

NCCER/OSHA Scaffold SG Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which weight capacity does a hoist rated at 100 pounds indicate?**
 - A. The maximum load it can lift**
 - B. It cannot lift more than 75 pounds**
 - C. The total weight of the pulley system**
 - D. The combined weight with added safety margin**

- 2. What should be used to properly brace mobile scaffolds?**
 - A. Only horizontal bracing**
 - B. Only cross bracing**
 - C. Both cross bracing and horizontal bracing**
 - D. No bracing is required**

- 3. Approximately how much torque should be used to tighten a clamp?**
 - A. 30 ft/lbs**
 - B. 35 ft/lbs**
 - C. 45 ft/lbs**
 - D. 50 ft/lbs**

- 4. What is the purpose of a scaffold platform?**
 - A. To provide temporary access for workers**
 - B. To serve as a storage area**
 - C. To enhance aesthetic appeal**
 - D. To support heavy machinery**

- 5. According to OSHA, a light-duty scaffold is designed to carry a working load of how many pounds per square foot?**
 - A. 15 pounds**
 - B. 20 pounds**
 - C. 25 pounds**
 - D. 30 pounds**

- 6. Which component in scaffolding serves as the horizontal member that supports the deck?**
- A. Runner**
 - B. Bearer**
 - C. Mudsill**
 - D. Guardrail**
- 7. To prevent damage to hoisting equipment, the weight being lifted should not exceed the?**
- A. designated load limit**
 - B. rated load**
 - C. maximum capacity**
 - D. safe load**
- 8. What must be provided at the edges of a scaffold platform to prevent falls?**
- A. Signage**
 - B. Barrier nets**
 - C. Guardrails**
 - D. Scaffold tags**
- 9. When should the casters on a rolling scaffold be locked?**
- A. Before assembly**
 - B. After the scaffold is erected**
 - C. Before moving the scaffold**
 - D. At the end of the workday**
- 10. How many 19 inch wide manufactured scaffold boards are required to deck out a 7' x 7' scaffold?**
- A. Two**
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Five**

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which weight capacity does a hoist rated at 100 pounds indicate?

- A. The maximum load it can lift**
- B. It cannot lift more than 75 pounds**
- C. The total weight of the pulley system**
- D. The combined weight with added safety margin**

A hoist rated at 100 pounds indicates the maximum load it can lift. This rating is determined based on the manufacturer's design and testing of the hoist, ensuring it can safely handle loads up to that weight under appropriate conditions. When using a hoist, it's important to adhere to this weight limit to prevent accidents or equipment failure, as exceeding the rated capacity can compromise the safety and effectiveness of the lifting operation. While the other options may sound plausible in different contexts, they do not accurately represent the meaning of the weight capacity rating for a hoist. The hoist's rating does not imply restrictions or considerations that would lower its operational capacity or mix in safety margins unless specifically stated by the manufacturer. Understanding that the rated capacity is the limit for safe operation is crucial for anyone using lifting equipment in construction or similar environments.

2. What should be used to properly brace mobile scaffolds?

- A. Only horizontal bracing**
- B. Only cross bracing**
- C. Both cross bracing and horizontal bracing**
- D. No bracing is required**

To ensure the stability and safety of mobile scaffolds, both cross bracing and horizontal bracing are required. Cross bracing provides diagonal support that helps prevent lateral movement and enhances the rigidity of the scaffold structure. This type of bracing effectively distributes loads and helps withstand wind forces that might cause the scaffold to sway or tip. Additionally, horizontal bracing plays an important role in maintaining the overall integrity of the scaffold. It connects vertical frames and forms a secure perimeter, which is essential for keeping the scaffold square and level. The combination of both types of bracing creates a robust support system that enhances the safety of workers using the scaffold. Without proper bracing, mobile scaffolds become unstable and can lead to accidents or injuries. Thus, using both cross bracing and horizontal bracing is crucial for compliance with safety standards and for the protection of personnel working at heights.

3. Approximately how much torque should be used to tighten a clamp?

- A. 30 ft/lbs**
- B. 35 ft/lbs**
- C. 45 ft/lbs**
- D. 50 ft/lbs**

The correct amount of torque for tightening a clamp is typically around 45 ft/lbs. This specification is important because it ensures that the clamp is secured adequately to hold scaffolding components together without risking loosening due to vibrations or stress during use. Using the correct torque helps prevent structural failure or accidents that could arise from improperly secured scaffolding. Selecting the correct torque value is essential for safety and efficiency in scaffold assembly. Exceeding the recommended torque can damage the clamp or the materials it secures, while insufficient torque may lead to loosening over time. Knowledge of these specifications follows industry standards that emphasize safety during the setup and use of scaffolding systems.

4. What is the purpose of a scaffold platform?

- A. To provide temporary access for workers**
- B. To serve as a storage area**
- C. To enhance aesthetic appeal**
- D. To support heavy machinery**

The purpose of a scaffold platform is primarily to provide temporary access for workers to elevated areas that are otherwise difficult to reach. Scaffolding is utilized in various construction and maintenance activities, allowing workers to safely perform tasks at heights, such as painting, repair, or installation work. The design and structure of a scaffold ensure that workers have a stable and secure surface to stand on while they carry out their duties, which is pivotal for preventing accidents and ensuring job efficiency. While other choices may seem plausible, they do not accurately reflect the fundamental role of a scaffold platform. For instance, scaffolding is not designed to serve as a storage area, even though materials may occasionally be placed on it temporarily during work. Similarly, while aesthetics may be a consideration in some architectural aspects, it is not the primary function of scaffolding. Lastly, scaffolds are not built to support heavy machinery; they are intended for workers and their tools, not for the weight associated with heavy equipment.

5. According to OSHA, a light-duty scaffold is designed to carry a working load of how many pounds per square foot?
- A. 15 pounds
 - B. 20 pounds
 - C. 25 pounds**
 - D. 30 pounds

A light-duty scaffold is designed to carry a working load of 25 pounds per square foot, as specified by OSHA standards. This capacity is established to ensure that the scaffold can safely support adequate materials, tools, and personnel without risking structural integrity or safety. Understanding this requirement is crucial for scaffold users and those responsible for scaffold safety, as it helps in determining the proper use and load limits of scaffolds on construction sites. Adhering to these weight limits mitigates the risk of collapses and ensures that safe working conditions are maintained.

6. Which component in scaffolding serves as the horizontal member that supports the deck?
- A. Runner
 - B. Bearer**
 - C. Mudsill
 - D. Guardrail

The bearer is the correct answer because it is specifically designed to be the horizontal member within a scaffolding system that provides essential support for the deck. This component helps distribute the weight of workers, tools, and materials across the scaffolding, ensuring stability and safety during use. Bearers are typically placed at intervals that comply with load requirements and safety regulations, allowing for a secure and reliable working surface. Understanding the role of the bearer is fundamental for scaffolding safety, as it directly affects the structural integrity of the entire scaffold system. Other components like the runner, mudsill, and guardrail serve different purposes in the scaffolding structure. The runner typically refers to a longer horizontal component that may aid in supporting beams or other framing sections but is not the primary support for the deck itself. The mudsill is the base element that sits on the ground to distribute the load and provide a stable foundation for the scaffold, while the guardrail is a safety feature designed to prevent falls from the edge of the scaffold. Each component has its role, but for the specific function of supporting the deck, the bearer is the critical element.

7. To prevent damage to hoisting equipment, the weight being lifted should not exceed the?

- A. designated load limit**
- B. rated load**
- C. maximum capacity**
- D. safe load**

The correct answer is based on the concept of the "rated load," which refers to the maximum weight that a specific piece of hoisting equipment is designed to safely lift. This value is determined by the manufacturer and takes into consideration the equipment's design, materials, and engineering standards. When adhering to the rated load, it ensures that the hoisting equipment operates within its safe operating limits. Exceeding this limit can lead to equipment failure, which might result in accidents, injuries, or property damage. Therefore, it is crucial for operators and workers to understand and respect the rated load to maintain safety standards and ensure the longevity of the equipment. While other terms such as "designated load limit," "maximum capacity," and "safe load" are relevant to hoisting safety, they may not specifically correspond to the manufacturer-defined specifications as clearly as the "rated load" does. Each term might describe varying aspects of weight limitations, but the rated load is the accurate term that encompasses the manufacturer's safety guidelines.

8. What must be provided at the edges of a scaffold platform to prevent falls?

- A. Signage**
- B. Barrier nets**
- C. Guardrails**
- D. Scaffold tags**

Guardrails are essential safety features installed at the edges of a scaffold platform to help prevent falls. They serve as a physical barrier, providing protection for workers who may be working at heights. By creating a defined boundary at the edge of the platform, guardrails significantly reduce the risk of accidental slips or falls, which can lead to serious injuries or fatalities. In scaffold safety regulations, the requirement for guardrails is emphasized because they are effective in maintaining a safer work environment. They not only safeguard workers but also promote a safer culture on the job site. It's important that guardrails are correctly installed, meeting the specified height and structural criteria to ensure they can withstand the forces they may be subjected to during use. While other safety measures, such as signage, barrier nets, and scaffold tags, play a role in overall scaffold safety and management, they do not provide the same direct physical protection against falls that guardrails do.

9. When should the casters on a rolling scaffold be locked?

- A. Before assembly**
- B. After the scaffold is erected**
- C. Before moving the scaffold**
- D. At the end of the workday**

The casters on a rolling scaffold should be locked after the scaffold is erected. This is crucial for ensuring stability and preventing accidental movement while workers are on the scaffold. Locking the casters creates a secure base that keeps the scaffold in place, allowing workers to safely perform tasks at height without the risk of the scaffold rolling away. Before assembly, the casters may be adjusted but locking them at that stage does not address the need for stability during use. It is essential to ensure that the scaffold is fully assembled and that all necessary checks have been done to guarantee safety. Locking the casters before moving the scaffold wouldn't make sense, as the scaffold needs to be mobile for transport. Locking them at the end of the workday would be an important safety measure, but it is the action taken after the scaffold is erected that immediately addresses the safety concerns during actual use.

10. How many 19 inch wide manufactured scaffold boards are required to deck out a 7' x 7' scaffold?

- A. Two**
- B. Three**
- C. Four**
- D. Five**

To determine how many 19-inch wide manufactured scaffold boards are required to deck out a 7' x 7' scaffold, we first need to convert all measurements to the same units. A 7' x 7' area translates to 84 inches by 84 inches since there are 12 inches in a foot. Next, we can calculate the area of the scaffold platform. The total area of the scaffold is: $84 \text{ inches} \times 84 \text{ inches} = 7056 \text{ square inches}$. Now, we compute the area covered by a single 19-inch wide board. The standard length for scaffold boards is typically 10 feet (or 120 inches), yielding an area per board of: $19 \text{ inches} \times 120 \text{ inches} = 2280 \text{ square inches}$. To find out how many boards are needed to cover the entire 7056 square inches of the scaffold area, we divide the total area by the area of one board: $\frac{7056 \text{ square inches}}{2280 \text{ square inches per board}} \approx 3.09$.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nccerohascaffoldsg.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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