

ADC Intermediate Rigging Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. Why is tagging and labeling rigging equipment important?**
 - A. For aesthetic purposes**
 - B. To identify equipment specifications and status**
 - C. To ensure quick assembly**
 - D. To comply with regulations**
- 2. Who should be consulted prior to loading or installing a pre-stressed beam?**
 - A. Site supervisor**
 - B. Safety officer**
 - C. Engineer**
 - D. Foreman**
- 3. What is a swivel in rigging?**
 - A. A device that locks slings in place**
 - B. A component that allows rotation between two parts to prevent twisting of the rigging system**
 - C. A type of knot used to secure the load**
 - D. A mechanism for lifting heavy loads more easily**
- 4. Which documented source provides information on the number of cantilevered sections of lattice boom that can be fitted before installing pendants?**
 - A. Safety manual**
 - B. Job safety analysis**
 - C. Boom sequence diagram**
 - D. Project schedule**
- 5. What is the purpose of a pre-lift meeting in rigging?**
 - A. Discuss safety protocols**
 - B. Plan the lift**
 - C. Ensure everyone understands their roles**
 - D. All of the above**

6. What is an essential consideration for accessing rigging tasks smoothly?

- A. Available workforce**
- B. Communications required**
- C. Safety certifications**
- D. Previous project experiences**

7. Where can a rigger find all the relative crane component weights?

- A. Operator manual**
- B. Manufacturer's specifications**
- C. Construction plans**
- D. Site safety guidelines**

8. Which document is NOT typically used for workplace safety information?

- A. SWIMS/JSA**
- B. Employee handbook**
- C. Australian standards**
- D. Codes of practice**

9. What is “side loading,” and why is it a concern?

- A. It exerts force horizontally and may cause equipment to fail**
- B. It refers to lifting loads at odd angles**
- C. It involves multiple cranes lifting simultaneously**
- D. It refers to excessive weight on a single point**

10. What type of rigging component can be used between two cranes sharing a load that cannot be lifted individually?

- A. Hook**
- B. Spreader beam / lifting beam**
- C. Chain hoist**
- D. Fixed pulley**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is tagging and labeling rigging equipment important?

- A. For aesthetic purposes**
- B. To identify equipment specifications and status**
- C. To ensure quick assembly**
- D. To comply with regulations**

Tagging and labeling rigging equipment is essential primarily because it helps to identify equipment specifications and status. Clear identification allows riggers and operators to quickly understand the capabilities, limitations, and operational status of each piece of equipment. This information is critical for ensuring safety and efficiency on the job site. When rigging equipment is properly tagged and labeled, it conveys important details such as load capacity, inspection dates, and any specific handling or usage instructions. This reduces the likelihood of using equipment improperly, which can lead to accidents or equipment failure. Additionally, proper identification aids in tracking maintenance schedules and ensuring that all equipment is in proper working condition before use. Overall, a clear system of tagging and labeling enhances safety and operational effectiveness, making it a vital practice in rigging operations.

2. Who should be consulted prior to loading or installing a pre-stressed beam?

- A. Site supervisor**
- B. Safety officer**
- C. Engineer**
- D. Foreman**

Consulting an engineer prior to loading or installing a pre-stressed beam is essential because they are responsible for ensuring that the design specifications and structural integrity meet safety standards. Engineers have the expertise to evaluate the load capacities, stress distributions, and potential impacts of environmental factors on the beam's performance. Their understanding of the materials and the forces at play is critical when working with pre-stressed elements, which are designed to bear specific loads while maintaining structural stability. In the context of a construction site, although other personnel such as the site supervisor, safety officer, and foreman play important roles in operations, their expertise does not equate to that of an engineer when it comes to the technical aspects of pre-stressed beams. The site supervisor oversees overall operations, the safety officer focuses on compliance with safety regulations, and the foreman manages day-to-day tasks and labor on the site. None of these roles replaces the need for an engineer's knowledge and input regarding load considerations and structural safety. Therefore, prioritizing communication with an engineer before proceeding with the installation or loading of pre-stressed beams is vital for ensuring compliance with structural design and safety protocols.

3. What is a swivel in rigging?

- A. A device that locks slings in place
- B. A component that allows rotation between two parts to prevent twisting of the rigging system**
- C. A type of knot used to secure the load
- D. A mechanism for lifting heavy loads more easily

In rigging, a swivel is a crucial component that allows for the rotational movement between two parts of a rigging system. This functionality is essential because it helps to prevent the twisting of slings or cables, which can occur during the lifting or moving of loads. When a load is lifted, various forces can create twisting motions; without a swivel, these forces can lead to tangling, stress on the rigging equipment, and potential failure of the system. The incorporation of a swivel ensures that the rigging remains organized and operates smoothly, allowing for safer and more efficient handling of loads. The other options describe different rigging components or techniques, but they do not capture the unique role of a swivel in maintaining the integrity and performance of the rigging system.

4. Which documented source provides information on the number of cantilevered sections of lattice boom that can be fitted before installing pendants?

- A. Safety manual
- B. Job safety analysis
- C. Boom sequence diagram**
- D. Project schedule

The boom sequence diagram is the documented source that provides detailed information about the configuration and assembly of the lattice boom, including the number of cantilevered sections that can be safely fitted before the installation of pendants. This diagram is critical for understanding the structural integrity and load distribution as various sections of the boom are added. Using this diagram, riggers can visualize the sequence of assembly, ensuring that they adhere to the required safety protocols while preventing excessive cantilevering that could lead to instability. It serves as a key reference during rigging operations, helping to maintain safety standards and proper lifting procedures. Other sources, such as the safety manual or job safety analysis, focus more on safety practices and risk assessments rather than specific technical configurations of equipment. The project schedule primarily outlines timelines and does not provide the necessary technical detail on boom assembly or pendant installation. Therefore, the boom sequence diagram is the most relevant and accurate document for understanding how many cantilevered sections of lattice boom are permissible before pendants are installed.

5. What is the purpose of a pre-lift meeting in rigging?

- A. Discuss safety protocols
- B. Plan the lift
- C. Ensure everyone understands their roles
- D. All of the above**

The purpose of a pre-lift meeting in rigging is multifaceted, encompassing various crucial aspects that enhance the safety and efficiency of the operation. This meeting is a vital step in preparing for a lift, as it serves to discuss safety protocols, plan the lift, and ensure that all personnel involved clearly understand their roles. Discussing safety protocols is imperative as it helps to mitigate risks and establish guidelines that everyone must follow, promoting a culture of safety among the crew. Considering the potential hazards associated with lifting operations, ensuring everyone understands these safety measures is vital to prevent accidents. Planning the lift involves detailing the procedure to be followed, which includes selecting appropriate equipment, determining the best lift method, and establishing communication protocols. This planning phase is essential to anticipate any challenges and to agree on the steps needed to complete the lift successfully. Additionally, ensuring that everyone understands their roles fosters teamwork and coordination, which are critical during the operation. When each team member is aware of their responsibilities, it reduces the likelihood of misunderstandings that could lead to errors or accidents. Thus, the comprehensive nature of a pre-lift meeting addresses essential elements that are integral to a safe and efficient rigging operation, making the option encompassing all these components the most accurate answer.

6. What is an essential consideration for accessing rigging tasks smoothly?

- A. Available workforce
- B. Communications required**
- C. Safety certifications
- D. Previous project experiences

For effective rigging tasks, clear communication is crucial for ensuring that everyone involved understands their roles, responsibilities, and the sequence of operations. Good communication helps to minimize misunderstandings and misalignments, which could lead to accidents or inefficiencies during the rigging process. When all team members are on the same page, it allows for better coordination, especially in dynamic environments where tasks may change rapidly based on conditions or project needs. While factors such as available workforce, safety certifications, and previous project experiences are important in their own right, they do not directly address the immediate flow and execution of rigging tasks in the same way that effective communication does. Communication encompasses the sharing of critical information regarding the operational plan, safety protocols, and any adjustments that may need to be made, all of which are fundamental for smooth operations during rigging activities.

7. Where can a rigger find all the relative crane component weights?

- A. Operator manual**
- B. Manufacturer's specifications**
- C. Construction plans**
- D. Site safety guidelines**

The correct choice for locating all the relative crane component weights is the manufacturer's specifications. These specifications typically include detailed information about the crane, including the weights of different components such as the boom, counterweights, and other crucial parts. This information is critical for riggers to understand the load characteristics and to ensure safe and effective rigging practices. Manufacturer's specifications are created by the designers and engineers of the crane and include technical details that are not only specific to the crane model but also comply with safety standards and regulations. Having access to this information is essential for riggers to properly assess the crane's capabilities and limitations while planning lifts. While the operator manual may contain important operational guidelines, it generally does not provide comprehensive details about component weights. Construction plans may offer insight into the overall project requirements and layout but are unlikely to list specific weights of crane components. Site safety guidelines focus on maintaining a safe working environment and procedures, rather than detailed technical specifications. Therefore, for accurate and complete information regarding crane component weights, the manufacturer's specifications are the most reliable source.

8. Which document is NOT typically used for workplace safety information?

- A. SWIMS/JSA**
- B. Employee handbook**
- C. Australian standards**
- D. Codes of practice**

The employee handbook is generally not categorized as a workplace safety information document in the same way that the other options are. A typical employee handbook serves a broader purpose, providing information about company policies, procedures, employee benefits, and workplace culture. While it may contain some safety information, it is not specifically tailored to workplace safety practices. In contrast, SWIMS (Safe Work Instructions Management System) or JSA (Job Safety Analysis) are specifically focused on identifying hazards and assessing risks related to tasks. Australian standards provide guidelines and requirements for safe work practices, ensuring compliance with regulations. Codes of practice outline the expected standards of conduct and safety practices in specific industries. These documents serve as essential resources for promoting safety and are typically used to guide workplace safety protocols. Therefore, while an employee handbook is important for overall employee orientation and policy communication, it does not primarily serve as a dedicated source of safety information like the other options do.

9. What is “side loading,” and why is it a concern?

- A. It exerts force horizontally and may cause equipment to fail**
- B. It refers to lifting loads at odd angles**
- C. It involves multiple cranes lifting simultaneously**
- D. It refers to excessive weight on a single point**

Side loading refers to the application of horizontal forces on rigging equipment and the load being lifted. This condition occurs when a load is not being lifted directly vertically, which can lead to unexpected stress on the equipment and the rigging components. The concern with side loading is that it can result in significant mechanical failure of cranes, hoists, or other rigging gear, primarily due to the fact that these systems are designed to handle vertical loads. When equipment is loaded sideways, it can cause bending moments, torsion, and additional stresses that exceed the equipment's design limitations, potentially leading to catastrophic failure, dropped loads, or accidents on site. Therefore, understanding and mitigating side loading is crucial for maintaining safety and integrity in lifting operations. Proper rigging techniques must ensure that loads are lifted straight up and down to minimize these risks.

10. What type of rigging component can be used between two cranes sharing a load that cannot be lifted individually?

- A. Hook**
- B. Spreader beam / lifting beam**
- C. Chain hoist**
- D. Fixed pulley**

The spreader beam or lifting beam is specifically designed to handle loads between multiple lifting points, distributing the weight evenly and minimizing stress on the load. When two cranes share a load that cannot be lifted by either crane individually, using a spreader beam facilitates balanced lifting by connecting the two cranes with a beam that ensures stability and control. This type of rigging component allows for optimized load distribution, enabling safer handling of bulky or awkwardly shaped objects. In contrast, other options like a hook, chain hoist, and fixed pulley are typically designed for single points of attachment or for lifting without the necessary capacity to distribute weight between two cranes effectively. A hook is merely a fastening device, while a chain hoist is meant for raising or lowering loads via a single point. Similarly, a fixed pulley changes the direction of force but does not aid in distributing the load across multiple lifting points. Thus, for the scenario where two cranes share a load, the spreader beam is the correct choice for safe and efficient rigging.

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://adcintermediaterigging.examzify.com>

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

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