

EICA MOBILE CRANE & DIGGER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Where is the best location to place the level when leveling a crane?**
 - A. On the ground
 - B. At the base of the outriggers
 - C. Upperworks
 - D. On the cab
- 2. What is the maximum throat opening for crane hooks as a percentage of its original size?**
 - A. 3%
 - B. 5%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 15%
- 3. If a person is in contact with a crane grounded to the system neutral while also in contact with an energized line, they would be exposed to:**
 - A. No fault potential
 - B. Low voltage potential
 - C. Full fault potential
 - D. Ground potential
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a type of load a crane can handle?**
 - A. Static load
 - B. Dynamic load
 - C. Variable load
 - D. Compressible load
- 5. In a pick and carry operation with a R/T crane, where do most manufacturers require the load and boom to be positioned?**
 - A. To the side
 - B. Over the front
 - C. Behind the crane
 - D. Over the rear

- 6. What is a critical consideration for the stability of a crane during load handling?**
- A. The size of the load only
 - B. The position of the load in relation to the outriggers
 - C. The experience of the operator only
 - D. The weight of the crane only
- 7. 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
- 8. What is the safety protocol for materials placed under overhead energized power lines?**
- A. Lift them cautiously
 - B. Keep them at ground level
 - C. Do not lift them by crane
 - D. Use a spotter
- 9. Which of the following actions is most critical during crane operation?**
- A. Monitoring lift angles
 - B. Checking for nearby obstacles
 - C. Ensuring team communication
 - D. Examining load weights
- 10. When working near a cellar wall, the crane's outrigger pads or tracks should be placed how far back?**
- A. 1 ft
 - B. At least as far back as the depth of the wall below ground
 - C. 2 ft
 - D. Even with the cellar wall

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where is the best location to place the level when leveling a crane?

- A. On the ground
- B. At the base of the outriggers
- C. Upperworks**
- D. On the cab

Placing the level on the upperworks of the crane is the most effective choice for leveling. This area provides the most accurate representation of the crane's operational position. The upperworks includes the rotating superstructure that supports the crane's boom, and leveling it ensures that the entire crane is balanced and aligned correctly, which is crucial for safe operation and lifting. When the level is positioned on the upperworks, it measures any tilt or slope directly related to the crane's working height and load position. This helps in adjusting the crane's outriggers as needed to achieve a stable, level setup before lifting any loads, thereby minimizing the risk of tipping or instability during operation. In contrast, placing the level on the ground does not account for the crane's height and can lead to improper leveling. Similarly, using the base of the outriggers may provide some indication of stability, but it does not reflect the necessary adjustments for the entirety of the crane's operational structure. The cab, while a critical component of the crane, is not an ideal location for leveling because it provides no direct feedback on the crane's balance relative to the load and the work surface.

2. What is the maximum throat opening for crane hooks as a percentage of its original size?

- A. 3%
- B. 5%**
- C. 10%
- D. 15%

The maximum throat opening for crane hooks is critical for ensuring safe lifting operations. A throat opening that exceeds certain limits can compromise the structural integrity of the hook, leading to potential failure during use. The standard maximum throat opening is typically set at 5% of the original size of the hook. This percentage is established to maintain a sufficient level of safety while allowing for minor wear and tear. Adhering to the 5% threshold helps ensure that the hook remains functional and capable of handling loads without risk. Exceeding this limit could create a hazardous situation where the hook may not properly secure the load, increasing the risk of accidents or equipment failure. It's important for operators and safety personnel to regularly inspect crane hooks and ensure that they are within this safety margin to maintain a safe working environment.

3. If a person is in contact with a crane grounded to the system neutral while also in contact with an energized line, they would be exposed to:

- A. No fault potential
- B. Low voltage potential
- C. Full fault potential**
- D. Ground potential

The scenario described involves a person being in contact with a crane that is grounded to the system neutral while simultaneously touching an energized line. In this case, the person would be exposed to full fault potential. When a crane is grounded, any fault that occurs can cause the grounding voltage to rise to the potential of the energized line. If the person is in contact with both the crane and an energized source, they effectively create a path for current to flow through their body. This situation makes them susceptible to the full voltage of the energized line. Understanding the implications of grounding in electrical systems is key. A grounded system means that the neutral point is connected to the earth, offering some level of protection against possible faults. However, if a fault occurs and a person is in contact with both the grounded crane and the energized line, they are subjected to the line's full voltage, which can be extremely dangerous. Safety protocols typically emphasize avoiding contact with both grounded and energized systems simultaneously to prevent severe electrical shocks or electrocution.

4. Which of the following is NOT a type of load a crane can handle?

- A. Static load
- B. Dynamic load
- C. Variable load
- D. Compressible load**

Cranes are designed to handle a variety of loads that can be categorized based on their characteristics. Static loads refer to weight that remains constant and does not change over time during lifting, such as a heavy object resting on the ground. Dynamic loads are those that involve movements or changes in weight distribution, like lifting a swinging load. Variable loads can change in magnitude or direction, often seen when working with materials that can shift due to being transported. Compressible load, on the other hand, is not a recognized category for crane loads. This term typically refers to materials that can change volume under pressure, which is not applicable to the types of loads a crane is designed to manage. Cranes are built to lift solid objects, and their mechanisms are not suited for handling loads that can be compressed, such as gases or certain granulated materials. Understanding these classifications helps in ensuring safe crane operation and selecting appropriate lifting techniques.

5. In a pick and carry operation with a R/T crane, where do most manufacturers require the load and boom to be positioned?

- A. To the side
- B. Over the front**
- C. Behind the crane
- D. Over the rear

In a pick and carry operation with a rough terrain (R/T) crane, positioning the load and boom over the front is crucial for several reasons. Primarily, positioning the load and boom over the front optimizes the stability of the crane during operation. When the load is centered over the front, it allows for better weight distribution, reducing the risk of tipping or losing balance. R/T cranes are often designed with a forward center of gravity in mind, making this setup essential for maintaining safe operations, especially on uneven terrain. Additionally, having the boom over the front facilitates better visibility for the operator regarding the load and the path ahead. This is important for ensuring that the crane can navigate effectively while transporting the load, as well as enhancing safety by allowing the operator to maintain awareness of their surroundings. Finally, most manufacturers' recommendations emphasize this positioning as a best practice to prevent accidents and ensure compliance with safety standards during pick and carry operations. Therefore, the correct positioning of the load and boom over the front plays a significant role in operational safety and efficiency.

6. What is a critical consideration for the stability of a crane during load handling?

- A. The size of the load only
- B. The position of the load in relation to the outriggers**
- C. The experience of the operator only
- D. The weight of the crane only

The stability of a crane during load handling is primarily influenced by the position of the load in relation to the outriggers. This is crucial because cranes rely on their structural integrity and balance to safely lift and maneuver loads. If the load is positioned too far from the center of gravity or the outriggers, it can create a moment that exceeds the crane's stability limit, leading to a risk of tipping or losing control of the load. When the load is within the defined safe radius and properly aligned with the outriggers, the crane can operate safely, ensuring that both the equipment and personnel are protected. This ensures that the center of gravity remains within safe limits, allowing the crane to lift the load effectively without compromising stability. Other factors, like the size and weight of the load, operator experience, and the weight of the crane itself, do play a role in load handling safety, but none are as directly tied to the immediate stability impact during lift operations as the position of the load in relation to the outriggers.

7. 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.

8. What is the safety protocol for materials placed under overhead energized power lines?

- A. Lift them cautiously
- B. Keep them at ground level
- C. Do not lift them by crane**
- D. Use a spotter

The guideline to not lift materials by crane when they are placed under overhead energized power lines is grounded in safety protocols designed to prevent electrical hazards. Overhead power lines carry high voltage electricity, and any equipment or load that can come into contact with these lines poses a significant risk of electric shock or electrocution. By avoiding the use of cranes in such scenarios, the likelihood of a crane or its load unintentionally making contact with the lines is greatly diminished. In addition, this safety measure is in line with industry standards and regulatory requirements that emphasize the importance of maintaining safe distances from energized lines. It focuses on risk mitigation, ensuring that workers remain safe while handling materials near hazardous electrical sources. Understanding this protocol helps ensure a safer working environment where accidents related to electrical hazards can be effectively avoided.

9. Which of the following actions is most critical during crane operation?

- A. Monitoring lift angles
- B. Checking for nearby obstacles
- C. Ensuring team communication**
- D. Examining load weights

In crane operation, ensuring team communication is crucial for safe and efficient work. Effective communication among team members helps to coordinate actions, share important information regarding load movements, and signal potential hazards. When everyone is on the same page, it minimizes the risks of accidents and errors during lifting operations. Clear communication allows the operator to receive real-time updates from ground personnel, identifying any unexpected issues or changes in the environment that could affect the lift. While monitoring lift angles, checking for nearby obstacles, and examining load weights are all important aspects of crane operation, they rely heavily on well-coordinated team efforts. If the team fails to communicate effectively, even if the angles, obstacles, and weights are evaluated correctly, the operation could still result in dangerous situations. Thus, strong communication skills among the crew members form the backbone of safe crane operation.

10. When working near a cellar wall, the crane's outrigger pads or tracks should be placed how far back?

A. 1 ft

B. At least as far back as the depth of the wall below ground

C. 2 ft

D. Even with the cellar wall

When working near a cellar wall, the proper placement of the crane's outrigger pads or tracks is crucial for safety and stability. The correct guideline is to position the outrigger pads or tracks at least as far back as the depth of the wall below ground. This practice ensures that the crane's weight is adequately distributed and minimizes the risk of destabilization or collapse due to the weight of the equipment and load being handled. By maintaining this distance, the forces exerted by the crane do not compromise the integrity of the cellar wall or surrounding soil. If the crane were positioned too close to the edge, there could be a risk of soil erosion or failure, which could lead to accidents or equipment damage. The depth of the cellar wall below ground is a critical factor since it contributes to how much earth is supporting the wall and the crane itself. Therefore, adhering to this guideline significantly enhances safety protocols when operating cranes in proximity to various structures.

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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://eicamobilecraneanddigger.examzify.com>

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

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