

INTERMEDIATE RIGGING

VOC Study Guide

CERT LEVEL	QUESTIONS	SECTIONS	YEAR
Intermediate Rigging	50	3	2025

How to use this guide

This document is split into two parts. Part 1 contains all questions — use it to test yourself before looking at the answers. Write your responses in the space provided, or cover the answer pages and work through from memory.

Part 2 contains the full answer guide. Each question is repeated with its answer so you can use it as a learning reference before sitting your VOC assessment.

SEC	TOPIC	QUESTIONS
1	CERTIFICATE SCOPE	1 – 12
2	TILT-SLAB ERECTION	13 – 31
3	DEMOLITION RIGGING	32 – 50

This study guide is provided by Voceed — www.voceed.com. Always cross-reference with current Australian legislation, codes of practice, and your RTO training materials.

PART 1 — QUESTIONS

Work through each question and write your answer in the space below, or test yourself from memory before checking Part 2.

SECTION 1 — CERTIFICATE SCOPE

- Q1.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to carry out rigging work in connection with demolition?
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- Q2.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect concrete reinforced tilt-up panels?
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- Q3.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to plan and direct a multiple crane lift?
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- Q4.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect a permanently guyed structure?
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- Q5.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a tower crane?
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- Q6.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a hoist fitted with a jib?
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- Q7.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a guyed derrick?
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- Q8.** Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to use load equalising gear?
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Q9. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect a boatswain's chair?

Q10. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a lattice-boom mobile crane?

Q11. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a cableway?

Q12. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to install a hung temporary working platform?

SECTION 2 — TILT-SLAB ERECTION

Q13. What is the minimum safety factor for lifting inserts and bracing inserts?

Q14. How often are proof tests required on lifting clutches?

Q15. What is the maximum load on an expansion anchor for brace-fixing?

Q16. Where chemical anchors are used to fix braces, what percentage of them must be proof-tested to the working load limit?

Q17. Which type of expansion anchor is not recommended for fixing braces to the floor?

Q18. What is the minimum safety factor for braces?

Q19. What must be fitted to adjustable brace locking pins?

Q20. What two items of information must be available on site regarding the working load limit of an adjustable brace?

Q21. Unless specifically designed, what is the maximum height of shim under the panel edge?

Q22. What is the minimum width of shims under the panel edge?

Q23. What type of indicator must be fitted to a crane used for lifting tilt-slabs?

Q24. When lifting a panel from its casting bed, what increase in the dead load would you allow for the effect of suction?

Q25. Without special design, what is the minimum number of braces per wall panel?

Q26. When a panel is in its final position, what is the maximum tolerance on its alignment?

Q27. Where would you find the rigging configuration for lifting a particular panel specified?

Q28. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does an outlined triangle mean?

Q29. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a blocked-in triangle mean?

Q30. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a blocked-in circle mean?

Q31. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a screw-thread mean?

SECTION 3 — DEMOLITION RIGGING

Q32. What type of indicator must be fitted to a crane used for demolition?

Q33. Does a crane used for demolition work require a hoist-limiting device (anti-two-block device)?

Q34. What is the minimum diameter of an FSWR felling rope?

Q35. What is the minimum diameter of a felling chain?

Q36. Would you fell structural members by snatch-loading?

Q37. When a structure is to be felled with ropes or chains, what is the minimum horizontal distance between the structure and the pulling mechanism?

Q38. How close to the sides of the rope or chain may a person stand during felling?

Q39. On multi-storey buildings, are free-standing columns and walls demolished before or after floors?

Q40. Before removing a lift car, what must be done to all the lift door openings?

Q41. What is the maximum freestanding height for a masonry wall left without lateral support outside working hours?

Q42. What is the maximum freestanding height for a reinforced concrete column left without lateral support outside working hours?

Q43. What is the maximum freestanding height for an uncased steel column left without lateral support outside working hours?

Q44. What is the minimum number of temporary guy lines needed to control the felling of a steel column?

Q45. What is the maximum height above the cut-off level at which you would apply lateral force to fell a masonry wall?

Q46. Where a reinforced concrete wall has a single reinforcement grid located close to one face, should the wall be felled away from the reinforced face or towards the reinforced face?

Q47. Under what circumstances is the cutting of suspended cables on an electricity transmission tower permitted?

Q48. What may occur if a prestressed beam is turned on its side or turned upside down while it is suspended?

Q49. Who should be consulted before a structure above a post-tensioned transfer beam is demolished?

Q50. Who should be consulted before ungrouted post-tensioned members are demolished?

PART 2 — ANSWER GUIDE

Each question is repeated with its answer. Use this section as a learning reference to build your understanding before your VOC assessment.

SECTION 1 — CERTIFICATE SCOPE

- Q1. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to carry out rigging work in connection with demolition?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q2. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect concrete reinforced tilt-up panels?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q3. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to plan and direct a multiple crane lift?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q4. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect a permanently guyed structure?**
- A. No.**
- Q5. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a tower crane?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q6. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a hoist fitted with a jib?**
- A. No.**
- Q7. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a guyed derrick?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q8. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to use load equalising gear?**
- A. Yes.**
- Q9. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect a boatswain's chair?**
- A. No.**

Q10. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a lattice-boom mobile crane?

A. Yes.

Q11. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to erect and dismantle a cableway?

A. No.

Q12. Is a person with an Intermediate Rigging Certificate allowed to install a hung temporary working platform?

A. Yes.

SECTION 2 — TILT-SLAB ERECTION

Q13. What is the minimum safety factor for lifting inserts and bracing inserts?

A. 2.5 (or 2½).

Q14. How often are proof tests required on lifting clutches?

A. Every 6 months.

Q15. What is the maximum load on an expansion anchor for brace-fixing?

A. 0.65 (or 65%) of the first slip load.

Q16. Where chemical anchors are used to fix braces, what percentage of them must be proof-tested to the working load limit?

A. 100%.

Q17. Which type of expansion anchor is not recommended for fixing braces to the floor?

A. Deformation-controlled anchors.

Q18. What is the minimum safety factor for braces?

A. 2.

Q19. What must be fitted to adjustable brace locking pins?

A. Retaining devices.

Q20. What two items of information must be available on site regarding the working load limit of an adjustable brace?

A. Its WLL at zero extension and at maximum extension.

- Q21. Unless specifically designed, what is the maximum height of shim under the panel edge?**
- A. 40 mm.
- Q22. What is the minimum width of shims under the panel edge?**
- A. 100 mm or the panel thickness, whichever is lesser.
- Q23. What type of indicator must be fitted to a crane used for lifting tilt-slabs?**
- A. A load indicator.
- Q24. When lifting a panel from its casting bed, what increase in the dead load would you allow for the effect of suction?**
- A. 40% (or 1.4 times the dead load).
- Q25. Without special design, what is the minimum number of braces per wall panel?**
- A. 2.
- Q26. When a panel is in its final position, what is the maximum tolerance on its alignment?**
- A. 5 mm.
- Q27. Where would you find the rigging configuration for lifting a particular panel specified?**
- A. On the shop drawing.
- Q28. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does an outlined triangle mean?**
- A. A lifting insert.
- Q29. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a blocked-in triangle mean?**
- A. A bracing insert.
- Q30. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a blocked-in circle mean?**
- A. A fixing insert.
- Q31. On a tilt-slab shop drawing, what does a screw-thread mean?**
- A. A panel/floor connection.

SECTION 3 — DEMOLITION RIGGING

- Q32. What type of indicator must be fitted to a crane used for demolition?**
- A. A load indicator.

Q33. Does a crane used for demolition work require a hoist-limiting device (anti-two-block device)?

A. Yes.

Q34. What is the minimum diameter of an FSWR felling rope?

A. 12 mm.

Q35. What is the minimum diameter of a felling chain?

A. 8 mm.

Q36. Would you fell structural members by snatch-loading?

A. No.

Q37. When a structure is to be felled with ropes or chains, what is the minimum horizontal distance between the structure and the pulling mechanism?

A. 1.5 times the height of the structure.

Q38. How close to the sides of the rope or chain may a person stand during felling?

A. $0.75 \times$ the distance between the mechanism and the structure.

Q39. On multi-storey buildings, are free-standing columns and walls demolished before or after floors?

A. Before (columns and walls before floors).

Q40. Before removing a lift car, what must be done to all the lift door openings?

A. Barricade them.

Q41. What is the maximum freestanding height for a masonry wall left without lateral support outside working hours?

A. Less than $15 \times$ least overall plan dimension.

Q42. What is the maximum freestanding height for a reinforced concrete column left without lateral support outside working hours?

A. Less than $20 \times$ least overall plan dimension.

Q43. What is the maximum freestanding height for an uncased steel column left without lateral support outside working hours?

A. Less than $25 \times$ least overall plan dimension.

Q44. What is the minimum number of temporary guy lines needed to control the felling of a steel column?

A. Two.

- Q45. What is the maximum height above the cut-off level at which you would apply lateral force to fell a masonry wall?**
- A. Half the unsupported height above the cut-off level.
- Q46. Where a reinforced concrete wall has a single reinforcement grid located close to one face, should the wall be felled away from the reinforced face or towards the reinforced face?**
- A. Towards the reinforced face.
- Q47. Under what circumstances is the cutting of suspended cables on an electricity transmission tower permitted?**
- A. Under no circumstances.
- Q48. What may occur if a prestressed beam is turned on its side or turned upside down while it is suspended?**
- A. Sudden (or catastrophic) collapse of the beam.
- Q49. Who should be consulted before a structure above a post-tensioned transfer beam is demolished?**
- A. A structural engineer (or the prestressing equipment supplier).
- Q50. Who should be consulted before ungrouted post-tensioned members are demolished?**
- A. A structural engineer or the prestressing equipment supplier.