows and side racks
 - D. Jack and lug wrench
- 7. What should you do if you notice a charging battery producing heat or swelling?**
- A. Continue charging until it completes.
 - B. Move the battery to a well-ventilated area and continue charging.
 - C. Stop charging immediately, evacuate area if fumes, isolate battery, report to supervisor, ventilate; do not continue.
 - D. Ignore any signs and keep using it.
- 8. Dispatchers brief forklift operators on which important safety items?**
- A. Weight limits, clearances, and traffic hazards
 - B. Company picnic schedule
 - C. Marketing goals
 - D. Software upgrade path
- 9. What is the load center of a forklift, and how does it affect the rated capacity on the nameplate?**
- A. It is the vertical distance from the face of the forks to the load's center of gravity used in the nameplate rating.
 - B. The load center is the horizontal distance from the face of the forks to the load's center of gravity used in the nameplate rating; capacity decreases as the load center increases beyond the rated center.
 - C. It is the distance the forklift can lift without tipping.
 - D. It is the width of the load.
- 10. Collateral equipment types are categorized as which two groups?**
- A. Hoses for pumps
 - B. Bits for augers
 - C. Component and tactical
 - D. Component collateral equipage

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form corresponds to the Collateral inventory?

- A. NAVFAC 11240/2
- B. NAVSUP 538
- C. CB-60**
- D. NAVFAC 11260/4

Collateral inventory requires a dedicated record to track items pledged as security, including details like description, serial/asset number, quantity, location, custodian, and condition. The CB-60 form is the Navy/DoD designation for listing each collateral item, providing a clear, auditable record of what is being held as collateral and where it is. This focused approach helps ensure accountability and makes audits and verification straightforward. Other forms are used for different purposes—requisitioning, receiving, or general property records—so they don't specifically serve the function of documenting collateral inventory.

2. Which item is classified as tactical collateral equipage?

- A. Bows and side racks**
- B. Spare tire and rim
- C. Hoses for pumps
- D. Jack and lug wrench

The key idea here is identifying items carried on a forklift that aren't needed for its basic operation but serve as extra gear to support tasks—this is collateral equipage, and "tactical" implies gear used to extend the vehicle's usefulness in the field or during work. Bows and side racks fit this role because they are attachments that expand storage and carrying capability on the forklift. They aren't required for lifting, steering, or powering the machine, but they provide practical utility for transporting extra equipment or supplies as part of the job. The other items are more about maintenance or basic vehicle support: a spare tire and rim are part of tire-change readiness, hoses for pumps support hydraulic or fluid operations, and a jack with a lug wrench are standard tools for tire changes. These are more integral to keeping the forklift operational or performing repairs, not collateral gear carried for additional tasks. So, the best choice is the bows and side racks because they represent nonessential, auxiliary gear that enhances what you can carry, i.e., tactical collateral equipage.

3. To ensure load stability during transport, how should you place a pallet on the forks?

- A. Place pallet squarely on the forks, centered between forks, with forks fully under; keep load level and evenly distributed; avoid overhang**
- B. Place the pallet diagonally across the forks
- C. Center the pallet but only partially slide under forks
- D. Lift the pallet while it rests on top of the forks

A stable load starts with seating the pallet squarely on the forks so the forks are fully under the pallet and the load sits level. Centering the pallet between the forks keeps the weight evenly distributed, which helps prevent tipping or shifting as you move or brake. Avoid overhang because any portion extending beyond the forks can act like a lever, making the load unstable and more likely to snag on obstacles or upset the forklift's balance. A diagonal placement, partial insertion, or resting the pallet on top of the forks all reduce the base of support and increase the risk of the load shifting or slipping during transport.

4. Which statement describes LMI?

- A. Level Measurement Indicator
- B. Load Monitoring Instrument**
- C. Load Moment Indicator
- D. Lift Moment Indicator

LMI is about a safety feature that monitors the load moment to prevent tip-overs. On many counterbalance forklifts, the Load Moment Indicator continuously calculates the load's moment by combining the load's weight with its distance from the forklift's front axle. It uses the stability triangle concept (the wheelbase and the load's position relative to the vehicle) to determine if the load is within safe limits. If the moment approaches or exceeds the rated capacity, the LMI warns the operator and may automatically limit or stop lift or tilt actions to keep the truck from tipping. That's why the standard description is Load Moment Indicator. The other terms don't capture the same idea: level-related terms aren't what this device measures, and phrasing like Load Monitoring Instrument or Lift Moment Indicator doesn't reflect the specific load moment calculation that keeps the forklift stable.

5. Which description corresponds to NAVFAC 11260/2?

- A. NAVFAC 11260/2
- B. Construction equipment operators lic. (Heavy lic.)**
- C. OF-346
- D. SF-91

The key idea is that NAVFAC 11260/2 is about a construction equipment operator license, specifically the heavy license. In Navy Facilities Engineering Command contexts, this form is used to verify that a worker is licensed to operate heavy machinery, which is essential for safety and compliance on construction projects. The heavy license designation means authorization to operate heavy equipment such as cranes, backhoes, bulldozers, and similar machines, which require formal licensing beyond a standard driver's license. The other options refer to different government forms used for unrelated purposes, like employment background paperwork or driving records, and do not describe this NAVFAC form. So, the description that matches NAVFAC 11260/2 is the construction equipment operators license (Heavy lic.).

6. Which item is listed under component collateral equipage?

- A. Hoses for pumps
- B. Spare tire and rim**
- C. Bows and side racks
- D. Jack and lug wrench

Collateral equipage means items that are carried with the forklift to support operation or maintenance, but aren't part of the normal driving or lifting function. A spare tire and rim fits this idea because it's a backup spare kept on board in case of a tire failure, allowing you to continue working without waiting for a tow or extra parts. Hoses for pumps are part of the pumping system itself, so they're considered component equipment. Bows and side racks are attachments used for specific loads, not backup or maintenance items. A jack and lug wrench are maintenance tools, typically listed with the toolkit rather than as collateral equipage.

7. What should you do if you notice a charging battery producing heat or swelling?

- A. Continue charging until it completes.
- B. Move the battery to a well-ventilated area and continue charging.
- C. Stop charging immediately, evacuate area if fumes, isolate battery, report to supervisor, ventilate; do not continue.**
- D. Ignore any signs and keep using it.

When a battery that's charging gets hot or starts to swell, that's a sign of a fault with serious fire or gas risks. The safest move is to stop charging immediately. If there are fumes, evacuate the area. Isolate the battery to prevent accidental handling, ventilate the space to disperse any gases, and report the situation to a supervisor so the battery can be moved to a safe area or replaced. Do not continue charging or use the battery in this condition. Continuing to charge or ignoring the signs dramatically increases the risk of fire, explosion, or exposure to hazardous gases.

8. Dispatchers brief forklift operators on which important safety items?

- A. Weight limits, clearances, and traffic hazards**
- B. Company picnic schedule
- C. Marketing goals
- D. Software upgrade path

Discussions with dispatchers about safety items meant for forklift operators focus on practical on-the-job risks. The most important things to cover are the load's weight limits, the space around the forklift, and how people and vehicles move through the area. Understanding weight limits keeps loads within what the forklift is designed to carry, which prevents tipping and load instability that can injure the operator or bystanders. Knowing clearances helps operators avoid striking doors, overhead obstructions, racks, or other equipment, which protects both people and property. Addressing traffic hazards equips operators to navigate aisles, intersections, and pedestrian zones safely—reducing collisions, blind-spot incidents, and speed-related mishaps. These items directly reduce the kinds of hazards most common in forklift work and safety-critical in daily operations. Other topics like social events, marketing plans, or software changes don't address on-the-ground safety risks and aren't part of the essential safety briefing for forklift use.

9. What is the load center of a forklift, and how does it affect the rated capacity on the nameplate?

- A. It is the vertical distance from the face of the forks to the load's center of gravity used in the nameplate rating.
- B. The load center is the horizontal distance from the face of the forks to the load's center of gravity used in the nameplate rating; capacity decreases as the load center increases beyond the rated center.**
- C. It is the distance the forklift can lift without tipping.
- D. It is the width of the load.

The load center is the horizontal distance from the face of the forks to the load's center of gravity. This distance matters because the nameplate rating is calculated for a specific load center. When the load's center of gravity sits farther from the forks, the tipping moment around the forklift increases, so the allowable weight must be reduced to keep the machine stable. That's why the rated capacity on the nameplate is given for a standard load center, and the chart will show lower capacities as the load center moves farther away. If the load center is closer than the rated distance, you're effectively within a tighter lever arm, but you still rely on the nameplate and capacity chart to know the safe limit for that exact center. The other options describe vertical distance, how high the fork can lift, or the width of the load, none of which define the load center or its impact on capacity.

10. Collateral equipment types are categorized as which two groups?

- A. Hoses for pumps
- B. Bits for augers
- C. Component and tactical**
- D. Component collateral equipage

Two groups: component and tactical. Collateral equipment refers to items that accompany the main gear to support its use. Separating them this way helps with maintenance and inventory: components are the essential parts that make up the equipment itself, while tactical collateral equipment covers the tools and accessories used in the field to support operation and task-specific needs.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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