

RIGGER SAFETY TRAINING COURSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 records should a rigger keep to demonstrate competence and compliance?**
 - A. Only the most recent training certificate.
 - B. Training certificates, equipment inspection logs, load test data, rigging plans, lift plans, incident/near-miss reports, and maintenance records.
 - C. The marketing brochure of the crane.
 - D. A log of personal daily activities.
- 2. What is the correct use of a spreader bar in a multi-point lift?**
 - A. Attach the spreader directly to the load at a single point to maximize lift.
 - B. Attach the spreader to the crane hook and connect slings at equal distances to distribute load evenly and maintain level lifting.
 - C. Use the spreader only when lifting non-symmetric loads, and connect all slings to the same side.
 - D. The spreader should be removed during the lift to reduce complications.
- 3. Which configuration provides best contact between sling and load when rigging a bundle of pipe?**
 - A. Double wrap choker
 - B. Single wrap choker
 - C. Basket hitch
 - D. Vertical choker
- 4. ASME B30.26 maximum included angle for multiple slings in a shackle**
 - A. 90°
 - B. 180°
 - C. 120°
 - D. 60°
- 5. Which statement best defines shock loading in rigging?**
 - A. A sudden peak load caused by jerky motion or impact.
 - B. A steadily increasing load without acceleration.
 - C. A load that never reaches full rated capacity.
 - D. A load measured in pounds per square inch.

- 6. Which standard requires shackles used in material handling to be inspected each day prior to use?**
- A. OSHA 29 CFR
 - B. ASME B30.26
 - C. ASME B30.10
 - D. ASTM F1144
- 7. What measures help prevent load rotation or side load during hoisting?**
- A. Use a single sling to simplify the setup.
 - B. Use multiple slings symmetrically, a spreader or lifting beam, and ensure the load's CG aligns with the hoisting point; monitor orientation during lift.
 - C. Attach the load directly to the hook without spreader or slings.
 - D. Rotate the load during lift to verify balance.
- 8. 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.
- 9. ASME B30.10: Any hook distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5 percent , not to exceed 4 inches, shall be?**
- A. Repaired
 - B. Replaced
 - C. Retired
 - D. Reused after inspection
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What records should a rigger keep to demonstrate competence and compliance?

- A. Only the most recent training certificate.
- B. Training certificates, equipment inspection logs, load test data, rigging plans, lift plans, incident/near-miss reports, and maintenance records.**
- C. The marketing brochure of the crane.
- D. A log of personal daily activities.

Keeping thorough records shows you are competent and compliant with safety and regulatory requirements. Training certificates prove you completed the required instruction and stay qualified. Equipment inspection logs demonstrate regular checks and that gear is in safe condition. Load test data confirms the lifting system has been tested for the loads it will handle. Rigging plans and lift plans document how the work will be done, including load paths, equipment choices, and safety controls. Incident and near-miss reports show that issues are investigated and corrective actions are taken. Maintenance records reflect ongoing care, service, and part replacements to prevent equipment failures. Together, these records create a verifiable trail for audits and safety management. A single recent certificate doesn't show ongoing qualification; a marketing brochure is irrelevant to safety or competence; and a personal daily activity log doesn't address equipment, procedures, or safety compliance.

2. What is the correct use of a spreader bar in a multi-point lift?

- A. Attach the spreader directly to the load at a single point to maximize lift.
- B. Attach the spreader to the crane hook and connect slings at equal distances to distribute load evenly and maintain level lifting.**
- C. Use the spreader only when lifting non-symmetric loads, and connect all slings to the same side.
- D. The spreader should be removed during the lift to reduce complications.

Using a spreader bar in a multi-point lift is about turning one lifting point into multiple, so the load is distributed evenly and stays level. The best way is to attach the spreader to the crane hook and connect the slings at equal distances along the spreader. This balanced arrangement ensures similar tension in each sling, keeps the load's center of gravity aligned with the hoist, and prevents tilting or side loading that can stress slings, the spreader, or the crane hook. Attaching the spreader directly to the load at a single point creates a point load and defeats the purpose of distributing forces. Using the spreader only for non-symmetric loads or connecting all slings to the same side would cause imbalance and tilt. Removing the spreader during the lift would remove the mechanism that maintains even distribution and level lifting, increasing the risk of instability and accidents.

3. Which configuration provides best contact between sling and load when rigging a bundle of pipe?

- A. Double wrap choker**
- B. Single wrap choker
- C. Basket hitch
- D. Vertical choker

Maximizing contact area between the sling and the load is key for a bundle of pipe, because more contact length and surface distribute the bearing pressure and increase friction, reducing the chance of the sling slipping or the pipe edges being damaged. A double wrap choker wraps around the bundle twice, giving significantly more contact along the pipe surface and over a longer arc. That extra contact area helps hold the bundle tightly in place as you lift, so it's less likely to shift or tighten unevenly and cause the sling to bite into the pipe. In contrast, a basket hitch cradles the load but doesn't wrap around it enough to ensure consistent contact on all sides; a single wrap choker provides less contact length and higher pressure concentration; and a vertical choker offers minimal grip and more tendency for movement. So the double wrap choker is the best choice for achieving the strongest, most stable contact with a pipe bundle.

4. ASME B30.26 maximum included angle for multiple slings in a shackle

- A. 90°
- B. 180°
- C. 120°**
- D. 60°

When multiple slings share a single shackle, the way the load is distributed depends on the angle between the sling legs at the connection point. As this included angle increases, the force each leg (and the shackle itself) must carry grows, even if the vertical lifting capacity stays the same. This happens because the horizontal components of the sling forces add up, loading the hardware more heavily as the legs diverge. To keep this loading within safe limits, standards specify a maximum included angle for any two sling legs in a shackle. The limit is 120 degrees. Keeping the angle at or below this value helps ensure the hardware isn't overstressed and that each leg remains within its rated capacity. If you need a wider spread than that, you must reconfigure the rigging—add more shackles or use different hardware to maintain safe angles and load distribution. The angle is measured at the point where the sling legs enter the shackle, between any two legs.

5. Which statement best defines shock loading in rigging?

- A. A sudden peak load caused by jerky motion or impact.
- B. A steadily increasing load without acceleration.
- C. A load that never reaches full rated capacity.
- D. A load measured in pounds per square inch.**

Shock loading is a dynamic, transient force that occurs when a rigging system experiences a sudden change in motion. When you jerk a load or it strikes a stop, inertia resists the rapid slowdown or impact, creating a peak tension that can greatly exceed the steady, static weight. The rope, chain, and hardware may stretch or momentarily absorb energy, so the force spikes for a moment before settling. Operators must account for this by avoiding abrupt movements and using means to dampen or control motion, since the actual load on the equipment during shock loading can be much higher than the simple weight of the load. The other descriptions don't fit as well: a load measured in pounds per square inch is a unit of pressure, not a definition of shock loading; a steadily increasing load without acceleration describes a static change rather than a dynamic spike; a load that never reaches full rated capacity isn't about the sudden peak forces involved in shock loading.

6. Which standard requires shackles used in material handling to be inspected each day prior to use?

- A. OSHA 29 CFR
- B. ASME B30.26**
- C. ASME B30.10
- D. ASTM F1144

Shackles used in material handling are a type of rigging hardware, and the standard that requires inspecting this hardware before each use is ASME B30.26. This standard specifies that shackles and other rigging hardware must be visually inspected prior to every use, with any damaged or worn items removed from service. The purpose is to catch issues like cracks, deformation, wear, corrosion, or loose pins before a lift, reducing the risk of failure during operation. While OSHA regulations cover overall safety and include general requirements for inspecting rigging, the explicit daily pre-use inspection requirement for shackles is defined in ASME B30.26. Other standards address different components (for example, ASME B30.10 focuses on hooks) or different aspects of handling, and do not specifically mandate the daily pre-use shackles inspection.

7. What measures help prevent load rotation or side load during hoisting?

- A. Use a single sling to simplify the setup.
- B. Use multiple slings symmetrically, a spreader or lifting beam, and ensure the load's CG aligns with the hoisting point; monitor orientation during lift.**
- C. Attach the load directly to the hook without spreader or slings.
- D. Rotate the load during lift to verify balance.

Preventing load rotation and side loading comes down to keeping the lifting force balanced and distributed so it acts through the load's center of gravity. Using multiple slings arranged symmetrically shares the weight evenly and reduces any single-point moment that could tip or twist the load. A spreader bar or lifting beam helps maintain the proper geometry, keeps the slings in the right planes, and prevents the load from twisting or bending the lifting point. When the load's center of gravity is aligned with the hoisting point, the lift creates minimal rotational moments, helping keep the load oriented correctly as it rises. Monitoring the load's orientation during the lift lets the operator detect any undesired rotation early and adjust before side loading or tipping occurs. Single sling setups tend to introduce tilt and rotation because the force isn't distributed or aligned with the CG. Attaching directly to the hook without a spreader or slings concentrates the force at a single point, increasing the risk of rotation and side loading. Rotating the load during the lift is not a preventive measure and can destabilize the rigging.

8. 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.

9. ASME B30.10: Any hook distortion causing an increase in throat opening of 5 percent , not to exceed 4 inches, shall be?

- A. Repaired
- B. Replaced**
- C. Retired
- D. Reused after inspection

In ASME B30.10, a hook that is distorted enough to increase its throat opening by 5 percent (up to a maximum of 4 inches) must be replaced. This rule exists because even a small change in the hook's geometry can significantly affect how the load sits in the throat, how the hook bears the load, and where cracks or residual stresses may concentrate. Once the throat opening has grown beyond this tolerance, the hook's strength and safety are no longer guaranteed, and repairing or reusing it would not reliably restore its original safety margins. That's why replacement is required—repaired or reused hooks cannot be trusted to perform safely, and simply inspecting them after distortion does not make them acceptable for service. Retiring a hook from service without replacing it would also avoid the risk, but the standard prescribes replacement as the proper corrective action for this condition.

10. 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.

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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