

Stand-Up Reach Truck - Knowledge Check

29 CFR 1910.178(l)

Employee: _____ Date: _____

1. A stand-up reach truck operator should keep body parts:

- ☐ A. Inside the protected operator compartment
- ☐ B. Outside the truck for better visibility
- ☐ C. Against rack uprights
- ☐ D. On the load backrest

2. High stacking should be done with the truck:

- ☐ A. Stopped and squared to the rack
- ☐ B. Moving through the aisle
- ☐ C. Turning sharply
- ☐ D. On a slope

3. Traveling with a high elevated load:

- ☐ A. Increases instability and should be avoided
- ☐ B. Improves stability
- ☐ C. Is required in narrow aisles
- ☐ D. Eliminates blind spots

4. Before placing a pallet high in racking, verify:

- ☐ A. Pallet/rack condition and truck capacity at height
- ☐ B. Only the pallet label
- ☐ C. Only battery charge
- ☐ D. Only the aisle number

5. A narrow aisle requires extra attention to:

- ☐ A. Rack clearance, pedestrians and end-of-aisle traffic
- ☐ B. Open-road speed
- ☐ C. Trailer tire pressure
- ☐ D. Outdoor weather only

6. Reach mechanism defects should result in:

- ☐ A. Truck removal from service until safe
- ☐ B. Slower operation only
- ☐ C. Higher travel height
- ☐ D. Use by experienced operators only

7. Sudden steering with an elevated load:

- ☐ A. Can destabilize the truck
- ☐ B. Improves steering response
- ☐ C. Increases capacity
- ☐ D. Is recommended

8. Operator stance should follow:

- ☐ A. Manufacturer design and employer training
- ☐ B. Personal preference only
- ☐ C. The same stance as a sit-down truck
- ☐ D. No specific guidance

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9. Rack damage should be:

- A. Reported and controlled per site procedure
- B. Ignored if the pallet fits
- C. Covered with paint
- D. Used only for light loads

10. This course alone authorizes reach-truck operation.

- A. False
- B. True

Equipment-specific formal instruction. Practical training and workplace evaluation on the reach truck are required.