

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF CRANE OPERATORS (NCCCO) RIGGER LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ncccoriggerlevel2.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. What distinguishes a choke hitch from a vertical hitch in rigging?**
 - A. A choke hitch relies on the load's weight for security
 - B. A choke hitch creates a secure grip around the load
 - C. A vertical hitch is more commonly used
 - D. A vertical hitch requires additional equipment for security
- 2. What are signs of wear in a wire rope sling?**
 - A. Excessive lubrication
 - B. Fraying, kinking, or broken strands
 - C. Consistent color throughout the sling
 - D. No visible dust or debris
- 3. What is a crucial factor to consider when using chain slings?**
 - A. The length of the chain sling.
 - B. The appropriate chain grade related to the load.
 - C. The color of the chain links.
 - D. The age of the chain sling.
- 4. How can the weight of a load be verified before lifting?**
 - A. By estimating based on appearance
 - B. By using load cells or scales
 - C. By the visual assessment of experienced operators
 - D. By consulting with nearby personnel
- 5. Why is knowing the crane's boom angle important?**
 - A. It helps to improve fuel efficiency
 - B. It determines load capacity
 - C. It affects the lifting speed
 - D. It increases operator visibility
- 6. What is the purpose of a spreader beam in rigging?**
 - A. To make the lift more aesthetic
 - B. To distribute the load for better stability
 - C. To increase the overall weight of the load
 - D. To shorten the lifting distance

- 7. What should a rigger do if they encounter an unsafe situation during a lift?**
- A. Continue with the lift to avoid delays
 - B. Get a different rigger to take over
 - C. Immediately stop the operation and alert the crane operator
 - D. Document the issue after the lift is completed
- 8. According to ASME B30.20, what weight marking is required on a Below-the-Hook Lifting device?**
- A. Weight if over 100 lbs
 - B. Weight if over 125 lbs
 - C. Weight if over 200 lbs
 - D. Weight if over 150 lbs
- 9. What does proper rigging practice primarily focus on?**
- A. Achieving the highest lift speed
 - B. Maximizing load capacity
 - C. Ensuring safety and stability during lifts
 - D. Minimizing ground space used
- 10. What is a potential consequence of using improperly rated rigging equipment?**
- A. Increased efficiency
 - B. Limits on lifting operations
 - C. Equipment failure and safety hazards
 - D. No significant impact

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What distinguishes a choke hitch from a vertical hitch in rigging?

- A. A choke hitch relies on the load's weight for security
- B. A choke hitch creates a secure grip around the load**
- C. A vertical hitch is more commonly used
- D. A vertical hitch requires additional equipment for security

A choke hitch is designed to create a secure grip around the load, which is one of its primary distinguishing features. This type of hitch wraps around the load and tightens as weight is applied, effectively "choking" the load and helping to prevent slippage. This characteristic is essential for maintaining stability and security when lifting various types of loads in rigging operations. Understanding the choke hitch's ability to adapt to different shapes and sizes makes it a versatile choice for riggers. It offers an advantage in applications where a firm hold is necessary, especially when the load has an irregular shape. The security provided by a choke hitch is critical in ensuring safety and efficiency during lifting operations, making it a reliable option compared to other hitch types that may not offer the same level of grip. While it is true that both the horizontal and vertical hitches are used in rigging, the choke hitch's unique mechanism of leveraging the load's weight to grip around it distinguishes it clearly in its operational context.

2. What are signs of wear in a wire rope sling?

- A. Excessive lubrication
- B. Fraying, kinking, or broken strands**
- C. Consistent color throughout the sling
- D. No visible dust or debris

Fraying, kinking, or broken strands are clear indicators of wear in a wire rope sling. These signs suggest that the integrity of the sling has been compromised, which can significantly impact its strength and safety during lifting operations. Fraying occurs when the individual wires within the rope begin to wear down or break apart due to repeated use or exposure to abrasive conditions. Kinking can happen when the sling is improperly handled or subjected to sudden loads, causing it to bend sharply, which can weaken the structure. Broken strands indicate severe deterioration and a loss of load-bearing capability. Recognizing these signs is crucial for ensuring that the rigging equipment is safe for use and can prevent accidents or failures during lifting tasks. In contrast, excessive lubrication may not necessarily indicate wear and can actually be a maintenance practice to protect the sling. A consistent color throughout the sling suggests uniformity in its condition, which is not a wear indicator. Similarly, the absence of visible dust or debris is not a definitive sign of wear, as it might simply reflect cleanliness without indicating the condition of the wires themselves. Therefore, understanding the signs of wear is essential for maintaining the safety and effectiveness of wire rope slings.

3. What is a crucial factor to consider when using chain slings?

- A. The length of the chain sling.
- B. The appropriate chain grade related to the load.**
- C. The color of the chain links.
- D. The age of the chain sling.

When using chain slings, a crucial factor to consider is the appropriate chain grade related to the load. Each grade of chain sling has a specific load capacity that is designated by its manufacturing specifications. This capacity is influenced by factors such as the material of the chain, its diameter, and the manufacturing process. Using a chain sling with an appropriate grade ensures that it can safely support the weight of the load being lifted or moved without risk of failure. Understanding the relationship between the chain grade and the load is essential for maintaining safety during rigging operations. It prevents overloading, which can lead to accidents, injuries, or damages. Other factors such as the length or age of the chain sling are important, but they do not directly impact the safety and integrity of the lifting system as fundamentally as the chain grade does. The color of the chain links may serve as a visual indicator of the grade or compliance, but it does not affect the physical performance or safety of the chain sling itself.

4. How can the weight of a load be verified before lifting?

- A. By estimating based on appearance
- B. By using load cells or scales**
- C. By the visual assessment of experienced operators
- D. By consulting with nearby personnel

Using load cells or scales is the most reliable method for verifying the weight of a load before lifting. This approach provides precise measurements by employing equipment specifically designed to measure weight accurately. Load cells convert the force of the load into an electrical signal, allowing for a direct readout of the weight. This ensures that the weight is known and eliminates guesswork, which is crucial for safe lifting practices. Estimating weight based on appearance lacks accuracy and can lead to dangerous situations if the load is heavier than anticipated. While experienced operators may have a good sense of how much a load weighs through visual assessment, this method is still subjective and may not reflect the true weight. Consulting nearby personnel could yield some information, but without actual measurements, it cannot provide the certainty needed for safe rigging and lifting operations. Overall, the use of load cells or scales is the most effective and safest way to confirm load weight prior to lifting.

5. Why is knowing the crane's boom angle important?

- A. It helps to improve fuel efficiency
- B. It determines load capacity**
- C. It affects the lifting speed
- D. It increases operator visibility

Understanding the crane's boom angle is crucial because it directly influences the load capacity of the crane. As the angle of the boom changes, the crane's ability to lift certain weights can either increase or decrease depending on the position. A higher boom angle typically reduces the maximum load that the crane can safely lift, while a lower angle increases the lifting capability. This relationship between boom angle and load capacity is essential for ensuring safe operations and preventing overload situations that could lead to accidents or equipment damage. Proper knowledge of the boom angle allows operators to make informed decisions about their lifting capacities in real-time, thereby promoting safety and compliance with operational standards.

6. What is the purpose of a spreader beam in rigging?

- A. To make the lift more aesthetic
- B. To distribute the load for better stability**
- C. To increase the overall weight of the load
- D. To shorten the lifting distance

The purpose of a spreader beam in rigging is to distribute the load for better stability. When a load is lifted, the weight can create stress or strain on the lifting equipment and the load itself. The spreader beam allows for the even distribution of this weight across a wider area, which helps to prevent damage to the load and ensures that the lifting equipment operates within safe limits. By distributing the load's weight, the spreader beam also helps maintain balance, reducing the risk of tipping or swaying during the lift. This technique is particularly important when dealing with loads that may be uneven or have a tendency to shift, as the spreader beam creates a more stable lifting environment. Additionally, it allows for increased safety by reducing the likelihood of overload on either the rigging gear or the lifting equipment. In essence, the design and function of a spreader beam are crucial for safe and effective load handling in various lifting scenarios.

7. What should a rigger do if they encounter an unsafe situation during a lift?

- A. Continue with the lift to avoid delays
- B. Get a different rigger to take over
- C. Immediately stop the operation and alert the crane operator**
- D. Document the issue after the lift is completed

When a rigger encounters an unsafe situation during a lift, the appropriate response is to immediately stop the operation and alert the crane operator. Safety is the top priority in any lifting operation, and recognizing an unsafe situation is critical. Stopping the lift allows for the evaluation of the circumstances that led to the perceived hazard, and it prevents potential accidents or injuries. By notifying the crane operator, the rigger ensures that all personnel involved can reassess the situation and take necessary actions to address the unsafe condition. This could involve inspecting the rigging equipment, reassessing the load, or making adjustments to the lifting plan. Taking immediate action in unsafe situations helps maintain a culture of safety within the work environment, ensuring that everyone remains vigilant and proactive about identifying hazards before they lead to accidents. This response aligns with established safety protocols and best practices in rigging operations, emphasizing the importance of communication and collaboration among team members to ensure a safe working environment.

8. According to ASME B30.20, what weight marking is required on a Below-the-Hook Lifting device?

- A. Weight if over 100 lbs**
- B. Weight if over 125 lbs
- C. Weight if over 200 lbs
- D. Weight if over 150 lbs

According to ASME B30.20, the requirement for weight marking on a Below-the-Hook Lifting device stipulates that the weight must be marked if it exceeds 100 lbs. This standard is in place to ensure that operators are aware of the weight they are handling, which is critical for safety and proper operation. Knowing the weight helps prevent overloading the lifting device and allows for safer lifting practices. Having the weight marked clearly aids in preventing accidents associated with lifting heavy loads. Furthermore, it helps in ensuring compliance with regulations and standards set forth for safe lifting operations. The emphasis on marking loads over 100 lbs is meant to enhance visibility and awareness of the weight being lifted, as well as to promote an overall culture of safety in crane operation and rigging practices.

9. What does proper rigging practice primarily focus on?

- A. Achieving the highest lift speed
- B. Maximizing load capacity
- C. Ensuring safety and stability during lifts**
- D. Minimizing ground space used

Proper rigging practice primarily focuses on ensuring safety and stability during lifts. This approach is crucial because rigging involves the process of preparing loads for lifting, including the selection of appropriate equipment, understanding load dynamics, and securing loads properly to prevent accidents. Safety is the top priority in any lifting operation, as it protects both the workers involved and the surrounding environment from potential hazards. In addition to safety, stability is essential to prevent loads from shifting or falling during lifting. This involves assessing the rigging setup, ensuring that it is balanced and secure, and adhering to load limits and specifications. Proper rigging practices incorporate knowledge of the equipment, various rigging techniques, and the physical characteristics of the load being lifted, all of which are vital in promoting a safe lifting environment. While the other options may touch upon aspects relevant to rigging, they do not align with the primary focus of rigging practices. For example, achieving maximum lift speed can compromise safety by increasing the risks of accidents caused by haste. Maximizing load capacity might lead to overloading, which poses a threat to stability and safety. Minimizing ground space used can be important in specific scenarios, but it should not come at the expense of proper rigging procedures. Thus, the ultimate aim remains

10. What is a potential consequence of using improperly rated rigging equipment?

- A. Increased efficiency
- B. Limits on lifting operations
- C. Equipment failure and safety hazards**
- D. No significant impact

Using improperly rated rigging equipment can lead to equipment failure and significant safety hazards during lifting operations. Rigging equipment, including slings, shackles, and connectors, is designed to support specific loads safely. When the equipment is not rated properly for the weight it is required to lift, it may not withstand the stress and strain, leading to catastrophic failures. This can result in dropped loads, injuries to personnel, and damage to property. Moreover, the consequences of using substandard rigging not only jeopardize the safety of the workers involved but can also have legal implications for the contractor or company responsible for the lifting operation, including potential fines and civil liabilities. Ensuring that all rigging gear is properly rated for the intended lift is essential for maintaining safety standards and compliance in any rigging operation.

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://ncccoriggerlevel2.examzify.com>

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

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