EICA MOBILE CRANE & DIGGER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What describes a qualified electrical worker?

A. Someone who can operate machinery

B. Someone who can distinguish live parts and understand minimum approach distances

C. Someone with a college degree in engineering

D. Someone who has years of experience

2. When setting up a crane on a job site, who is responsible for ground preparations such as slope and compaction?

A. The crane operator

B. The controlling entity

C. The site supervisor

D. The equipment manufacturer

3. According to OSHA standards, when are you considered an "Operator in Training"?

A. After completing a safety course

B. Until you have been certified, evaluated, and qualified

C. After logging a minimum number of hours

D. Until you pass a written exam

4. What are considered safety devices according to the OSHA crane standard?

A. Load moment indicator, anti two-block, boom angle indicator, check valve on outriggers

B. Crane level indicator, boom stops, jib stops, horn

C. Limit switches, emergency stop, backup alarm, block height indicator

D. Load weighing device, boom length indicator, outriggers, travel alarm

5. How much area is needed for 45,000 pounds to create only 20 PSI?

A. 250 square inches

B. 1,000 square inches

C. 2,250 square inches

D. 3,500 square inches

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6. What should be done when working closer than 10 feet on a 12 KV line?

A. Limit the number of workers in the area

B. De-energize and ground the circuit

C. Wear special protective gear

D. Use insulators to safeguard personnel

7. When using a boom mounted personnel platform on a boom truck, where must the load line block or ball be when personnel are occupying the platform?

A. Above the load line

B. Removed from the load line

C. Below the load line

D. Attached to the platform

8. What is the recommended minimum clearance for the rear swing of a crane in a tight space?

A. 1 ft

B. 2 ft

C. 3 ft

D. 4 ft

9. Nylon web slings should not be used near which of the following?

A. Heat sources

B. Acids

C. Water

D. Oils

10. What is the design factor for rotation resistant wire rope?

A. 1 to 1

B. 3 to 1

C. 5 to 1

D. 10 to 1

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What describes a qualified electrical worker?

A. Someone who can operate machinery

B. Someone who can distinguish live parts and understand minimum approach distances

C. Someone with a college degree in engineering

D. Someone who has years of experience

A qualified electrical worker is someone who possesses the knowledge and skills necessary to work safely around electrical systems. This includes the ability to distinguish live parts and understand minimum approach distances to prevent electric shock and injuries. Recognizing live components is crucial for safety, as it helps the worker take necessary precautions when working on or near electrical systems. Similarly, understanding minimum approach distances aids in determining how close a person can safely work to energized parts, thereby ensuring compliance with safety regulations and standards. While having a college degree in engineering, operating machinery, or years of experience may contribute to a worker's overall competence, they do not inherently qualify a person to work safely with electricity as understanding live parts and minimum approach distances does. Knowledge of these critical safety practices is essential for any electrical worker to ensure their own safety and the safety of those around them.

2. When setting up a crane on a job site, who is responsible for ground preparations such as slope and compaction?

A. The crane operator

B. The controlling entity

C. The site supervisor

D. The equipment manufacturer

The responsibility for ground preparations, such as slope and compaction, typically falls on the controlling entity. This is because the controlling entity usually oversees the project, ensuring that the site is properly prepared and safe for crane operations. They coordinate various aspects of the project, including site conditions, and must ensure that the ground can adequately support the crane's weight and the loads it will lift. Ground preparations are critical for preventing accidents, ensuring stability, and maintaining safety standards on the job site. A proper assessment of soil conditions and necessary compaction minimizes risks such as crane tipping or collapse. By designating this responsibility to the controlling entity, the project maintains accountability and adherence to safety regulations. While crane operators, site supervisors, and equipment manufacturers play essential roles in the overall operation and safety of crane usage, they are not typically responsible for the initial ground preparations. The crane operator focuses on the operation of the equipment, the site supervisor manages the day-to-day site activities, and the equipment manufacturer ensures the machinery meets required specifications but does not handle site preparation directly.

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3. According to OSHA standards, when are you considered an "Operator in Training"?

A. After completing a safety course

B. Until you have been certified, evaluated, and qualified

C. After logging a minimum number of hours

D. Until you pass a written exam

Being considered an "Operator in Training" under OSHA standards emphasizes the importance of obtaining proper certification, evaluation, and qualification before one is fully recognized as an operator. Until these steps are completed, an individual remains in training, which reflects the readiness and safety required for operating heavy machinery like mobile cranes and diggers. This approach ensures that operators possess the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties safely, thus protecting themselves and those around them. Training is a critical phase in developing competencies, but without the formal evaluation and certification process, an operator may lack essential qualifications, which could pose safety risks in the workplace. The other choices focus on aspects such as completing a safety course or logging hours, which, while important components of training, do not define the transition from training to certification. Simply passing a written exam does not encompass the comprehensive evaluation and practical skills assessment that certification entails. Thus, it is the combination of certification and evaluation that marks the end of the training phase.

4. What are considered safety devices according to the OSHA crane standard?

A. Load moment indicator, anti two-block, boom angle indicator, check valve on outriggers

B. Crane level indicator, boom stops, jib stops, horn

C. Limit switches, emergency stop, backup alarm, block height indicator

D. Load weighing device, boom length indicator, outriggers, travel alarm

Safety devices according to the OSHA crane standard are intended to protect both operators and workers in the vicinity of cranes, ensuring safe operation under various conditions. The selected choice includes devices crucial for maintaining safe crane operations. Crane level indicators help ensure the crane is set up on a stable base, which is vital for preventing tipping during operation. Boom stops and jib stops serve to limit the range of motion of the boom or jib, preventing overextension that could lead to accidents. A horn serves as an audible alert to notify those around the crane of its movements, adding another layer of safety by helping to prevent accidents. Each of these components fulfills specific roles in increasing operational safety and helping to avoid hazards associated with crane operations.

5. How much area is needed for 45,000 pounds to create only 20 PSI?

A. 250 square inches

B. 1,000 square inches

C. 2,250 square inches

D. 3,500 square inches

To determine how much area is needed for a load of 45,000 pounds to create only 20 PSI, we can use the relationship between pressure, force, and area. Pressure (in PSI) is defined as force (in pounds) divided by area (in square inches). The formula is: Pressure = Force / Area Rearranging this gives us: Area = Force / Pressure Plugging in the provided values: Area = 45,000 pounds / 20 PSI Calculating this gives: Area = 2,250 square inches Therefore, the correct answer is that 2,250 square inches are needed for 45,000 pounds to create only 20 PSI. This calculation illustrates how pressure is inversely proportional to area; as load increases while keeping the pressure constant, the area must also increase accordingly.

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6. What should be done when working closer than 10 feet on a 12 KV line?

A. Limit the number of workers in the area

B. De-energize and ground the circuit

C. Wear special protective gear

D. Use insulators to safeguard personnel

When working closer than 10 feet on a 12 KV line, the safest and most effective action to take is to de-energize and ground the circuit. This procedure eliminates the risk of electrical shock or arc flash by ensuring that the power is completely turned off, and grounding the circuit provides an additional layer of safety by directing any accidental surge of electrical energy to the ground. De-energizing the line not only protects the workers involved but also prevents any potential accidents or injuries that could arise from inadvertent contact with the live line. It is critical in high voltage scenarios to adhere to established safety protocols, including this step, to maintain a safe working environment. While limiting the number of workers, wearing special protective gear, and using insulators may provide some level of safety, they do not address the core issue of live electrical hazards as effectively as de-energizing and grounding the circuit does. Hence, de-energizing and grounding is the most appropriate and recommended action for working near high voltage lines.

7. When using a boom mounted personnel platform on a boom truck, where must the load line block or ball be when personnel are occupying the platform?

A. Above the load line

B. Removed from the load line

C. Below the load line

D. Attached to the platform

When personnel are occupying a boom mounted personnel platform, the load line block or ball must be removed from the load line. This is critical for safety reasons. If the load line block or ball is attached, there is a risk of it coming into contact with the platform or personnel, which could lead to serious accidents or injuries. By removing the load line block or ball, it eliminates the potential hazards associated with any unintended movement or descent of the load line while personnel are in the platform. This practice ensures that the personnel are working in a safer environment, free from the risks posed by a load that could shift unexpectedly. Additionally, it is important to follow regulations and guidelines which dictate that personnel platforms should be operated without any load line attachments, maintaining a clear separation from the operational load aspects of the crane. This not only enhances safety but also ensures compliance with the standards set for lifting personnel in work environments.

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8. What is the recommended minimum clearance for the rear swing of a crane in a tight space?

A. 1 ft

B. 2 ft

C. 3 ft

D. 4 ft

The recommended minimum clearance for the rear swing of a crane in a tight space is generally specified as 2 feet. This clearance is critical for ensuring safe operation, as it provides enough space to accommodate the swing radius of the crane's boom and any attached loads without the risk of collision with nearby obstacles. Having a 2-foot clearance allows operators to maneuver the crane safely, minimizing the risk of damage to the crane itself, surrounding structures, or personnel in the vicinity. Maintaining this distance is particularly important in confined areas where space is at a premium, as it allows the crane to operate efficiently while ensuring safety protocols are adhered to. By adhering to the standards for minimum clearance, operators can prevent accidents that may arise from unexpected movements or swings, reinforcing the importance of proper planning and risk assessment when operating heavy machinery in restricted environments.

9. Nylon web slings should not be used near which of the following?

A. Heat sources

B. Acids

C. Water

D. Oils

Nylon web slings are highly versatile and widely used in lifting applications due to their strength and durability. However, they have specific limitations regarding their exposure to certain substances. When it comes to acids, nylon is susceptible to degradation when exposed to them. Acids can weaken the fibers of the nylon, which compromises the sling's structural integrity and increases the risk of failure during lifting operations. The chemical reaction between the nylon and acid can lead to a reduction in the sling's load capacity, posing significant safety hazards. In contrast, nylon web slings can withstand other conditions, such as being near heat sources within certain limitations, contact with water (as they can handle moisture well but may absorb it), and even oils, although prolonged exposure to certain oils can affect their performance. However, the priority in terms of safety is to avoid using nylon web slings in environments where they may come into contact with acids to ensure the reliability and safety of lifting operations.

10. What is the design factor for rotation resistant wire rope?

A. 1 to 1

B. 3 to 1

C. 5 to 1

D. 10 to 1

The design factor for rotation resistant wire rope is set at five to one. This higher design factor accounts for the unique loading conditions and performance characteristics of rotation resistant wire ropes, which are specifically designed to limit torque and rotation. The five-to-one ratio provides a margin of safety that considers both the dynamic loads experienced during use and the potential for wear and fatigue over time. In practical terms, this means that the rope can safely handle up to five times the maximum intended load, ensuring reliability and safety during operations involving heavy lifting and complex maneuvers. This design factor is essential in construction and other industries where heavy equipment and lifting devices are employed, enabling operators to work confidently within the limits of the equipment.

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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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