

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF CRANE OPERATORS (NCCCO) RIGGER LEVEL 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ncccoriggerlevel1.examzify.com>



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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. How should slings be selected for lifting loads?**
 - A. Based solely on the cost of the sling
 - B. By evaluating the load's color and dimension
 - C. Based on weight, shape, and specific lifting conditions including angle and method
 - D. By using only the most commonly available slings
- 2. What should be done if there is uncertainty about rigging safety?**
 - A. Continue with the lift to test safety
 - B. Halting the lift and re-evaluating the situation
 - C. Ask another worker for their opinion
 - D. Proceed with extreme caution
- 3. What safety practice should be followed after lifting a load?**
 - A. Properly secure the load once it is in place before detaching rigging gear
 - B. Detach rigging gear immediately after lifting
 - C. Inspect the rigging gear before any lift
 - D. Load the rigging gear while still attached
- 4. A basket hitch will maintain 100% of its capacity when what condition is met?**
 - A. The vertical sides of the hitch are within 10 degrees of vertical
 - B. The vertical sides of the hitch are within 5 degrees of vertical
 - C. The vertical sides of the hitch are perfectly vertical
 - D. The sides of the hitch can be at any angle
- 5. A non-shouldered eyebolt is primarily designed for lifting in which plane?**
 - A. Horizontal
 - B. Vertical
 - C. Inclined
 - D. Diagonal

- 6. What does the term 'load capacity' refer to in rigging?**
- A. The maximum weight a sling or lifting device can safely handle
 - B. The total weight of all rigging equipment
 - C. The weight of the crane itself
 - D. The weight of the load being lifted
- 7. Why is it important to know the center of gravity of a load?**
- A. It helps determine how to rig the load for stability during lifting
 - B. It ensures proper weight distribution on the crane
 - C. It helps calculate the total weight of the load
 - D. It allows for better visual alignment during lifts
- 8. What is the best practice for securing a load when using a rigging system?**
- A. Using the minimum required sling lengths
 - B. Ensuring the load is directly above the lift point
 - C. Balancing the load evenly on the sling
 - D. Using only one rigging point
- 9. What is the maximum load that a sling fails at referred to as?**
- A. Working load limit
 - B. Safety factor
 - C. Breaking strength
 - D. Load capacity
- 10. How often should a synthetic web sling be inspected before use?**
- A. Every week
 - B. Every month
 - C. Each day
 - D. Only when damaged

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should slings be selected for lifting loads?

- A. Based solely on the cost of the sling
- B. By evaluating the load's color and dimension
- C. Based on weight, shape, and specific lifting conditions including angle and method**
- D. By using only the most commonly available slings

Selecting slings for lifting loads should be based on a thorough evaluation of the weight, shape, and specific lifting conditions, including the angle and method of the lift. This comprehensive approach is crucial because it ensures that the selected sling is suitable for the load being lifted and the particular circumstances of the operation. Understanding the weight of the load helps to determine the loading capacity required from the sling. The shape of the load can affect how the load is distributed across the sling, which influences stability and the risk of slippage. Additionally, specific lifting conditions such as the angle at which the load will be lifted can impact the effective strength of the sling and may require adjustments in the sling's configuration or type. This careful selection process is essential for safety and efficiency in lifting operations. Failing to consider these critical factors could lead to equipment failure or accidents, making it imperative for riggers to select slings based on these criteria rather than superficial factors like cost or availability.

2. What should be done if there is uncertainty about rigging safety?

- A. Continue with the lift to test safety
- B. Halting the lift and re-evaluating the situation**
- C. Ask another worker for their opinion
- D. Proceed with extreme caution

Halting the lift and re-evaluating the situation is the appropriate course of action when there is uncertainty about rigging safety. This approach prioritizes safety over expedience, allowing for a thorough reassessment of the rigging setup, the load, and the environmental conditions. In a rigging scenario, uncertainty can stem from various factors such as unclear communication, questionable equipment conditions, or ambiguity in load weight and balance. By stopping the operation, you can take the necessary time to inspect the rigging components, review the lift plan, and ensure that all safety protocols are being followed. This method helps prevent accidents or equipment damage that could result from proceeding without clarity. Continuing with the lift to test safety is inherently risky, as it could lead to dangerous situations where equipment failure or accidents may occur if the rigging is not secure. Asking another worker for their opinion could provide some insight, but it does not replace the need for a thorough evaluation from the rigger in charge. Proceeding with extreme caution offers no guarantee of safety without resolving the uncertainty first; making judgments in uncertain circumstances can still lead to serious consequences. Overall, taking the time to halt and re-evaluate ensures that safety is the primary concern, aligning with best practices in rigging.

3. What safety practice should be followed after lifting a load?

- A. Properly secure the load once it is in place before detaching rigging gear**
- B. Detach rigging gear immediately after lifting
- C. Inspect the rigging gear before any lift
- D. Load the rigging gear while still attached

After lifting a load, it is crucial to properly secure the load once it is in place before detaching rigging gear. This practice ensures that the load remains stable and does not shift or fall, which could pose significant safety hazards to personnel in the area. Securing the load before removing the rigging protects not only the equipment and material but, more importantly, the safety of workers and bystanders. Completing the securing process first establishes a controlled environment, allowing team members to work safely around the load without the risk of it moving unexpectedly. This approach emphasizes the importance of maintaining safety protocols and adhering to best practices in lifting operations. Other options do not align with safe practices following a lift. Detaching rigging gear immediately could lead to instability in the load, while inspecting rigging gear before a lift is a preventative measure that should occur prior to any operation. Loading rigging gear while still attached can also lead to dangerous situations, as it does not allow for safe handling of the load. Understanding and implementing the correct procedure after lifting is vital for maintaining workplace safety.

4. A basket hitch will maintain 100% of its capacity when what condition is met?

- A. The vertical sides of the hitch are within 10 degrees of vertical
- B. The vertical sides of the hitch are within 5 degrees of vertical**
- C. The vertical sides of the hitch are perfectly vertical
- D. The sides of the hitch can be at any angle

A basket hitch maintaining 100% of its rated capacity depends on how close the vertical sides of the hitch are to being truly vertical. When the vertical sides are within 5 degrees of vertical, the forces exerted on the sling are evenly distributed, ensuring that the entire load is supported effectively without any risk of reducing the sling's capacity. This precision is crucial for maintaining safety and efficiency during lifting operations. If the vertical sides of the hitch lean more than 5 degrees from the vertical, even if slightly, it can start to alter the effective angle and increase the strain on the sling, potentially leading to a decrease in its load capacity. Keeping the angles within this specified limit helps to adhere to safety guidelines and standards set by organizations like the NCCCO. Thus, understanding the importance of angle in the context of sling hitches greatly enhances the capability of riggers to perform safe and effective lifts.

5. A non-shouldered eyebolt is primarily designed for lifting in which plane?

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical**
- C. Inclined
- D. Diagonal

A non-shouldered eyebolt is primarily designed for vertical lifting. This is because its design does not include features that provide support or stability for applications other than direct vertical pull. When lifting loads vertically using a non-shouldered eyebolt, the forces are directly aligned with the bolt's axis, allowing it to effectively carry the weight without the risk of bending or shearing that can occur when used at angles. Using a non-shouldered eyebolt outside of its intended vertical lifting design can lead to increased risk since the load may not be evenly distributed, potentially leading to failure of the bolt or the lifting system. Therefore, it is crucial for riggers to adhere to the manufacturer's specifications and intended use cases for such equipment to ensure safety and effectiveness during lifting operations.

6. What does the term 'load capacity' refer to in rigging?

- A. The maximum weight a sling or lifting device can safely handle**
- B. The total weight of all rigging equipment
- C. The weight of the crane itself
- D. The weight of the load being lifted

The term 'load capacity' refers specifically to the maximum weight that a sling or lifting device can safely handle without risking failure or compromising safety. Understanding load capacity is crucial for riggers, as it ensures that the selected rigging equipment can support the weight of the load being lifted. This helps prevent accidents and injuries that could occur from overloading rigging equipment. In the context of safe rigging practices, it's important for riggers to know not just the weight of the load itself, but also to choose slings and lifting devices that are rated appropriately for the task at hand. This consideration aids in adhering to safety standards and guidelines established by organizations like the NCCCO.

7. Why is it important to know the center of gravity of a load?

- A. It helps determine how to rig the load for stability during lifting**
- B. It ensures proper weight distribution on the crane
- C. It helps calculate the total weight of the load
- D. It allows for better visual alignment during lifts

Understanding the center of gravity (CG) of a load is crucial for ensuring stability during lifting operations. The center of gravity is the point at which the weight of the load is evenly distributed in all directions. Knowing this point helps riggers determine the best way to support the load, which minimizes the risk of tipping or swaying when it is lifted. When the load is rigged correctly in accordance with its center of gravity, it enhances control and stability throughout the lift. This is particularly important because shifts in weight distribution can lead to dangerous scenarios where the load may tilt or fall, risking not only the safety of personnel but also the integrity of the load itself and the equipment used. Therefore, factoring in the CG is a fundamental component of safe rigging practices and effective lifting. Other concepts, such as weight distribution on the crane or visual alignment, are important in their own right but are secondary to the critical role of the center of gravity in ensuring that the load remains stable throughout the lifting process.

8. What is the best practice for securing a load when using a rigging system?

- A. Using the minimum required sling lengths
- B. Ensuring the load is directly above the lift point
- C. Balancing the load evenly on the sling**
- D. Using only one rigging point

Balancing the load evenly on the sling is essential for maintaining stability and safety during lifting operations. When the load is evenly distributed, it reduces the risk of the load tipping or swaying during the lift. This not only protects the integrity of the load itself but also ensures the safety of the crew and equipment involved. An unbalanced load can lead to various problems, such as increased strain on the rigging equipment, difficulty in controlling the load, or even potential accidents if the load shifts unexpectedly. To further illustrate the importance of this practice, consider that an unevenly loaded sling could exceed the working load limit of one side of the rigging apparatus, which may lead to equipment failure. Moreover, a balanced load aids in smooth lifting and lowering processes, allowing operators to maneuver loads more effectively and with greater control. In comparison, while using minimum required sling lengths or ensuring the load is directly above the lift point are important considerations in specific contexts, they do not directly address the critical need for load balance. Using only one rigging point significantly increases the likelihood of an unbalanced load, creating an even greater risk during the lift. Thus, achieving balance in the rigging is key to safe and effective lifting operations.

9. What is the maximum load that a sling fails at referred to as?

- A. Working load limit
- B. Safety factor
- C. Breaking strength**
- D. Load capacity

The term that describes the maximum load at which a sling fails is known as breaking strength. Breaking strength refers specifically to the maximum amount of force or weight that a sling can physically withstand before it breaks or fails. This measurement is crucial for riggers, as it helps ensure that the equipment used can handle the loads safely and effectively during lifting operations. Working load limit (WLL) relates to the maximum weight that a sling can safely lift during normal operations, which is typically a fraction of the breaking strength to account for safety margins. Safety factor is a concept used in engineering to describe how much stronger a system is than it needs to be for an intended load, providing an additional layer of safety beyond just the breaking strength. Load capacity is a broader term that encompasses any limits set for equipment under certain conditions but does not specifically define the failure point of a sling. Understanding the breaking strength is vital for planning lifts, as it helps prevent the use of equipment beyond its designed limits, ensuring safety in rigging operations.

10. How often should a synthetic web sling be inspected before use?

- A. Every week
- B. Every month
- C. Each day**
- D. Only when damaged

Synthetic web slings should be inspected before each use to ensure they are in safe working condition. This daily inspection is crucial because it allows riggers to identify any signs of wear, damage, or other issues that could compromise the sling's integrity and safety. Factors like exposure to harsh conditions, friction, and load stress can affect the sling's performance, making daily checks essential to avoid accidents and ensure the safety of both the load and personnel involved. In regular operations, slings can be subjected to different environmental conditions and materials that may not be immediately visible. Thus, frequent inspections help detect problems such as cuts, abrasions, or seams that may be coming apart, which might not show obvious signs of damage unless closely examined. Prioritizing a daily inspection routine reinforces safety standards and helps maintain compliance with industry regulations.

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://ncccoriggerlevel1.examzify.com>

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

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