



SCAFFOLDING INSPECTION REPORT

Client: _____

Job No: _____

Date: _____

Scaffold

Location: _____ Time: _____:_____AM/PM

Inspected by: _____

NOTE: Scaffold shall not be used unless these items are found satisfactory.

SECTION 1.	Yes	No	Comments
1. Base plates/screw jacks on firm contact with sills/deck to prevent settling.	_____	_____	_____
2. Scaffold appears to be level and verticals are plumb.	_____	_____	_____
3. Safe, proper access and egress provided to all work platforms.	_____	_____	_____
4. All platforms properly/tightly planked and secured from movement.	_____	_____	_____
5. All toeboards secured in place.	_____	_____	_____
6. All guardrails and midrails in place.	_____	_____	_____
7. Are vertical legs rigidly braced to prevent swaying.	_____	_____	_____
8. Scaffold anchored or equalized (4 to 1) to prevent movement (butts/ties installed).	_____	_____	_____
9. No energized, unprotected electrical is within 12 feet of the scaffold.	_____	_____	_____
10. Has the scaffold been tagged and has not been altered.	_____	_____	_____

SCAFFOLD SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE TEST

NAME: _____ DATE: _____ SCORE: _____

SSN: _____

- _____ 1. OSHA regulations are laws and must be followed by the construction industry.
- True or False
- _____ 2. The safe use of a scaffold is the responsibility of all people involved with the scaffold.
- True or False
- _____ 3. Scaffolds may only be erected, altered, or dismantled under the supervision of a/an
- A. Authorized Person
 - B. Competent Person
 - C. Skilled Person
 - D. Qualified Person
- _____ 4. All scaffolds must be built on
- A. Anything that looks like it will hold the intended load firmly.
 - B. Base plates, mud sills, or other adequate firm foundation.
 - C. It makes no real difference as long as it is braced properly.
 - D. Solid ground.
- _____ 5. Scaffold mud sills help distribute the leg or vertical loads to the soil, asphalt, concrete, etc.
- True or False
- _____ 6. Where should the bottom runners be placed on the scaffold?
- A. Four inches from the bottom of the legs.
 - B. About knee high.
 - C. As close to the base as possible.
 - D. They should always be attached to the screw jacks.

_____ 7. X-Bracing means to attach two braces on each side of the scaffold to form an X shape at all angles.

True or False

_____ 8. How high above the base should handrails be?

- A. 38 to 42 inches
- B. 36 to 45 inches
- C. 42 to 45 inches
- D. None of the above

_____ 9. An access ladder should be installed on all scaffolds more than

- A. 4 feet above or below a point of access
- B. 3 feet above or below a point of access
- C. 2 feet above or below a point of access
- D. 1 foot above or below a point of access

_____ 10. Ladders should be attached at a place on the scaffold that is less likely to cause

- A. Swaying
- B. Damage
- C. Tripping
- D. Injury

_____ 11. Each scaffold deck shall be fully planked so that the gap between each plank is no more than

- A. 2 inches
- B. 1 inch
- C. 3 inches
- D. There can be no gaps

_____ 12. The minimum board overhang is 10 inches past the bearer bar.

True or False

_____ 13. The maximum overhang of a board 10 feet or less is

- A. 18 inches
- B. 10 inches
- C. 12 inches
- D. 9 inches

- _____ 14. When planks are overlapped, the minimum overlap is
- A. 14 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 16 inches
 - D. 8 inches
- _____ 15. Toeboards are to be on all open sides of a scaffold when the deck is higher than
- A. 6 feet or more
 - B. 8 feet or more
 - C. 7½ feet or more
 - D. 10 feet or more
- _____ 16. Toeboards must be at least 3½ inches high and have no more than ¼ inch gap between the toeboard and the deck.
- True or False
- _____ 17. All scaffold end frames must be locked together to prevent
- A. Tipping
 - B. To help scaffold stay plumb
 - C. Swaying
 - D. Uplift
- _____ 18. A tube and coupler scaffold more than 125 feet in height must be designed by a competent engineer with at least two years scaffold experience.
- True or False
- _____ 19. Guys or ties should be placed as close to the verticals as possible.
- True or False
- _____ 20. The casters on mobile scaffolds should never be locked in case they need to be moved during emergencies.
- True or False
- _____ 21. Horizontal and diagonal bracing is not preferred on a mobile scaffold.
- True or False

- _____ 22. A scaffold that is made to be heavy-duty will hold 25 pounds per square foot.
- True or False
- _____ 23. A screw jack shall be used on scaffolds to help
- A. Make it taller
 - B. Level it
 - C. Hold it in place
 - D. Keep it from falling over
- _____ 24. Knot holes in planks may be any size as long as they are not loose or missing.
- True or False
- _____ 25. A scaffold plank must weigh at least
- A. 45 pounds
 - B. 55 pounds
 - C. 65 pounds
 - D. None of the above is correct
- _____ 26. Scaffold planks that are 10 feet long or more may hang beyond the bearer bar by a minimum/maximum of _____ per the construction standard 29 CFR 1926.450.
- A. 6 - 14 inches
 - B. 8 - 18 inches
 - C. 6 - 18 inches
 - D. 6 - 12 inches
- _____ 27. Saw kerfs do not damage the integrity of the plank.
- True or False
- _____ 28. Scaffold erectors do not need to have an understanding of all the factors which may affect the strength, stability, and the effectiveness of a completed scaffold.
- True or False
- _____ 29. Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least four times the maximum intended load. This is known as a 4 to 1 safety factor.
- True or False

_____ 30. On tube and coupler scaffold, the bearers shall be at least _____ but not more than _____ inches longer than the post spacing or runner spacing.

- A. Not less than 4", not more than 12"
- B. Not less than 2", not more than 6"
- C. Not less than 6", not more than 14"
- D. None of the above

SCAFFOLD SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE TEST

ANSWER SHEET

1. T
2. T
3. B
4. B
5. T
6. C
7. F
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. F
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. T
17. D
18. F
19. T
20. F
21. F
22. F
23. B
24. F
25. D
26. D
27. F
28. F
29. T
30. A