

RIGGER SAFETY TRAINING COURSE 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. How should you estimate the total weight of a multi-component load for rigging?**
 - A. Sum weights of all components and attachments; include pallets, fixtures, and potential dynamic factors; confirm with data or measurement if uncertain.
 - B. Weigh only the main component.
 - C. Guess weight based on a similar load.
 - D. Use the weight printed on the pallet label.
- 2. When using synthetic web slings, if the choke angle is less than 120 degrees, you should:**
 - A. Increase the sling length
 - B. Switch to a different sling type
 - C. Reduce the rated load
 - D. Use more slings
- 3. What is the minimum design factor (rating factor) for wire rope slings?**
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 3
 - D. 6
- 4. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with ASME B30.26 shackle markings?**
 - A. Manufacturer name
 - B. Rated load
 - C. Size
 - D. Date of manufacture
- 5. Why is it important to lift from points near the load's center of gravity with symmetrical sling angles?**
 - A. To make the lift look balanced.
 - B. To maximize speed of the lift.
 - C. To minimize the chance of load hovering too high.
 - D. To maintain balance, avoid side loading, and reduce unintended tilting.

- 6. What is a key practice when using a rigging hardware with a stamped rating?**
- A. Do Not Lift Until The Rating Is Verified And Compatible
 - B. Proceed With Caution Using Experience
 - C. Use Another Hardware With Unknown Rating
 - D. Estimate Rating Based On Size
- 7. Minimum grade for alloy steel chain used for hoisting per ASME B30.9?**
- A. 70
 - B. 80
 - C. 60
 - D. 90
- 8. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings shall be removed from service if any of the following conditions are present.**
- A. Powdered fiber between strands
 - B. Discoloration or rotting
 - C. Broken or cut fibers
 - D. All of the above
- 9. The commonly used coefficient of friction for moving a metal load on concrete is approximately**
- A. 0.50
 - B. 0.65
 - C. 0.60
 - D. 0.45
- 10. Differentiate between a vertical hitch and a basket hitch for slings, and explain when each is appropriate.**
- A. Vertical hitch uses two sling legs; basket hitch uses two; neither matches.
 - B. Vertical hitch uses a single sling leg to attach to the load; basket hitch wraps the load with two sling legs to cradle it, increasing capacity and stability for certain loads; use according to load shape and manufacturer guidance.
 - C. They are identical in function.
 - D. Vertical hitch uses a single sling leg to attach to the load; basket hitch wraps the load with two sling legs.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should you estimate the total weight of a multi-component load for rigging?

A. Sum weights of all components and attachments; include pallets, fixtures, and potential dynamic factors; confirm with data or measurement if uncertain.

B. Weigh only the main component.

C. Guess weight based on a similar load.

D. Use the weight printed on the pallet label.

Total load weight must reflect everything being lifted, not just the main item. To accurately estimate the weight for rigging, you add up the weights of every component that will be part of the lift: the main load, any attachments, hardware, pallets, fixtures, and packaging, plus any securement materials. If exact weights aren't known, use manufacturer data, calibrated scales, or measure each part to reduce uncertainty, and plan for a worst case scenario with an appropriate safety factor. Remember that dynamic factors during lifting—movement, acceleration, shifting, and swing—can increase the effective load on the rigging gear, so factor those in or size equipment to handle the higher load. Relying on just the main item, a pallet label, or a guess based on a similar load leads to underestimating the total load and can compromise safety.

2. When using synthetic web slings, if the choke angle is less than 120 degrees, you should:

A. Increase the sling length

B. Switch to a different sling type

C. Reduce the rated load

D. Use more slings

When a sling is used in a choke around a load, the angle between the two sling legs directly affects how much force each leg carries. The sling's rated capacity assumes a certain, safer angle. If the choke angle falls below 120 degrees, the tension in each leg increases, which means the sling is carrying more load than its rated capacity for that configuration. To keep the lift within safe limits, you must reduce the rated load accordingly to reflect these higher forces. This approach addresses the real issue: the geometry of the lift is loading the sling more than it was designed to handle at that angle. Simply lengthening the sling doesn't change the angle or the increased forces, and switching sling types or adding more slings aren't addressing the derated capacity for this specific angle. Reducing the load rating is the direct and appropriate safety adjustment.

3. What is the minimum design factor (rating factor) for wire rope slings?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 3

D. 6

The safety margin between a sling's breaking strength and the load it is allowed to carry is called the design factor. For wire rope slings, standards specify a minimum design factor of five to one. This means the rope's breaking strength must be at least five times its working load limit (WLL). The five-to-one margin accounts for dynamic loads, shock, wear, and other conditions that can reduce performance, helping prevent sudden failure during lifts. For example, a sling with a WLL of 10,000 pounds would need a breaking strength of at least 50,000 pounds. This five-to-one factor provides a practical, widely accepted safety buffer, whereas smaller factors would reduce safety margins.

4. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with ASME B30.26 shackle markings?

- A. Manufacturer name
- B. Rated load
- C. Size
- D. Date of manufacture**

Shackle markings under ASME B30.26 focus on three essential identifiers: the manufacturer's name or mark, the working load limit (rated load), and the size. These markings are there so you can quickly verify you're using the right device for the load and that you can trace the product back to its producer for inspection or warranty purposes. The date of manufacture, however, is not required by ASME B30.26. While a manufacturer might include a date for internal tracking, the standard does not mandate it, so a date of manufacture would not be consistent with the required marking information. The other markings—manufacturer name, rated load, and size—are exactly what the standard specifies to ensure safe, appropriate use.

5. Why is it important to lift from points near the load's center of gravity with symmetrical sling angles?

- A. To make the lift look balanced.
- B. To maximize speed of the lift.
- C. To minimize the chance of load hovering too high.
- D. To maintain balance, avoid side loading, and reduce unintended tilting.**

The key idea is stability and even load sharing during a lift. When the lifting points are near the load's center of gravity, the vertical lifting force passes close to or through the CG, which reduces the rotational moment that could cause the load to tilt. Using symmetrical sling angles ensures each leg takes about the same portion of the weight, so the load remains level and stable instead of shifting to one side. This combination minimizes side loading on the slings and hook, reduces the chance of unintended tilting or tipping, and helps prevent the load from swinging or shifting as it's moved. The other options don't address stability and even load distribution, which are the main safety concerns here.

6. What is a key practice when using a rigging hardware with a stamped rating?

- A. Do Not Lift Until The Rating Is Verified And Compatible
- B. Proceed With Caution Using Experience**
- C. Use Another Hardware With Unknown Rating
- D. Estimate Rating Based On Size

Using rigging hardware with a stamped rating means you must confirm the rating before any lift. The stamped number tells you the maximum safe load under specific conditions, so the key step is to verify that the rating on the exact piece you're using matches the load and the lift configuration (single-leg, multi-leg, angles, dynamic forces). You also need to inspect the hardware for damage and ensure the entire rigging system—slings, hooks, connectors—remains within those limits because the weakest link governs the overall capacity. Relying on experience alone or guessing the rating from size isn't safe, since capacity can vary with geometry and loading, and a misfit can lead to an overload. If you can't verify a compatible, rated value, do not lift and replace with properly rated hardware.

7. Minimum grade for alloy steel chain used for hoisting per ASME B30.9?

- A. 70
- B. 80**
- C. 60
- D. 90

When selecting chain for overhead lifting, the grade tells you how strong and tough the chain will be under load. ASME B30.9 requires that alloy steel chain used for hoisting be at least Grade 80. This level provides the necessary tensile strength and ductility to handle the dynamic and shock loads encountered during lifting. Lower grades are used for other rigging purposes and do not meet the overhead lifting requirements. So, the minimum grade permitted for alloy chain used for hoisting is Grade 80.

8. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings shall be removed from service if any of the following conditions are present.

- A. Powdered fiber between strands
- B. Discoloration or rotting
- C. Broken or cut fibers
- D. All of the above**

Damage to natural and synthetic fiber rope slings weakens their ability to carry loads, and any sign of deterioration should trigger removal from service. Powdered fiber between strands means the rope's internal fibers have worn away, reducing strength and risking sudden failure under load. Discoloration or rotting indicates moisture or chemical damage that compromises fiber integrity, making the sling unreliable and prone to breakage. Broken or cut fibers are direct evidence that the sling's tensile capacity is reduced and can fail when loaded. Because each of these conditions signals a compromised sling, the correct practice is to remove it from service. All of the above is the best choice.

9. The commonly used coefficient of friction for moving a metal load on concrete is approximately

- A. 0.50
- B. 0.65
- C. 0.60**
- D. 0.45

Friction resisting motion is proportional to the normal force, using a kinetic friction coefficient for moving objects. For steel sliding on dry concrete, the common kinetic friction coefficient is about 0.60. This means the sliding resistance is roughly 60% of the load's weight. So, to keep a metal load moving on a level surface, you'd expect to overcome about 0.60 times the weight in frictional force, assuming clean, dry concrete and proper contact (like wheels or pads). Real-world conditions such as surface roughness, moisture, debris, and how the load is supported will adjust this value, but 0.60 is the typical, widely used estimate in rigging calculations. The other numbers would predict noticeably less or more resistance than is typical for steel on concrete, so 0.60 is the best practical approximation.

10. Differentiate between a vertical hitch and a basket hitch for slings, and explain when each is appropriate.

- A. Vertical hitch uses two sling legs; basket hitch uses two; neither matches.
- B. Vertical hitch uses a single sling leg to attach to the load; basket hitch wraps the load with two sling legs to cradle it, increasing capacity and stability for certain loads; use according to load shape and manufacturer guidance.
- C. They are identical in function.
- D. Vertical hitch uses a single sling leg to attach to the load; basket hitch wraps the load with two sling legs.**

The main idea here is how the sling attaches to the load and how that affects lift stability. A vertical hitch uses a single sling leg attached to the load, so the load is carried from one point. A basket hitch uses two sling legs that wrap around the load to form a cradle, distributing the lift forces over a larger area and helping keep the load stable during the lift. Use a vertical hitch for simple, uniform loads that can be lifted from a single point without tilting. Use a basket hitch for bulky, irregular, or delicate loads where cradling and distributing the forces over two legs improves stability and balance during lifting. The other options aren't accurate because they either misstate how many sling legs are used or claim the hitches are the same.

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://riggersafetytraining.examzify.com>

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

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