C 1. All scaffolds and scaffold components shall be capable of supporting: [1926.451 (a) (1)]

a. two times the maximum load
b. three times the maximum load
c. four times the maximum load
d. six times the maximum load

C 2. Scaffolds shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with their design. The design shall be done by a:[1926.451 (a) (6)]

a. supervisor
b. competent person
c. qualified person
d. E & D coordinator

A 3. The space between platform planks shall be no wider than: [1926.451(b) (1) (i)]

a. 1 inch (2.54cm)
b. 6 inches (15.24cm)
c. 1/ 4 inch (0.64cm)
d. the width of a persons foot

C 4. If the last plank will not fit, the space between the last plank and the posts shall be no greater than: [1926.451 (b) (1) (ii)]

a. one plank
b. 6 inches (15.24cm)
c. 9 1/ 2 inches (24.13 cm)
d. whatever width is necessary

A 5. The safe number of planks for a walkway or a platform used solely by scaffold erectors shall be established by the: [1926.451 (b) (1) (Exception)]

a. employer
b. state
c. OSHA
d. SSFI

A 6. If it is impossible to make the platform at least two boards wide: [1926.451(b)(2)(ii)]

a: make it as wide as possible and use personal fall arrest
b. post a sign do not use
c. remove the superheater tubes or other obstruction
d. contact a structural engineer

C 7. The minimum width of a scaffold platform is: [1926.451 (b) (2)]

a. 24 inches (60.96cm)
b. 60 inches (152.40cm)
c. 18 inches (45.72cm)
d. 30 inches (76.20cm)

B 8. Unless guardrail systems and / or personal fall arrest systems are used the maximum distance between the platform and the face of the work surface is : [1926.451 (b) (3)]

a. 8 inches (20.32cm)
b. 14 inches (35.56cm)
c. 12 inches (30.48cm)
d. 20 inches (50.80cm)

D 9. Each end of a platform, unless cleated or otherwise restrained by hooks or equivalent means, shall extend over the centerline of its support at least: [1926.451 (b) (4)]

a. 12 inches (30.48cm)
b. 18 inches (45.72cm)
c. 3 inches (7.62cm)
d. 6 inches (15.24cm)

D 10. If the platform is guardrailed (as all should be) to prevent access to cantilevered ends of planks, the maximum plank extension is: [1926.451 (b) (5)(i)]

a. 12 inches (30.48cm)
b. 18 inches (45.72cm)
c. 24 inches (60.96cm)
d. no limit is given if guardrails prevent access

C 11. Unless planks are nailed or otherwise restrained from movement the overlap must be at least: [1926.451 (b) (7)]

a. 6 inches (15.24cm)
b. 18 inches (45.72cm)
c. 12 inches (30.48cm)
d. 14 inches (35.56cm)

A 12. Any platform that rests on a bearer at other than a right angle (such as at corners) shall be laid: [1926.451 (b) (8)]

a. first
b. on edge
c. last
d. carefully

D 13. Scaffold planks may be coated periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes as long as the coatings: [1926.451 (b) (9)]

a. are not flammable
b. have been approved by the company
c. are not applied while the platforms are in use
d. do not obscure the top or bottom surfaces

C 14. Scaffold components of different manufactures shall not be intermixed unless: [1926.451 (b) (10)]

a. they can be attached using minimal force
b. they have been approved by the company
c. the components fit together without force
d. no other equipment is available

B 15. Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the: [1926.451 (c) (1)(ii)]

a. 3 to 1 height to base ratio
b. 4 to 1 height to base ratio
c. 2 to 1 height to base ratio
d. 6 to 1 height to base ratio

C 16. Above the first tie, scaffolds that are 3 feet (0.91m) wide and narrower can have a maximum vertical distance between ties of: [1926.451 (c) (1)(ii)]

a. 12 feet (3.68m)
b. 16 feet (4.88m)
c. 20 feet (6.1m)
d. 26 feet (7.92m)

D 17. Above the first tie, scaffolds that are wider than 3 feet (0.91m) can have a maximum vertical distance between ties of: [1926.451 (c) (1)(ii)]

a. 12 feet (3.68m)
b. 16 feet (4.88m)
c. 20 feet (6.10m)
d. 26 feet (7.92m)

A 18. When eccentric loads such as cantilevered platforms are applied or transmitted to a scaffold, the tipping forces must be compensated for by adding: [1926.451 (c) (1)(iii)]

a. ties, guys, braces, or outriggers
b. more planks
c. outriggers only
d. pallets of bricks on the opposite side

C 19. Scaffolds shall bear on adequate firm foundations such as: [1926.451 (c) (2]

a. boxes, barrels
b. bricks
c. base plates set on mudsills
d. loose materials piled high enough to achieve level

A 20. Footings that scaffolds rest on shall be: [1926.451 (c) (2)(i)]

a. level, sound, and rigid
b. capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement
c. constructed of a minimum 31 inch(78.74cm) long 2" x 10" (5.08cm x 25.40cm) lumber
d. both a and b

C 21. Unstable objects shall not be used to support scaffolds or platform units: [1926.451 (c) (2)(ii)]

a. over 25 psf (125 kg/m^2)
b. over 20 feet tall (6.1m)
c. at anytime
d. unless only one person will be using the scaffold

C 22. Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall be: [1926.451 (c)(3)]

a. erected together as a unit
b. shall be placed into service only when connected with horizontals
c. plumb and braced to prevent swaying and displacement.
d. shall not be intermixed to gain additional height

B 23. Ladders or other means of acceptable access must be provided to scaffold platforms whenever the point of access is greater than: [1926.451 (e)(1)]

a. 22 inches (55.88cm)
b. 2 feet (.61m)
c. 16 3/4 inches (42.55cm)
d. 14 inches (35.56cm)

B 24. When hook-on or attachable ladders are used as access, a rest platform must installed at maximum intervals of: [1926.451 (e) (2)(iii)]

a. 26-foot (7.92m)
b. 35-foot (10.66m)
c. 30-foot (9.14m)
d. 6-foot 6-inch (2m)

B 25. Hook-on and attachable ladders shall have uniformly spaced rungs with a maximum spacing between the rungs of: [1926.451 (e)(2)(vi)]

a. 12 inches (30.48cm)
b. 16 3/4 inches (42.55cm)
c. 24 inches (60.96cm)
d. 14 inches (35.56cm)

A

26. Scaffold frames can be used as a means of access only if they: [1926.451 (e)(6)(i)]

a. are specifically designed by the manufacturer and constructed for use as ladder rungs
b. have no loose parts that could interfere with the act of climbing
c. have coupling pins that align the frames
d. have cross braces fully installed

B

27. When scaffold frames are used as a means of access, the maximum spacing of the rungs is: [1926.451 (e)(6)(vi)]

a. 12 inches (30.48cm)
b. 16 3/4 inches (42.55cm)
c. 24 inches (60.96cm)
d. 14 inches (35.56cm)

D

28. Effective September 2, 1997, the employer shall provide a means of safe access for each employee erecting or dismantling a scaffold where the provision of safe access is: [1926.451 (e)(9)(i)]

a. included in the pre job plan
b. not detrimental to the economical out come of the project
c. required by the customer
d. feasible and does not create a greater hazard

D

29. Cross braces can only be used as a means of access or egress when: [1926.451 (e)(9)(iv)]

a. no other means of access and egress is feasible
b. employees have been trained in cross brace climbing
c. the ladder access is more than 50 feet (15.24m) away
d. cross braces should never be used for access and egress

D

30. Scaffolds and scaffold components shall not be loaded in excess of their maximum intended loads as follows: [CP/01/01, page 10]

a. light duty is no more than 25 PSF(125kg/m^2), four platforms maximum at the same time
b. medium duty is no more than 50 PSF(250kg/m^2), two platforms maximum at the same time
c. heavy duty is no more than 75PSF(375kg/m^2), one platfrom maximum at a time
d. all of the above

A

31. Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person: [1926.451(f)(3)]

a. before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity
b. at the employer's discretion
c. every thirty days
d. at regular intervals

D

32. When a scaffold is damaged or weakened to the point that it cannot support 4 times the intended load it shall be: [1926.451 (f)(4)]

a. immediately repaired or replaced
b. braced to meet those provisions
c. removed from service
d. a , b or c

C

33. The clearance between scaffolds and uninsulated power lines of less than 50 kv shall be: [1926.451 (f)(6)]

a. 3 feet (.91m)
b. 26 feet (7.92m)
c. 10 feet (3.05m)
d. 6 feet 6 inches (1.98m)

C

34. Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of: [1926.451 (f)(7)]

a. more than one person
b. a foreman
c. a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration using only trained erectors
d. a person experienced in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration

C

35. Employees shall be prohibited from working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material except: [1926.451(f)(8)]

a. when the scaffold has to be dismantled at once
b. only on the night shift
c. as necessary for removal of such materials
d. when the condition is a recurring problem

C 36. Where swinging loads are being hoisted onto or near a scaffold such that the loads might contact the scaffold: [1926.451(f)(9)]

a. the loads shall be no more than 10 feet (3.05m) long
b. the loads shall be double strapped
c. a tag line or equivalent measures to control the load shall be used
d. employees should be warned to watch out for sway action

A 37. If a competent person determines that it is safe to work on or from scaffolds during storms or high winds, the employees must be protected by: [1926.451(f)(12)]

a. personal fall arrest systems or wind screens
b. workers compensation insurance
c. two way radios
d. hard hats and safety glasses

D 38. Debris shall not be allowed to accumulate on platforms: [1926.451 (f)(13)]

a. in the first part of the shift
b. within two hours of the end of a shift
c. except when no one has been assigned to clean-up detail
d. at any time

C 39. Makeshift devices such as boxes and barrels shall not be used on top of scaffold platforms to increase the working level height of employees because: [1926.451 (f)(14)]

a. it shows lack of planning
b. there is no rental charged for these items
c. it is unsafe and may cause an accident
d. good barrels are hard to find

C 40. Ladders shall not be used on scaffolds to increase the working level height of employees except when: [1926.451(f)(15)]

a. the scaffold is less than 20' tall(6.1m)
b. more than one person will be using the ladder at a time
c. all the criteria of 451(f)(15) are met
d. a 2 to 1 base to height ratio is maintained for the overall structure

C 41. Platforms shall not deflect (bend) more than: [1926.451(f)(16)]

a. twice the thickness of the platform
b. the height of the toeboard
c. 1/60 of the span
d. 3 1/2 inches (8.90cm)

D 42. Employees on a scaffold must be protected from falling when the distance between the platform and the lower level is more than: [1926.451 (g)(1)]

a. 6 feet 6 inches (2m)
b.12 feet (3.66m)
c. 6 feet (1.83m)
d.10 feet (3.05m)

D 43. Effective September 2, 1997, employers are required to provide fall protection for employees erecting and dismantling supported scaffolds: [1926.451 (g)(2)]

a. where the installation and use of such protection is feasible
b. where employees are not working from a planked level
c. where the installation and use of such protection does not create a greater hazard
d. both a and c

A 44. The top guardrail of all scaffolds manufactured or placed in service after January 1, 2000, must be between: [1926.451 (g)(4)(ii)]

a. 38 inches and 45 inches in height (96.52cm and 114.30cm)
b. 45 inches and 42 inches in height (114.30cm and 106.68cm)
c. 36 inches and 45 inches in height (91.44cm and 114.30cm)
d. 24 inches and 48 inches in height (60.96cm and 121.92cm)

B 45. Midrails must be installed at a height [1926.451 (g)(4)(iv)]

a. of 16 3/4 inches (42.55cm)
b. approximately midway between the platform and the toprail
c. of 22 inches (55,88cm)
d. other than that of the toprail

B 46. The top guardrail shall be capable of withstanding a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction of at least: [1926.451 (g)(4)(vii)]

a. 400 pounds (1779.20N, 181.60kg)
b. 200 pounds (889.60N, 90.80kg)
c. 50 pounds (222.40N, 22.70kg)
d. 300 pounds (1334.40N, 136.20kg)

B 47. Midrails shall be capable of withstanding a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction of: [1926.451 (g)(4)(ix)]

a. 50 pounds (222.40N, 22.70kg)
b.150 pounds (667.20N, 68.10kg)
c. 300 pounds (1334.40N, 136.20kg)
d.100 pounds (444.80N, 45.40kg)

A 48. Crossbracing is acceptable in place of a midrail if the end points are no more than 48 inches (121.92cm) apart, and the crossing point to platform distance is between: [1926.451 (g)(4)(xv)]

a. 20 and 30 inches (50.80cm and 76.20cm)
b. 22 and 36 inches (55.88cm and 91.44cm)
c. 38 and 48 inches (95.20cm and 121.92cm)
d. 36 and 45 inches (91.44cm and 114.30cm)

C 49. Crossbracing is acceptable in place of a toprail if the end points are no more than 48 inches (121.92cm) apart, and the crossing point to platform distance is between: [1926.451 (g)(4)(xv)]

a. 20 and 30 inches (50.80cm and 76.20cm)
b. 22 and 36 inches (55.88cm and 91.44cm)
c. 38 and 48 inches (95.20cm and 121.92cm)
d. 36 and 45 inches (91.44 and 114.30cm)

A 50. Employees below the platform must be protected from materials or equipment piled higher than the top edge of the toeboard by :[1926.451(h)(2)(iii)]

a. paneling or screening from the platform to the toprail
b. warning signs
c. # 3 orange warning flags or flashing lights
d. 12" (30.48cm) high toeboards

P

51. Toeboards must be capable of withstanding a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction of: [1926.451 (h)(4)(i)]

a. 200 pounds (889.60N, 90.80kg)
b. 150 pounds (667.20N, 68.10kg)
c. 75 pounds (333.60N, 34.05kg)
d. 50 pounds (222.40N, 22.70kg)

B

52. Toeboards shall be at least: [1926.451 (h)(4)(ii)]

a. 4 inches (10.16cm) in height
b. 3 1/2 inches (8.89cm) in height
c. 6 inches (15.24cm) in height
d. 9 1/2 inches (24.13cm) in height

B

53. The distance between the bottom of the toeboard and the platform shall be no more than:[1926.451(h)(4)(ii)]

a. 1 inch (2.54cm)
b. 1/4 inch (.64cm)
c. 1/60 of the span
d. 3 1/2 inches (8.89cm)

NOTE: The following questions 54 - 67 apply only to tube & clamp scaffolding

C

54. Transverse bracing forming an "X" across the width of the scaffold shall be installed at both ends and horizontally at every: [1926.452 (b)(2)]

a. fifth set of posts
b. second level
c. third set of posts
d. fourth set of posts

B

55. Vertically, crossbracing shall be installed at least every: [1926.452 (b)(2)]

a. second bay
b. fourth runner up the scaffold
c. third runner
d. fifth runner

A 56. Building ties shall be installed vertically at the : [1926.452 (b)(2)]

a. at the bearer level at the fourth runner levels with the transverse bracing
b. platform levels
c. guardrail levels
d. mud sill levels

C 57. On straight run scaffolds longitudinal bracing across the inner and outer rows of posts shall be installed: [1926.452 (b)(3)]

a. in all instances where time permits
b. at the top and bottom planked levels only
c. diagonally in both directions
d. only if required to stabilize movement

D 58. Longitudinal diagonal bracing is installed upward to the: [1926.452 (b)(3)]

a. top bearers on a 4 to 1 ratio
b. top runners at a 90 degree angle
c. top working level as required
d. top of the scaffold at approximately a 45 degree angle

D 59. Longitudinal bracing shall be repeated beginning at least at every: [1926.452 (b)(3)]

a. second post
b. third post
c. fourth post
d. fifth post

A 60. On scaffolds whose length is less than their height, longitudinal bracing shall be installed from the base of the end posts upward to the opposite end posts: [1926.452 (b)(3)]

a. and then in alternating directions until reaching the top of the scaffold
b. and then repeated in the same direction until reaching the top of the scaffold
c. every second runner
d. at the base of the scaffold only

B 61. Diagonal bracing shall be installed as close as possible to the : [1926.452 (b)(3)]

a. center of the upright halfway between runners
b. intersection of the runner, bearer, and post
c. intersection of the bearer and diagonal
d. 16" (40.64cm) above the platform

B 62. Bearers attached to the posts shall have the: [1926.452 (b)(5)]

a. outboard coupler only resting on the runner coupler
b. inboard coupler resting on the runner coupler
c. neither coupler resting on the bearer
d. coupler standing alone

C 63. Bearers must extend past the posts and runners and : [1926.452 (b)(6)]

a. extend no less than 4 inches (10.16cm)
b. extend no more than 12 inches (30.48cm)
c. provide full contact with the coupler
d. about halfway into the clamp

A 64. Runners shall be installed along the length of the scaffold located: [1926.452 (b)(7)]

a. on the inside and outside posts at level heights
b. on the inside and outside posts on top of the bearer couplers
c. at the midpoint between the bearers
d. at the midpoint between the uprights

B 65. Under what conditions would it be permissible to leave out the outside runner? [1926.452 (b)(7)]

a. when the scaffold will not exceed 50 feet (15.24m) in height
b. when midrails and guardrails are used on the outside posts, and safety clamps installed under the bearer.
c. when the scaffold is out of plumb and they will not fit
d. never

D 66. Bottom runners and bearers shall be located: [1926.452 (b)(8)]

a. on one side of the scaffold
b. within 4 feet (1.22m) of the ground
c. at the most convenient height
d. as close to the base as possible

C 67. Tube and coupler scaffolds in excess of 125 feet (38.10m) or in excess of the limitations as shown in Appendix A to this subpart shall: [1926.452(b)(10)]

a. not be erected
b. shall have additional vertical members
c. be designed, constructed and loaded as set forth by a professional engineer
d. shall have a scaffold foreman present at all times

NOTE: The following questions 68 - 75 apply only to frame scaffold

C 68. When moving platforms to the next level, the existing platform shall be left undisturbed until the new end frames have been: [1926.452 (c)(1)]

a. placed on pins
b. passed up
c. set in place and braced
d. removed

D 69. Frames and panels shall be properly braced using braces that: [1926.452 (c)(2)]

a. are of the same design
b. have been delivered by the scaffold company
c. have been passed up by the ground man
d. secure vertical members together laterally

D 70. Cross braces shall be of such length as will automatically: [1926.452 (c)(2)]

a. square and replace
b. attach and secure
c. attach and connect
d. square and align

C 71. All brace connections shall be: [1926.452 (c)(2)]

a. painted
b. not of dissimilar metals
c. secured
d. bolted

D 72. Frames and panels shall be joined together vertically by : [1926.452 (c)(3)]

a. coupling pins
b. stacking pins
c. equivalent means
d. a, b, or c

C 73. Where uplift may occur frames or panels shall be: [1926.452 (c)(4)]

a. taped at the joints
b. welded together
c. locked together
d. clamped

D 74. Brackets used to support cantilevered loads shall: [1926.452 (c)(5)]

a. be seated with side-brackets parallel to the frames
b. have end-brackets at 90 degrees to the frames
c. not be bent or twisted from these positions
d. all of the above

D 75. Brackets shall be used to only support personnel, unless: [1926.452 (c)(5)]

a. the scaffold has been designed for other loads by a qualified engineer
b. the bracket is less than 1/2 the width of the scaffold
c. the scaffold has been built to withstand the tipping forces caused by the other loads being placed on the bracket -supported section of the scaffold
d. both a and c

NOTE: The following questions 76 - 85 apply only to rolling towers

B 76. Mobile scaffolds shall be properly braced to prevent: [1926.452 (w)(1)]

a. movement
b. racking or collapse
c. excessive speeds
d. use on slopes

A 77. Mobile scaffolds shall be properly braced to secure vertical members together laterally so as to automatically: [1926.452 (w)(1)]

a. square and align the vertical members
b. move scaffold when required
c. provide for safe access
d. place platform members at the required heights

C 78. Scaffold casters and wheels shall be locked with positive wheel and/or wheel and swivel locks, or equivalent means, to prevent movement of the scaffold while the scaffold: [1926.452 (w)(2)]

a. is being used inside of a building only
b. is being used for painting only
c. is used in a stationary manner
d. is being moved to a new work area

C 79. Manual force used to move a mobile tower shall be applied to the scaffold no more than: [1926.452 (w)(3)]

a. three feet (.91m) above the surface
b. four feet (1.22m) above the surface
c. five feet (1.52m) above the surface
d. six feet (1.88m) above the surface

D 80. To prevent scaffolds from tipping during movement they must be:[1926.452 (w)(5)]

a. tied to a building or structure
b. guyed
c. counter weighted
d. stabilized

D

81. The requirements that a must be met before employees can ride a rolling scaffold are: [1926.452 (w)(6)]

a. height to base ratio is two to one or less
b. surface within 3 degrees of level, and free from pits, holes, and obstructions
c. no employee extends out beyond the wheels, casters, or other supports
d. all of the above

B

82. When platforms on mobile scaffolds extend outward beyond the base supports the scaffold must have: [1926.452 (W)(7)]

a. a base to height ratio of 2 to 1 or less
b. outrigger frames or equivalent devices used to ensure stability
c. proper access supplied
d. all casters are removed prior to use

C

83. Where leveling of the scaffold is necessary,_____ or equivalent means shall be used to level the scaffold.[1926.452 (w)(8)]

a. stabilized blasting sand
b. pump jacks
c. screw jacks
d. inflatable casters

A

84. Caster stems and wheel stems shall be pinned or otherwise secured: [1926.452 (w)(9)]

a. in scaffold legs or adjustment screws
b. to each other at all times
c. to prevent theft
d. before installation

D

85. Before any scaffold is moved it is mandatory that all persons on the scaffold: [1926.452 (w)(10)]

a. dismount scaffold
b. tie off to the scaffold
c. sit down on the platform
d. be made aware of the move

NOTE: The following questions 86 - 90 apply to employee training 1926.454

C 86. All persons who perform work while on a scaffold shall be trained by a person who is qualified in the subject matter to: [1926.454 (a)]

a. recognize the hazards associated with type of scaffold being used
b. understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards
c. both a and b
d. to safely construct the most common types of scaffold

D 87. All persons who perform work while on a scaffold shall be trained by a person who is qualified in the subject matter. Among the items that must be covered in the training is: [1926.454 (a)]

a. fall hazards
b. falling object hazards in the area
c. maximum load carrying capacities
d. all of the above

A 88. All persons involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold shall be trained to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question by a: [1926.454 (b)]

a. competent person
b. OSHA representative
c. state representative
d. unskilled person

D 89. All persons involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold shall be trained in: [1926.454 (b)(1)(2)(3)(4)]

a. the nature of scaffold hazards
b. the correct procedures for erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting the type of scaffold in question
c. the design criteria, maximum intended load-carrying capacity, and intended use of the scaffold
d. all the above and any other pertinent requirements of subpart "L"

D 90. When the employer has reason to believe that an employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the_____, the employer shall retrain each such employee so that the requisite proficiency is regained. [1926.454 (c)]

a. erection
b. use
c. dismantling
d. any or all of the above

NOTE: The following questions are based on the Appendices after 1926.454

D 91. All solid sawn lumber used as scaffold planks, shall be selected for such use, following the grading rules established by: [Appendix A to Subpart L(1)(b)]

a. the scaffold Forman
b. a recognized lumber grading association
c. an independent lumber grading inspection agency
d. either b or c

B 92. The maximum working load (p.s.f.) for a nominal thickness lumber on a 6 foot (1.88m) span is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(1)(b)(i)]

a. 25 (125kg/m^2)
b. 50 (250kg/m^2)
c. 75 (375kg/m^2)
d. 100 (500kg/m^2)

C 93. The maximum working load (p.s.f.) for a full thickness lumber on a 6 foot (1.88m) span is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(1)(b)(i)]

a. 25 (125kg/m^2)
b. 50 (250kg/m^2)
c. 75 (375kg/m^2)
d. 100 (500kg/m^2)

B 94. The only permissible thickness of solid sawn planking for use on a 10 foot (3m) span is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(1)(b)(i)]

a. nominal thickness
b. full thickness
c. none
d. both a and b

A 95. The maximum intended load for a light duty tube and coupler scaffold is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. 25 p.s.f. (125kg/m^2)
b. 50 p.s.f. (250kg/m^2)
c. 75 p.s.f. (375kg/m^2)
d. 100 p.s.f. (479kg/m^2)

B

96. The maximum intended load for a medium duty tube and coupler scaffold is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. 25 p.s.f. (125kg/m^2)
b. 50 p.s.f. (250kg/m^2)
c. 75 p.s.f. (375kg/m^2)
d. 100 p.s.f. (479kg/m^2)

B

97. All posts, runners, braces and bearers for light duty and medium duty tube and coupler scaffolds shall be of :
[Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. nominal 2 1/2 in. (2.375 inches, 6.35cm) OD steel tube or pipe
b. nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches, 48.3mm) OD steel tube or pipe
c. schedule 80 steel pipe
d. galvanized twist lock tube

A

98. The maximum vertical runner spacing for light duty, medium duty, or heavy duty scaffolds is: [Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. 6 feet 6 inches (2m)
b. 8 feet 6 inches (2.59m)
c. 6 feet (1.83m)
d. 5 feet 3 1/2 inches (1.60m)

A

99. Light duty tube and coupler scaffold posts must be spaced in width (transversely) no more than _____, and in length (longitudinally) no more than _____ . [Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. 4 feet and 10 feet (1.22m and 3.05m)
b. 6 feet and 10 feet (1.88m and 3.05m)
c. 4 feet and 7 feet (1.22m and 2.13m)
d. 5 feet and 8 feet (1.52m and 2.44m)

C

100. Medium duty tube and coupler scaffold posts must be spaced in width (transversely) no more than _____, and in length (longitudinally), no more than _____ feet. [Appendix A to Subpart L(2)(b)]

a. 4 feet and 10 feet (1.22m and 3.05m)
b. 6 feet and 10 feet (1.88m and 3.05m)
c. 4 feet and 7 feet (1.22m and 2.13m)
d. 5 feet and 8 feet(1.52m and 2.44m)