

# Rigging for Electrical Industry 2 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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 is dynamic loading and how can it be mitigated during lifts?**
  - A. Load changes or accelerations during movement; mitigate by slow starts/stops, smooth operation, and avoiding shock loads.**
  - B. The maximum load rating of the rope.**
  - C. A static load with no movement.**
  - D. A type of load that does not require safety checks.**
  
- 2. Two sling materials that are available but not widely used are ?**
  - A. chain and synthetic roundsling**
  - B. fiber rope and wire mesh**
  - C. synthetic webbing and synthetic roundsling**
  - D. synthetic webbing and wire rope**
  
- 3. What is the role of a ground guide or signaler during a lift?**
  - A. To operate the hoist with no communication.**
  - B. To inspect the load after it is landed.**
  - C. To replace damaged rigging.**
  - D. To communicate hazards, guide load movement, and stop or slow the lift if conditions change.**
  
- 4. Which type of light is most damaging to synthetic fiber slings?**
  - A. LED light**
  - B. Infrared light**
  - C. Ultraviolet light**
  - D. Neon light**
  
- 5. What must never be placed between a sling and a load?**
  - A. Insulated link**
  - B. Rigging hardware**
  - C. Tension**
  - D. Body part**

- 6. Synthetic slings should not be exposed to temperatures above which limit?**
- A. 40°F**
  - B. 93°F**
  - C. 100°F**
  - D. 200°F**
- 7. What term describes the ratio of the tensile strength of the webbing material to the tensile strength of the finished web sling?**
- A. Derating**
  - B. Fabrication efficiency**
  - C. L/H ratio**
  - D. Safety factor**
- 8. Rigging hardware should be removed from service when wear exceeds ?.**
- A. 3%**
  - B. 5%**
  - C. 8%**
  - D. 10%**
- 9. Which step is essential before lifting a large electrical transformer?**
- A. Leave energized but isolated using barriers.**
  - B. De-energize the transformer, verify zero energy, and use rigging appropriate for the load and CG.**
  - C. Only ground the transformer; de-energizing is not required.**
  - D. Inspect for visual damage and proceed.**
- 10. Chain is widely used in construction work involving excavation, where which condition would quickly destroy other types of slings?**
- A. delicate type loads**
  - B. dirt, moisture, and abrasion**
  - C. light, smooth loads**
  - D. sunlight and cold weather**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is dynamic loading and how can it be mitigated during lifts?**

**A. Load changes or accelerations during movement; mitigate by slow starts/stops, smooth operation, and avoiding shock loads.**

**B. The maximum load rating of the rope.**

**C. A static load with no movement.**

**D. A type of load that does not require safety checks.**

Dynamic loading is about the changing forces the rigging and hoist experience as the load moves. When you start lifting, accelerate, or change direction, the inertia of the load adds extra tension beyond the object's static weight. Fast starts or stops, jerks, or sway can create shock loads that spike the forces on rope, slings, and equipment, potentially exceeding what the system is designed to handle. To mitigate these effects, plan and execute lifts with gradual acceleration and deceleration so the load is moved smoothly. Use soft-start controls or a variable-speed drive to avoid sudden jolts, and avoid abrupt changes in direction or speed. Keep the load stable and as centered as possible—tag lines and sway control can help reduce lateral movement. Ensure the equipment is rated for dynamic loads and rigging is appropriate for the task. The other descriptions don't capture this dynamic, movement-caused increase in force and the need for controlled, gradual motion.

**2. Two sling materials that are available but not widely used are ?**

**A. chain and synthetic roundsling**

**B. fiber rope and wire mesh**

**C. synthetic webbing and synthetic roundsling**

**D. synthetic webbing and wire rope**

The main idea is recognizing which sling materials are available to buy but not the common first choice in everyday lifts. Synthetic webbing and wire rope fit that idea in many contexts: you can obtain both, but they're not the default pick for many routine lifts. Synthetic webbing is easy to handle and light, but it has vulnerabilities such as potential damage from sharp edges, heat, and how it behaves with curved loads, which limits its use in some scenarios. Wire rope is strong and durable but is heavy, harder to inspect for internal wear, and requires more maintenance and handling care, which makes it less convenient for many common lifts compared with alternatives like roundslings or chain. So, while you'll find both materials in catalogs and some applications, they don't appear as frequently as the more versatile or user-friendly options, which is why they're described as available but not widely used.

### 3. What is the role of a ground guide or signaler during a lift?

- A. To operate the hoist with no communication.
- B. To inspect the load after it is landed.
- C. To replace damaged rigging.
- D. To communicate hazards, guide load movement, and stop or slow the lift if conditions change.**

The main idea is that the ground guide or signaler is the essential safety coordinator during the lift, acting as the communication link between the operator and everyone else involved and actively guiding the load path. They watch for hazards and obstacles in the load's travel area, use standard hand signals or radios to tell the crane operator when to start, stop, or adjust speed, and steer the load around people, equipment, and other dangers. If conditions change—like someone entering the area, a gust of wind, or the rigging shifting—the signaler can immediately stop or slow the lift to prevent an accident. This role keeps the operation coordinated and safe because the operator may not have a full view of the surrounding hazards and needs clear, timely instructions. The other options miss the core function: operating the hoist without communication removes the critical safety link; inspecting the load after landing happens after the lift, not during it; and replacing damaged rigging is maintenance work, not the job of directing the lift itself.

### 4. Which type of light is most damaging to synthetic fiber slings?

- A. LED light
- B. Infrared light
- C. Ultraviolet light**
- D. Neon light

Ultraviolet light is the most damaging because its high-energy photons cause photochemical degradation in the polymers that make up synthetic fiber slings. This process breaks chemical bonds in the fiber, leading to reduced tensile strength, embrittlement, and faster aging—even if there isn't obvious surface damage. Over time, UV exposure can significantly shorten a sling's service life and increase the risk of failure. Infrared light mainly causes heat. While excessive heat can contribute to wear, it doesn't induce the same direct chemical damage to the polymer as UV light. Visible-light sources, like LEDs, typically emit little to no harmful UV energy, and neon lights produce visible light without the high-energy photons that drive polymer degradation. So, UV light stands out as the primary threat to the integrity of synthetic fiber slings.

**5. What must never be placed between a sling and a load?**

- A. Insulated link**
- B. Rigging hardware**
- C. Tension**
- D. Body part**

The danger here is pinch and crush hazards in rigging. When a sling is attached to a load, the space between the sling and the load can close or shift suddenly as the load is raised, lowered, or repositioned. If a hand, finger, or other body part is in that gap, it can be crushed in an instant, causing serious injury. For this reason, never place any part of your body between the sling and the load. Keep hands and limbs out of the contact zone, and use proper tools, tag lines, and clear communication to guide and position the load from outside the danger area. Proper setup and stabilization before adjusting rigging are essential to prevent moves that could trap you.

**6. Synthetic slings should not be exposed to temperatures above which limit?**

- A. 40°F**
- B. 93°F**
- C. 100°F**
- D. 200°F**

Synthetic slings are made from fibers that lose strength when exposed to heat. Heating these fibers can soften them and, over time, degrade coatings or any adhesives used in the sling, reducing its load-carrying capacity and raising the risk of failure during a lift. To prevent this, manufacturers specify a maximum service temperature. For most synthetic slings, that limit is 200°F (about 93°C). Staying below this temperature helps preserve the sling's rated strength and safe performance. The other temperatures listed don't reflect the standard upper limit for synthetic web slings; they're either well below the risk point or not the published maximum. If you're working near heat sources, use slings rated for higher heat or implement protective measures to keep exposure under the 200°F limit.

**7. What term describes the ratio of the tensile strength of the webbing material to the tensile strength of the finished web sling?**

**A. Derating**

**B. Fabrication efficiency**

**C. L/H ratio**

**D. Safety factor**

Fabrication efficiency is about how much of the webbing's raw tensile strength actually remains in the finished sling after it's sewn, attached to hardware, and given any protective features. It describes how effectively the fabrication process preserves material strength, so a sling isn't weaker than the webbing itself beyond what the design and stitching introduce. In practice, you compare the material's rated tensile strength to the finished sling's strength to see what fraction is retained. A higher fabrication efficiency means the finishing steps cause less loss of strength, which is important for meeting the required load rating. This concept is different from a safety factor, which compares failure load to working load limit, and from derating or unrelated terms like L/H ratio, which don't describe the strength retention through fabrication.

**8. Rigging hardware should be removed from service when wear exceeds ?.**

**A. 3%**

**B. 5%**

**C. 8%**

**D. 10%**

Wear reduces the cross-sectional area that carries the load, so rigging hardware must be retired once the material loss reaches a point where strength is no longer reliably enough. The standard threshold used in many safety guidelines is 10% wear of the original dimension (such as the diameter of a shackle pin or the wall thickness of a hook). Reaching or exceeding this level meaningfully weakens the part, increasing the chance of failure under load, so removing it from service at 10% wear provides an appropriate safety margin. Lesser percent wear (3%, 5%, or 8%) would allow more deterioration before retirement, which is not as safe. If you observe any cracks, deformation, or other damage, discard it regardless of the percent wear.

9. Which step is essential before lifting a large electrical transformer?
- A. Leave energized but isolated using barriers.
  - B. De-energize the transformer, verify zero energy, and use rigging appropriate for the load and CG.
  - C. Only ground the transformer; de-energizing is not required.
  - D. Inspect for visual damage and proceed.**

The essential step is to remove all energy from the transformer and confirm it is zero energy before any lifting, then plan rigging that matches the load and its center of gravity. De-energize the equipment and apply lockout/tagout so it cannot be re-energized during the lift, and have a qualified person verify that there is no stored or residual energy using proper testing methods. Only after you've confirmed zero energy can you attach rigging that is rated for the weight and positioned at appropriate lifting points, with awareness of the transformer's center of gravity to keep the load balanced and stable. This approach protects workers from shock or arc flash and prevents the load from shifting or tipping during the lift. Visual inspection or grounding alone does not remove electrical hazards, and proceeding with the lift without de-energizing leaves crews at serious risk.

10. Chain is widely used in construction work involving excavation, where which condition would quickly destroy other types of slings?
- A. delicate type loads
  - B. dirt, moisture, and abrasion**
  - C. light, smooth loads
  - D. sunlight and cold weather

In excavation work, slings are often exposed to dirt, moisture, and abrasive surfaces. Chain slings are metal and built to resist such harsh conditions, so they hold up much better than other sling types that are susceptible to moisture damage, rot, or wear from grit and rough handling. Synthetic or natural fiber slings can absorb moisture, swell, weaken, or deteriorate quickly when dragged through soil or mud, and they wear faster under abrasive contact. Metal chains also handle rough handling and sharp edges more robustly, as long as they're protected from sharp edges and kept well-maintained to prevent corrosion. While sunlight and cold weather can degrade some materials over time, chain slings remain far less vulnerable to immediate failure under those conditions. So, the condition described—dirt, moisture, and abrasion—would rapidly destroy other slings much more than it would destroy chain slings.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://riggingforelectricalindustry2.examzify.com>**

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

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