

Sit-Down Counterbalance Forklift - Knowledge Check

29 CFR 1910.178(l)

Employee: _____ Date: _____

1. Rear-wheel steering means the operator must watch for:

- ☐ A. Tail swing
- ☐ B. Front axle lockup
- ☐ C. Automatic braking
- ☐ D. Fork spread only

2. A loaded counterbalance forklift should normally travel with the load:

- ☐ A. Low and stable
- ☐ B. Raised above eye level
- ☐ C. Fully tilted forward
- ☐ D. Resting on the floor

3. During a tip-over in a seated sit-down forklift, the operator should generally:

- ☐ A. Stay in the compartment and brace rather than jump
- ☐ B. Jump clear immediately
- ☐ C. Remove the seat belt
- ☐ D. Stand up on the seat

4. Before lifting a load, the operator should check:

- ☐ A. Capacity, load stability and fork engagement
- ☐ B. Only the destination height
- ☐ C. Only the clock
- ☐ D. Only tire pressure

5. Fast turns increase:

- ☐ A. Tip-over risk
- ☐ B. Rated capacity
- ☐ C. Fork strength
- ☐ D. Visibility

6. When parking unattended, forks should be:

- ☐ A. Fully lowered
- ☐ B. Raised to eye level
- ☐ C. Left in the rack
- ☐ D. Tilted forward in the aisle

7. A dock plate should be entered only after:

- ☐ A. Its placement/capacity and trailer condition/restraint are verified
- ☐ B. The horn is disabled
- ☐ C. The load is raised
- ☐ D. A pedestrian waves

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8. An attachment can:

- A. Change truck capacity and operating characteristics
- B. Never affect capacity
- C. Eliminate the need for training
- D. Allow overloading

9. Tail swing is most important near:

- A. Racks, columns, doorways and pedestrians
- B. Open parking lots only
- C. Battery chargers only
- D. Empty aisles only

10. This course replaces practical evaluation on the actual truck.

- A. False
- B. True

Equipment-specific formal instruction. Hands-on training and workplace evaluation on the actual truck type are required.