SCAFFOLD USERS

PLUMBING SHEETMETAL PROCESS PIPING SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE
FIRE SPRINKLERS SYSTEMS MILLWRIGHT ELECTRICAL DATA TECHNOLOGY

Scaffold Users Safety Quiz

Name: _____
Instructor: _____
Date: _____

1. Anyone using scaffold after September 2, 19_97_ must have training on the following:
   1. _FALL PROTECTION_____
   2. _FALLING OBJECTS & PROTECTION__
   3. _ELECTRICAL HAZARDS_____
   4. _PLANKING_____
   5. _COLLAPSE_____

2. All Scaffolds and scaffold components should be capable of supporting, without failure __4___ times the maximum intended load.

3. A platform must be at least ___18___ inches wide in order to be used as a working platform or walkway and also must be fully planked with a maximum gap between planks of ___1 INCH_____.

4. OSHA permits the removal of handrails and midrails under one or more the following three conditions:
   1. ___PFAS_____
   2. ___CONTRADICTORY_____
   3. ___14" RULE_____

5. OSHA requires that planks overhang their supports at least _____6 INCHES_____, unless secured from movement by wiring or cleating.

6. If scaffold planking overhangs the support more than ___12 INCHES___, handrails and midrails must be in place to prevent access.

7. OSHA requires that planks be supported_____UNDER____ an overlap and that the planks be overlapped at least _____12 INCHES_____.

8. OSHA prohibits the intermixing of different scaffold manufacturers. T F

9. Cross bracing can be used to access scaffolds: T F

10. When accessing scaffold, the first ladder rung shall be no more than ___24 INCHES____ above the supporting level.

11. While climbing scaffold, all users are required to have a rest platform at least every ___35___ ft.

12. All scaffolds and scaffold components are required to be inspected by a ___COMPETENT____ _PERSON___ before each ___WORK__ __SHIFT____.

13. OSHA allows workers to ride rolling scaffold. T F

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14. When using scaffold around electrical power lines, maintain a minimum distance of least __10 FT___.

15. A __COMPETENT___ _____PERSON_____ is required to supervise the erecting, dismantling, and altering of all scaffolds.

16. Workers are prohibited from accessing scaffolds which are covered with ice, snow, or other slip hazards. T F

17. Having a trained ___ERECTOR___ crew erect scaffold higher is the safest way to increase the height of a scaffold.

18. On a 10-foot span, planks should not deflect more than ___2 INCHES____.

19. Handrails must be capable of supporting ___200#__ pounds without failure and be between ___38____ and ____45___ inches above the platform.

20. When protecting people below from __FALLING_____ ____OBJECTS_____, barricading the area around the scaffold is the best answer.

21. Toe-boards are required on all platforms which are ____10 FEET____ or more above the supporting level and have objects which may constitute a falling object hazard.

22. A toe-board must be capable of supporting without failure, a force of at least ___50___ pounds and be a minimum of ___3 1/2____ inches above the platform with a maximum gap between the platform and the toe-board of ____1/4____ of an inch.

23. Any scaffold built over ___125___ feet above their base plates shall be designed by a registered professional ___ENGINEER_____.

24. Scaffold collapse can easily happen if scaffold users are not able to calculate the safe amount for the platform. T F

25. The rule for scaffold plank loading is one man-one __PLANK____. One man and his tools in construction weigh _____250____ pounds.

26. The only surface that does not require scaffold base plates to rest on mud sills is ___CONCRETE____.

27. Scaffold inspection tags are required by OSHA. T F

28. There are three load ratings for scaffolds: ___LIGHT___, ___MEDIUM __, ____HEAVY___.

29. On a 7' long by 5' wide platform, LIGHT DUTY usage means a maximum of ____875____ pounds on the platform.

30. Tie-off to scaffold has been banned by OSHA. T F

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31. OSHA 1926.454(a) requires all scaffold users to be trained in:
    a. Electrical, fall, and falling object hazards.
    b. Proper use of the scaffold.
    c. Maximum load carrying capacities.
    d. All of the above.

32. OSHA requires employees who work from scaffolds to be retrained:
    a. When changes at the worksite present new hazards.
    b. When the type of scaffold, fall protection, or falling object system changes.
    c. When there are indications that the worker needs retraining.
    d. All of the above.

33. Supported scaffolds must be constructed with a safety factor of:
    a. 5 to 1.
    b. 6 to 1.
    c. 4 to 1.
    d. 2 ½ to 1.

34. Scaffold support legs should be placed on:
    a. Base plates and mud sills.
    b. Screw jacks without base plates.
    c. Loose wooden pads piled up to level the scaffold.
    d. Concrete blocks.

35. Scaffold support posts should be:
    a. Leaning less than 9.5 degrees.
    b. Plumb and rigid.
    c. Sway less than 5%.
    d. Bowing less than 2% from their axis.

36. Scaffold work platforms should be:
    a. At least one 2″ x 12″ plank wide.
    b. Planked halfway across the bearer.
    c. ¼″ thick plywood.
    d. Fully planked all the way across with maximum gaps of no more than 1″.

37. Safe ladder access should be installed:
    a. By climbing the cross-braces.
    b. Climbing the rosettes on system scaffolds.
    c. Climbing open clamps on tube & clamp.
    d. With the manufacturer's recommended attachable ladder.

38. A guardrail system should be installed when the platform is more than:
    a. 20″ from a solid faced work surface.
    b. 14″ from a solid faced work surface.
    c. 24″ from a solid faced work surface.
    d. 6″ from a solid faced work surface.

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39. OSHA requires a guardrail system when scaffold platform height is:
    a. 4′ above the ground.
    b. 6′ above the ground.
    c. 8′ above the ground.
    d. 10′ above the ground.

40. The height of the toprail in a guardrail system should be:
    a. 38″ to 45″ above the platform.
    b. 42″ to 46″ above the platform.
    c. 46″ to 50″ above the platform.
    d. 50″ to 54″ above the platform.

41. The height of the midrail in a guardrail system should be:
    a. 1/3 of the way between the platform and the toprail.
    b. 2/3 of the way between the platform and the toprail.
    c. 12″ below the toprail.
    d. Midway between the platform and the toprail.

42. Toprails in a guardrail system shall be able to withstand:
    a. 250 pounds of force in an outward direction.
    b. 250 pounds of force in a downward direction.
    c. 200 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
    d. 150 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.

43. Toeboards must be strong enough to withstand:
    a. 50 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
    b. 100 pounds of force in a downward direction.
    c. 100 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
    d. 150 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.

44. Toeboards shall be a minimum of:
    a. 2″ in height.
    b. 3″ in height.
    c. 3 ½″ in height.
    d. 4″ in height.

45. If materials are piled higher than the toeboard:
    a. Panels or screening must be installed from the platform to the toprail.
    b. Two toeboards must be installed.
    c. Falling object warning tags must be installed.
    d. A safety watch person must be posted at the base of the scaffold.

46. The maximum loading capacity for light duty/standard duty for most crafts is:
    a. 25 pounds per square foot.
    b. 50 pounds per square foot.
    c. 75 pounds per square foot.
    d. 100 pounds per square foot.

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47. On a 7' long by 5' wide platform, using light duty/standard planking allows for:
    a. 250 pounds allowed on platform.
    b. 500 pounds allowed on platform.
    c. 750 pounds allowed on platform.
    d. 875 pounds allowed on platform.

48. Unless the manufacturer's rating allows more, the maximum load on individual planks should be no more than:
    a. 250 pounds.
    b. 500 pounds.
    c. 750 pounds.
    d. 1000 pounds.

49. The scaffold user should make alterations to the scaffold:
    a. When necessary for safe work performance.
    b. As necessary to increase production.
    c. When a scaffold component is in the way of the work that needs done.
    d. Never. Alterations can only be done by scaffold erection trained personnel under the supervision of a competent person.

50. Why should supplies or materials packaged in bags, containers, or bundles be stacked, blocked, and interlocked?
    a. To avoid sliding or collapse.
    b. To ensure easy access.
    c. To ensure that decks remain clear.
    d. To avoid obstructions to access ways.

51. Fall prevention/protection equipment on scaffolds is necessary because:
    a. Falling just a few feet can cause serious injury.
    b. The impact force from a fall can be thousands of pounds.
    c. Falls may come at unexpected moments.
    d. All of the above.

52. Components of a Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) include:
    a. Full body harness.
    b. Shock absorbing lanyard.
    c. Beam cross-arm straps and beam anchor clamps.
    d. All of the above.

53. Scaffold support components can be used as an anchorage point for personal fall arrest systems (PFAS) when:
    a. Anytime by both the scaffold erector and the scaffold user.
    b. The height of the scaffold is greater than 50 feet.
    c. Never, unless the scaffold manufacturer has provided specific instructions for attachment of the anchorage device.
    d. It is too much trouble to find an I-beam or other structural member to attach the anchorage device to.

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54. Material handling safety guidelines for scaffold platforms include:
    a. Keeping access ways clear of obstructions and free of dirt and debris to avoid tripping hazards.
    b. Supplies and materials should be stacked to the lowest height that is practical.
    c. Both A and B.
    d. None of the above.

55. When lifting an object, why is it important to place your feet close to the base of the object to be lifted?
    a. To be able to lift more weight.
    b. To prevent the back muscles from taking the full load.
    c. To ensure proper balance.
    d. To ensure a better grip.

56. To gain additional working height from a scaffold platform:
    a. Use a heavy-duty aluminum ladder.
    b. Use a step ladders.
    c. Place scaffold grade planks across the guardrails to stand on.
    d. Have the scaffold height increased by a trained crew under the supervision of a competent person.

57. Electrical hazards encountered while working from scaffold may include:
    a. Shocks and burns.
    b. Arc-blasts.
    c. Fires and explosions.
    d. All of the above. - Electrical subpart says insulation must be provided 8′ or less, 7′ or less for mechanical, no height requirement for thermal lines, but General Duty Clause can be sited if an employee is at risk of being injured

58. The minimum distance scaffolds should be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved near an uninsulated power line with a voltage less than 50 kv is:
    a. 10 feet 4 inches.
    b. 10 feet.
    c. 7 feet.
    d. 3 feet.

59. When can a scaffold be moved closer than the minimum distance to a power line?
    a. When the personnel erecting, using, dismantling, or altering the scaffold are equipped with the proper personal protective equipment.
    b. When the supervisor has surveyed the area and determined that the potential danger is minimal.
    c. When it is necessary for personnel using the scaffold to perform work activities.
    d. When the utility company or electrical system operator has de-energized the lines, relocated the lines, or installed protective coverings on the lines.

60. Safe usage of power tools when working from scaffolds include:
    a. Must be double insulated or be properly grounded with Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection.
    b. Extension cords used with portable electric tools shall be of three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage.
    c. Run tool cords and extension cords out of the walkway to prevent tripping hazards.
    d. All of the above.

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