

# EICA Mobile Crane & Digger Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. 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!**

## Questions

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- 1. Who should make recommendations for setting up a preventative maintenance program?**
  - A. Crane operator**
  - B. Crane manufacturer**
  - C. Site safety officer**
  - D. Government regulations**
  
- 2. According to OSHA, what is the maximum wind speed allowed for personnel platform lifts?**
  - A. 15 mph**
  - B. 20 mph**
  - C. 25 mph**
  - D. 30 mph**
  
- 3. When lifting a load, which hitch type provides the most stability?**
  - A. Vertical hitch**
  - B. Choker hitch**
  - C. Basket hitch**
  - D. Single point hitch**
  
- 4. What is required for the safe operation of cranes in relation to electrical hazards?**
  - A. A minimal operating distance**
  - B. Training on power line safety**
  - C. Grounding of equipment**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 5. When hoisting a load, what is crucial to check before starting?**
  - A. The crane's operational hours**
  - B. The load's weight and dimensions**
  - C. The weather conditions**
  - D. The availability of crew members**

- 6. Why is cribbing important during crane operations?**
- A. To increase efficiency**
  - B. To provide stability and support**
  - C. To reduce noise**
  - D. To enhance speed**
- 7. If a crane has been idle for more than 6 months, which type of inspections must be performed?**
- A. Frequent only**
  - B. Periodic only**
  - C. Frequent and periodic**
  - D. None**
- 8. What is the maximum number of broken wires permitted at a wire rope terminating fitting?**
- A. 0**
  - B. 1**
  - C. 2**
  - D. 3**
- 9. According to OSHA regulations, when must retraining be required?**
- A. After 6 months**
  - B. After 1 year**
  - C. Every 2 years**
  - D. Every 3 years**
- 10. What must be done when the capacity listings are no longer legible on a load chart?**
- A. Make a copy of existing charts**
  - B. Obtain new charts from the manufacturer**
  - C. Estimate the capacities based on similar models**
  - D. Use previous load records for reference**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Who should make recommendations for setting up a preventative maintenance program?**

- A. Crane operator
- B. Crane manufacturer**
- C. Site safety officer
- D. Government regulations

The crane manufacturer is best positioned to make recommendations for setting up a preventative maintenance program because they possess in-depth knowledge of the equipment's design, engineering, and operational requirements. Manufacturers typically have specific guidelines developed through extensive testing and operational feedback. They understand the critical components and systems of the crane and can highlight the maintenance needs that ensure safety and longevity of the equipment. By providing tailored maintenance schedules and procedures, manufacturers help operators maintain compliance with industry standards and best practices. Their recommendations often include routine checks, necessary repairs, and part replacements, ensuring that the equipment operates efficiently and safely throughout its service life. While other roles, such as crane operators or site safety officers, can contribute valuable insights based on their experiences, they typically lack the comprehensive technical expertise that manufacturers possess. Government regulations establish a framework for safety and operational standards but do not provide the detailed mechanical guidance necessary for a preventative maintenance program. Hence, the manufacturer's input is critical for effective maintenance planning.

**2. According to OSHA, what is the maximum wind speed allowed for personnel platform lifts?**

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph**
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

The maximum wind speed allowed for personnel platform lifts, according to OSHA regulations, is 20 miles per hour. This limit is set to ensure the safety of personnel working at height, as winds exceeding this speed can create unsafe conditions that may lead to loss of control or instability of the lift. The guideline reflects consideration of various factors, including the equipment's design limitations and the potential for unexpected gusts. Maintaining a wind speed limit helps prevent accidents and ensures that workers are operating in a secure environment, mitigating the risks associated with aerial work in windy conditions. Understanding these limits is crucial for anyone involved in the operation of lifts and similar equipment, as it emphasizes the importance of adhering to safety standards designed to protect workers in challenging environments.

**3. When lifting a load, which hitch type provides the most stability?**

- A. Vertical hitch**
- B. Choker hitch**
- C. Basket hitch**
- D. Single point hitch**

The basket hitch provides the most stability when lifting a load due to its design, which allows the load to be cradled within the sling. This means that it distributes the weight evenly across both sides of the sling, creating a balanced lift. As a result, the center of gravity is maintained, which minimizes the risk of the load tipping or swaying during the lifting process. In addition to offering balance, the basket hitch also features two attachment points to the crane or lifting device, which enhances stability even further compared to other hitch types. This configuration allows for a more secure hold on the load, making it highly effective for lifting wider and heavier items. Understanding the characteristics of different hitch types is crucial for ensuring the safety and effectiveness of lifting operations, as a stable load reduces the risk of accidents and equipment damage.

**4. What is required for the safe operation of cranes in relation to electrical hazards?**

- A. A minimal operating distance**
- B. Training on power line safety**
- C. Grounding of equipment**
- D. All of the above**

For the safe operation of cranes in relation to electrical hazards, it is essential to consider multiple factors that contribute to safety. Maintaining a minimal operating distance from power lines is critical because cranes can inadvertently make contact with overhead electrical hazards, which can pose serious risks, including electrocution. Establishing and adhering to this distance is a fundamental safety measure that protects operators and nearby personnel. Additionally, training on power line safety is paramount. Operators need to be informed about the dangers associated with working near electrical lines, including how to safely navigate these risks. This training typically covers the importance of awareness, recognizing hazards, and understanding emergency procedures. Lastly, grounding of equipment plays a significant role in electrical safety. Proper grounding helps to prevent any buildup of electrical charge and provides a pathway for unwanted current to safely dissipate into the ground, thereby reducing the risk of electrical shock or fire. All these elements—maintaining a minimal operating distance, receiving proper training on power line safety, and ensuring equipment is adequately grounded—are collectively necessary to create a comprehensive approach to electrical hazard safety in crane operations. This is why the correct answer encompasses all of the mentioned components. Together, they form a holistic strategy for mitigating electrical risks.

**5. When hoisting a load, what is crucial to check before starting?**

- A. The crane's operational hours**
- B. The load's weight and dimensions**
- C. The weather conditions**
- D. The availability of crew members**

Before hoisting a load with a crane, it is essential to check the load's weight and dimensions. This is crucial because knowing the weight ensures that the crane is not overloaded, which could compromise safety and lead to equipment failure or accidents. The dimensions are equally important, as they provide essential information on how the load's shape and size will impact its stability during hoisting and transport. Incorrect assumptions about these factors could lead to dangerous situations, including tipping or swinging of the load, thus preventing serious accidents. While operational hours, weather conditions, and crew availability might also be important factors in the overall operation and safety of mobile cranes, they do not directly impact the immediate and specific safety of the load being hoisted, making the assessment of the load's weight and dimensions the priority before beginning the lift.

**6. Why is cribbing important during crane operations?**

- A. To increase efficiency**
- B. To provide stability and support**
- C. To reduce noise**
- D. To enhance speed**

Cribbing plays a crucial role in crane operations primarily because it provides stability and support. When cranes are in operation, especially on uneven or soft ground, cribbing helps to distribute the load and prevent excessive settling or tipping. This ensures that the crane maintains a safe and secure position, which is essential for both the safety of the crew and the integrity of the load being lifted. Proper cribbing reduces the risk of accidents and the possibility of the crane overturning, which can lead to serious injuries or property damage. The effectiveness of cribbing is often enhanced by using materials that can withstand the weight of the crane and the loads being lifted, such as wooden blocks or steel cribbing systems. This aspect is vital because it not only stabilizes the crane but also absorbs shocks from lifting movements, further enhancing operational safety. Secure and well-placed cribbing can be the difference between a successful lift and a catastrophic failure, emphasizing its importance in crane operations.

**7. If a crane has been idle for more than 6 months, which type of inspections must be performed?**

- A. Frequent only**
- B. Periodic only**
- C. Frequent and periodic**
- D. None**

When a crane has been idle for more than 6 months, it is crucial to perform both frequent and periodic inspections to ensure its safety and operational readiness. Frequent inspections, which are typically routine checks conducted by the operator or personnel to identify any visible issues or concerns, are important to assess the crane's condition after a long period of inactivity. This might include checking for any damage, corrosion, or other potential hazards that could affect its performance. Periodic inspections, on the other hand, are more comprehensive evaluations that involve checking the crane's mechanical systems, load rating, and overall structural integrity. These inspections are mandated by safety regulations and guidelines to ensure that any hidden issues that may have developed during the idle period are identified and addressed. By conducting both types of inspections, you ensure that the crane is safe to operate, reducing the risk of accidents and mechanical failures that could pose a danger to operators and others on the worksite. This comprehensive approach underscores the importance of both frequent and periodic inspections following extended periods of inactivity.

**8. What is the maximum number of broken wires permitted at a wire rope terminating fitting?**

- A. 0**
- B. 1**
- C. 2**
- D. 3**

The maximum number of broken wires permitted at a wire rope terminating fitting is one. This guideline exists to ensure the safety and integrity of wire ropes used in applications like mobile cranes and other lifting equipment. Wire ropes are designed with multiple strands, and if too many wires are broken, the rope's tensile strength is compromised, significantly increasing the risk of failure. Having one broken wire may indicate wear and tear, and while it may not immediately compromise the rope's integrity, it serves as a warning sign that inspection and maintenance are necessary. If a fitting has more than one broken wire, it suggests that the rope is more severely damaged, requiring immediate attention or replacement to avoid potential hazards. By maintaining the guideline of one broken wire, safety standards are upheld, thus protecting both equipment and personnel during operations.

**9. According to OSHA regulations, when must retraining be required?**

- A. After 6 months**
- B. After 1 year**
- C. Every 2 years**
- D. Every 3 years**

Retraining is a critical component of maintaining safety and operational standards, particularly in environments regulated by OSHA. According to OSHA regulations, retraining is generally required at least once every 1 year. This annual check-in ensures that employees remain up to date with the latest safety practices, operational procedures, and any changes in regulations or technologies. The rationale behind this requirement is to reinforce the skills and knowledge necessary to perform tasks safely and effectively. Over time, employees may forget certain processes or become complacent, which can lead to an increased risk of accidents or mishaps. By mandating retraining annually, OSHA aims to mitigate these risks and promote a culture of continual learning and safety awareness in the workplace. This frequency supports heightened vigilance and reinforces the importance of compliance with safety practices. The other intervals mentioned do not align with OSHA's guidelines for retraining in this context. Retaining knowledge and skills through consistent, structured retraining is fundamental to not only ensuring employee safety but also aligning with best practices as outlined by OSHA.

**10. What must be done when the capacity listings are no longer legible on a load chart?**

- A. Make a copy of existing charts**
- B. Obtain new charts from the manufacturer**
- C. Estimate the capacities based on similar models**
- D. Use previous load records for reference**

When the capacity listings on a load chart are no longer legible, obtaining new charts from the manufacturer is the best course of action. This ensures that the information is accurate, up-to-date, and compliant with safety standards. Load charts contain critical information regarding the crane's capabilities, limits, and operational parameters, which can change based on various factors such as model, design, and updates in safety regulations. By securing new charts directly from the manufacturer, operators can trust that they are using reliable specifications, thus preventing potential overload scenarios, which could lead to accidents or equipment damage. Making a copy of the existing charts is not advisable since if the originals are illegible, copies would also be difficult to read and could perpetuate the same issues. Estimating capacities based on similar models lacks precision and can lead to miscalculations, risking safety as actual capacities may vary significantly. Using previous load records for reference may not provide relevant or accurate data, as those records could pertain to different conditions, loads, or crane configurations. Therefore, obtaining new charts is the only method that guarantees safety and operational efficiency.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://eicamobilecraneanddigger.examzify.com>**

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

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