



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

14. When using scaffold around electrical power lines, maintain a minimum distance of least _____.
15. A _____ 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 _____ 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 _____.
19. Handrails must be capable of supporting _____ pounds without failure and be between _____ and _____ inches above the platform.
20. When protecting people below from _____, barricading the area around the scaffold is the best answer.
21. Toe-boards are required on all platforms which are _____ 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 _____ pounds and be a minimum of _____ inches above the platform with a maximum gap between the platform and the toe-board of _____ of an inch.
23. Any scaffold built over _____ feet above their base plates shall be designed by a registered professional _____.
24. Scaffold collapse can easily happen is 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 _____. One man and his tools in construction weigh _____ pounds.
26. The only surface that does not require scaffold base plates to rest on mud sills is _____.
27. Scaffold inspection tags are required by OSHA. T F
28. There are three load ratings for scaffolds: _____, _____, _____.
29. On a 7' long by 5' wide platform, LIGHT DUTY usage means a maximum of _____ 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:
- 4' above the ground.
 - 6' above the ground.
 - 8' above the ground.
 - 10' above the ground.
40. The height of the toprail in a guardrail system should be:
- 38" to 45" above the platform.
 - 42" to 46" above the platform.
 - 46" to 50" above the platform.
 - 50" to 54" above the platform.
41. The height of the midrail in a guardrail system should be:
- 1/3 of the way between the platform and the toprail.
 - 2/3 of the way between the platform and the toprail.
 - 12" below the toprail.
 - Midway between the platform and the toprail.
42. Toprails in a guardrail system shall be able to withstand:
- 250 pounds of force in an outward direction.
 - 250 pounds of force in a downward direction.
 - 200 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
 - 150 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
43. Toeboards must be strong enough to withstand:
- 50 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
 - 100 pounds of force in a downward direction.
 - 100 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
 - 150 pounds of force in a downward or outward direction.
44. Toeboards shall be a minimum of:
- 2" in height.
 - 3" in height.
 - 3 1/2" in height.
 - 4" in height.
45. If materials are piled higher than the toeboard:
- Panels or screening must be installed from the platform to the toprail.
 - Two toeboards must be installed.
 - Falling object warning tags must be installed.
 - 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:
- 25 pounds per square foot.
 - 50 pounds per square foot.
 - 75 pounds per square foot.
 - 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:
- Keeping access ways clear of obstructions and free of dirt and debris to avoid tripping hazards.
 - Supplies and materials should be stacked to the lowest height that is practical.
 - Both A and B.
 - 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?
- To be able to lift more weight.
 - To prevent the back muscles from taking the full load.
 - To ensure proper balance.
 - To ensure a better grip.
56. To gain additional working height from a scaffold platform:
- Use a heavy-duty aluminum ladder.
 - Use a step ladder.
 - Place scaffold grade planks across the guardrails to stand on.
 - 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:
- Shocks and burns.
 - Arc-blasts.
 - Fires and explosions.
 - All of the above.
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:
- 10 feet 4 inches.
 - 10 feet.
 - 7 feet.
 - 3 feet.
59. When can a scaffold be moved closer than the minimum distance to a power line?
- When the personnel erecting, using, dismantling, or altering the scaffold are equipped with the proper personal protective equipment.
 - When the supervisor has surveyed the area, and determined that the potential danger is minimal.
 - When it is necessary for personnel using the scaffold to perform work activities.
 - 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:
- Must be double insulated or be properly grounded with Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection.
 - Extension cords used with portable electric tools shall be of three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage.
 - Run tool cords and extension cords out of the walkway to prevent tripping hazards.
 - All of the above.