RIGGER SAFETY TRAINING COURSE 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. **Referring to the rigger reference booklet, what would be the rated capacity of a 1-1/8 inch wire rope EIPS/IWRC mechanical splice two leg sling lifting at a 45 degree angle?**

   A. 28,000 pounds

   B. 40,000 pounds

   C. 31,000 pounds

   D. 34,000 pounds

2. **Minimum grade for alloy steel chain used for hoisting per ASME B30.9?**

   A. 70

   B. 80

   C. 60

   D. 90

3. **Which practice helps prevent accidental release of a shackle pin?**

   A. Cross-Thread The Pin For A Tighter Fit

   B. Ensure The Pin Is Fully Seated, Threads Clean, And Use A Keeper If Provided

   C. Leave The Pin Partially Loosened To Allow Quick Release

   D. Ignore Orientation Relative To Load Direction

4. **Failure to align the load's center of gravity with the hoisting point can lead to what outcome?**

   A. Reduced sling wear

   B. Increased balance and stability

   C. Load tipping or unexpected movement

   D. Longer sling life

5. **Fiber rope slings must be constructed using what type of rope?**

   A. Old fiber rope

   B. Used fiber rope

   C. New fiber rope

   D. Damaged fiber rope

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6. Which statement correctly distinguishes Working Load Limit (WLL) and Safe Working Load (SWL)?

A. WLL and SWL are interchangeable terms.

B. WLL is the maximum load a rigging product is intended to lift under normal conditions, while SWL is the safe load assigned to equipment.

C. WLL is the maximum load a rigging product can lift under any conditions.

D. WLL is the weight of the rigging hardware; SWL is the crane's maximum capacity.

7. Which items should be included in a pre-lift safety briefing with the crane operator?

A. Review weather conditions and site access.

B. Verify only the crane model and operator certification.

C. Review lift plan, CG, weight estimates, sling selections, anchor points, hand signals, communication plan, exclusion zones, and emergency procedures.

D. Confirm the color of the rigging slings.

8. What is the maximum width of an object that can be placed in the eye of a synthetic web sling?

A. 1/2 the length

B. Full length

C. 1/4 the length

D. 3/4 the length

9. Which term describes the maximum allowable load that a sling is designed to lift safely?

A. Maximum breaking strength

B. Rated capacity

C. Tensile limit

D. Yield strength

10. Referring to the rigger reference booklet, what is the capacity of a 4 inch grade 100 alloy chain three-leg sling lifting at a 45 degree angle?

A. 50,000 pounds

B. 74,900 pounds

C. 100,000 pounds

D. 60,000 pounds

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Referring to the rigger reference booklet, what would be the rated capacity of a 1-1/8 inch wire rope EIPS/IWRC mechanical splice two leg sling lifting at a 45 degree angle?

A. 28,000 pounds

B. 40,000 pounds

C. 31,000 pounds

D. 34,000 pounds

When you lift with a two-leg sling, each leg shares the load, and the angle between the legs from vertical changes how much load the sling can actually take. For a 1-1/8 inch wire rope with EIPS/IWRC and a mechanical splice, the working load limit per leg is about 24,000 pounds. At a 45-degree lift, the vertical support comes from both legs, but each leg must pull a bit harder to keep the load steady because the tension in each leg is W/(2 cos θ). Rewriting that, the total rated capacity becomes roughly W ≈ 2 × (per-leg WLL) × cos 45°. With cos 45° ≈ 0.707, that gives W ≈ 2 × 24,000 × 0.707 ≈ 34,000 pounds. So the rated capacity at a 45-degree angle for this setup is about 34,000 pounds, which is why that option is correct. At vertical (0 degrees) the capacity would be higher, and at larger angles it would drop further.

2. Minimum grade for alloy steel chain used for hoisting per ASME B30.9?

A. 70

B. 80

C. 60

D. 90

When selecting chain for overhead lifting, the grade tells you how strong and tough the chain will be under load. ASME B30.9 requires that alloy steel chain used for hoisting be at least Grade 80. This level provides the necessary tensile strength and ductility to handle the dynamic and shock loads encountered during lifting. Lower grades are used for other rigging purposes and do not meet the overhead lifting requirements. So, the minimum grade permitted for alloy chain used for hoisting is Grade 80.

3. Which practice helps prevent accidental release of a shackle pin?

A. Cross-Thread The Pin For A Tighter Fit

B. Ensure The Pin Is Fully Seated, Threads Clean, And Use A Keeper If Provided

C. Leave The Pin Partially Loosened To Allow Quick Release

D. Ignore Orientation Relative To Load Direction

Preventing accidental release of a shackle pin relies on three things working together: the pin must be fully seated, the threads must be clean, and a keeper should be used if one is provided. When the pin is fully seated, it sits solidly against the shackle ears and the load is carried through the intended contact points. This positions the pin so it isn't free to back out from movement or vibration. Clean threads are essential because dirt, corrosion, or damaged threads can hide a partial seating and prevent proper tightening. Clean threads allow the pin to engage fully and maintain the correct preload, reducing the chance of looseness over time. A keeper adds a physical lock to the arrangement, resisting rotation or loosening that can occur from vibration, shock, or changing loads. If a keeper is supplied, installing it as designed prevents the pin from backing out even under dynamic conditions. Why the other practices don't fit: attempting to force a tighter fit by cross-threading damages the threads and weakens the connection, which can fail under load. Leaving the pin partially loosened defeats the purpose of a secure connection and creates a gap for movement. Ignoring how the pin is oriented relative to the load can allow forces to drive the pin out or loosen it, especially if the load tends to rotate the pin or apply shear in a way that promotes loosening.

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4. Failure to align the load's center of gravity with the hoisting point can lead to what outcome?

A. Reduced sling wear

B. Increased balance and stability

C. Load tipping or unexpected movement

D. Longer sling life

When the load's center of gravity isn't aligned with the hoisting point, the lifting force doesn't pass through the weight's balance point. That creates a turning moment around the hook, causing the load to tilt toward the side of the offset and to move unpredictably. The farther the CG is from the hoist point, the larger the moment, increasing the risk of tipping, swinging, or shifting during the lift. Wind, friction, and improper rigging can amplify this effect, making control of the load unsafe. That's why this situation leads to load tipping or unexpected movement. It wouldn't improve sling wear or stability; in fact, misalignment typically makes control harder and increases wear and danger. To prevent this, riggers balance the load with proper sling placement, use spreaders to keep the load stable, and guide the load with taglines if needed so the CG remains aligned with the hoist line.

5. Fiber rope slings must be constructed using what type of rope?

A. Old fiber rope

B. Used fiber rope

C. New fiber rope

D. Damaged fiber rope

Using fresh, unused fiber rope ensures the sling has the full, rated strength with no hidden damage. New rope hasn't suffered wear, fraying, or internal damage that can weaken fibers or create weak spots that fail under load. In contrast, old, used, or damaged rope can look fine on the outside but may have hidden weaknesses that reduce strength or cause unexpected failure, making it unsafe for lifting. So, fiber rope slings are constructed with new fiber rope to ensure predictable performance and safety.

6. Which statement correctly distinguishes Working Load Limit (WLL) and Safe Working Load (SWL)?

A. WLL and SWL are interchangeable terms.

B. WLL is the maximum load a rigging product is intended to lift under normal conditions, while SWL is the safe load assigned to equipment.

C. WLL is the maximum load a rigging product can lift under any conditions.

D. WLL is the weight of the rigging hardware; SWL is the crane's maximum capacity.

WLL and SWL both describe the safe capacity of rigging gear, but they come from different naming traditions. The key idea is that the rating on a product is the maximum load it is designed and tested to lift safely when used as the manufacturer specifies (the defined usage conditions, including angles, wear, dynamic factors, etc.). SWL is the older term meaning the safe working load assigned to equipment, and in modern practice WLL often serves the same purpose, though terminology can vary by standard or region. The important takeaway is that these values represent safe limits under the defined use, not under every possible real-world condition.

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7. Which items should be included in a pre-lift safety briefing with the crane operator?

A. Review weather conditions and site access.

B. Verify only the crane model and operator certification.

C. Review lift plan, CG, weight estimates, sling selections, anchor points, hand signals, communication plan, exclusion zones, and emergency procedures.

D. Confirm the color of the rigging slings.

A thorough pre-lift briefing should align the team on exactly how the lift will be executed and controlled. It must cover the lift plan and critical load details so everyone knows what's being moved, where, and along which path. Including center of gravity and weight estimates helps confirm the crane and rigging are appropriate for the load and that stability is understood. Specifying sling selections and anchor points ensures the rigging method matches the load and that attachments are made to suitable points. A clear hand-signaling and communications plan prevents miscommunication between the crane operator, signal person, and riggers during the lift. Exclusion zones define where nonessential personnel must stay to stay out of harm's way, and emergency procedures outline actions if something goes wrong. Together, these elements create a complete safety framework for the operation. Options that focus only on weather or site access, or only on crane model and operator certification, or that concern cosmetic details like color of slings, miss critical safety information and do not provide the full, actionable plan needed for a safe lift.

8. What is the maximum width of an object that can be placed in the eye of a synthetic web sling?

A. 1/2 the length

B. Full length

C. 1/4 the length

D. 3/4 the length

In rigging practice, how wide a load can fit into the eye of a synthetic web sling is limited to protect the sling and ensure a stable, safe lift. The eye is designed to cradle a load up to about one-quarter of the sling's length. Keeping the load within this width helps the webbing sit evenly inside the eye, prevents edge squeeze or pinching that could damage the fibers, and maintains the sling's rated strength during lifting. If the object is wider than that, the webbing in the eye can flex and pinch, increasing wear, risk of damage, and load instability. The other options would exceed the eye's intended opening and are not safe because they force the sling beyond its designed capacity to cradle the load.

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9. Which term describes the maximum allowable load that a sling is designed to lift safely?

A. Maximum breaking strength

B. Rated capacity

C. Tensile limit

D. Yield strength

The safe lifting limit for a sling is its rated capacity. This value represents the maximum load the sling is designed to lift safely under standard conditions and includes a built-in safety factor to account for real-world factors like wear, damage, hitch configuration, and dynamic forces encountered during lifting. Why this is best: rated capacity is specifically chosen to keep the sling within its safe structural and elastic limits during normal use. It is the practical, approved limit engineers and standards specify for safe operation. The other terms describe material or failure properties rather than a ready-to-use safe load. Maximum breaking strength is how much load would cause the sling to rupture if pushed to destruction, which is far higher than what you should ever apply. Tensile limit and yield strength describe how the material behaves under stress (the point of permanent deformation or plastic flow), not a recommended lifting limit. In practice, you always use the rated capacity and adjust for factors like angle, number of legs, wear, and knots to maintain safety.

10. Referring to the rigger reference booklet, what is the capacity of a 4 inch grade 100 alloy chain three-leg sling lifting at a 45 degree angle?

A. 50,000 pounds

B. 74,900 pounds

C. 100,000 pounds

D. 60,000 pounds

Understanding how a multi-leg sling shares load is key. When you have a three-leg chain sling at an angle, the weight being lifted is shared among the legs, but each leg must be able to carry more tension than simply W divided by the number of legs because the legs are not vertical. The vertical support from each leg is the leg tension times the cosine of the angle from vertical. So the total load the sling can safely lift is determined by the sum of those vertical components: W = number of legs × leg tension × cos(angle). The chain's WLL sets the maximum allowable tension per leg, so the maximum safe load occurs when each leg is loaded to its WLL. For a 4 inch Grade 100 chain, the WLL per leg from the reference table is about 35,300 pounds. With three legs and an angle of 45 degrees from vertical, cos(45°) is 0.707. Multiply: 3 × 35,300 × 0.707 ≈ 74,900 pounds. That's why the capacity at this angle is around 74,900 pounds. If the angle changed, the cos factor would change the total accordingly, which is why the 45-degree value is specifically used here.

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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:

https://riggersafetytraining.examzify.com

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

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