# SCAFFOLDING BASIC
# LEARNER WORKBOOK

LLN READY

# TRAINER'S MARKING GUIDE WITH MODEL ANSWERS

CPCCLSF2001
Licence to erect, alter and dismantle scaffolding basic level

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*Element 1*

# Plan Job

**Trainers please note:**
**The answers in this book are in no way conclusive and are to be used as a guide only. Use your own knowledge and experience to correct the variation of answers that may be given by learners.**

*Performance Criteria: 1.1*

## Review task instructions

Before you set up a scaffold, ask about any site rules, procedures (things you should do) and policies that may affect your task.

## Theory Training Task 1

*Performance Criteria: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4*

a) Name three people you may need to check with about the hazards and working on a site.

**Answer may include:**

- **WHS/OHS officers**
- **Workmates**
- **Authorised managers**
- **Site supervisors**
- **Site engineers (if it is practical).**

b) What local site conditions would you check when you assess your task?

**Answer may include:**

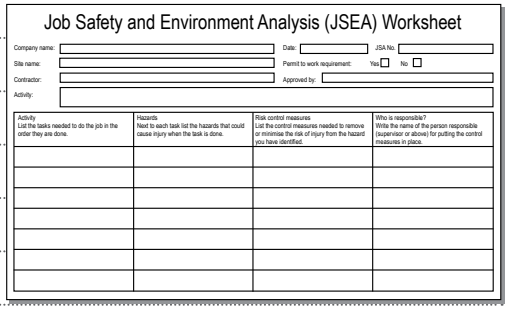
- **Entry and exit points for any traffic**
- **Ground conditions**
- **Site-specific hazards.**

# Theory Training Task 2

*Performance Criteria: 1.1*

a) What is a Job Safety and Environment Analysis (JSEA) used for?

**A JSEA is used to record a work plan and includes the details of the job, the hazards involved and the control measures that will be in place.**



Job Safety and Environment Analysis (JSEA) Worksheet

Company name: Date: JSA No.

Site name: Permit to work requirement: Yes ☐ No ☐

Contractor: Approved by:

Activity:

| Activity<br>List the tasks needed to do the job in the order they are done. | Hazards<br>Next to each task list the hazards that could cause injury when the task is done. | Risk control measures<br>List the control measures needed to remove or minimise the risk of injury from the hazard you have identified. | Who is responsible?<br>Write the name of the person responsible (supervisor or above) for putting the control measures in place. |
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b) What is the name of a similar form that might be used instead of a JSEA?

**A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS).**

# Theory Training Task 3

*Performance Criteria: 1.1, 1.2*

A high risk licence for basic scaffolding allows you to do some types of scaffolding.

Are the following statements true or false? Circle the answer.

A person with a basic scaffolding licence can use modular or prefabricated scaffolds including mobile frame, tower frame and modular birdcage.

**True** or **False**

A person with a basic scaffolding licence can use a cantilevered hoist with a working load limit not exceeding 500 kg (materials only).

**True** or **False**

A person with a basic scaffolding licence can erect a mast climber.

**True** or **False**

A person with a basic scaffolding licence can use tube and coupler scaffold.

**True** or **False**

A person with a basic scaffolding licence can use bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork).

**True** or **False**

*Performance Criteria: 1.6*

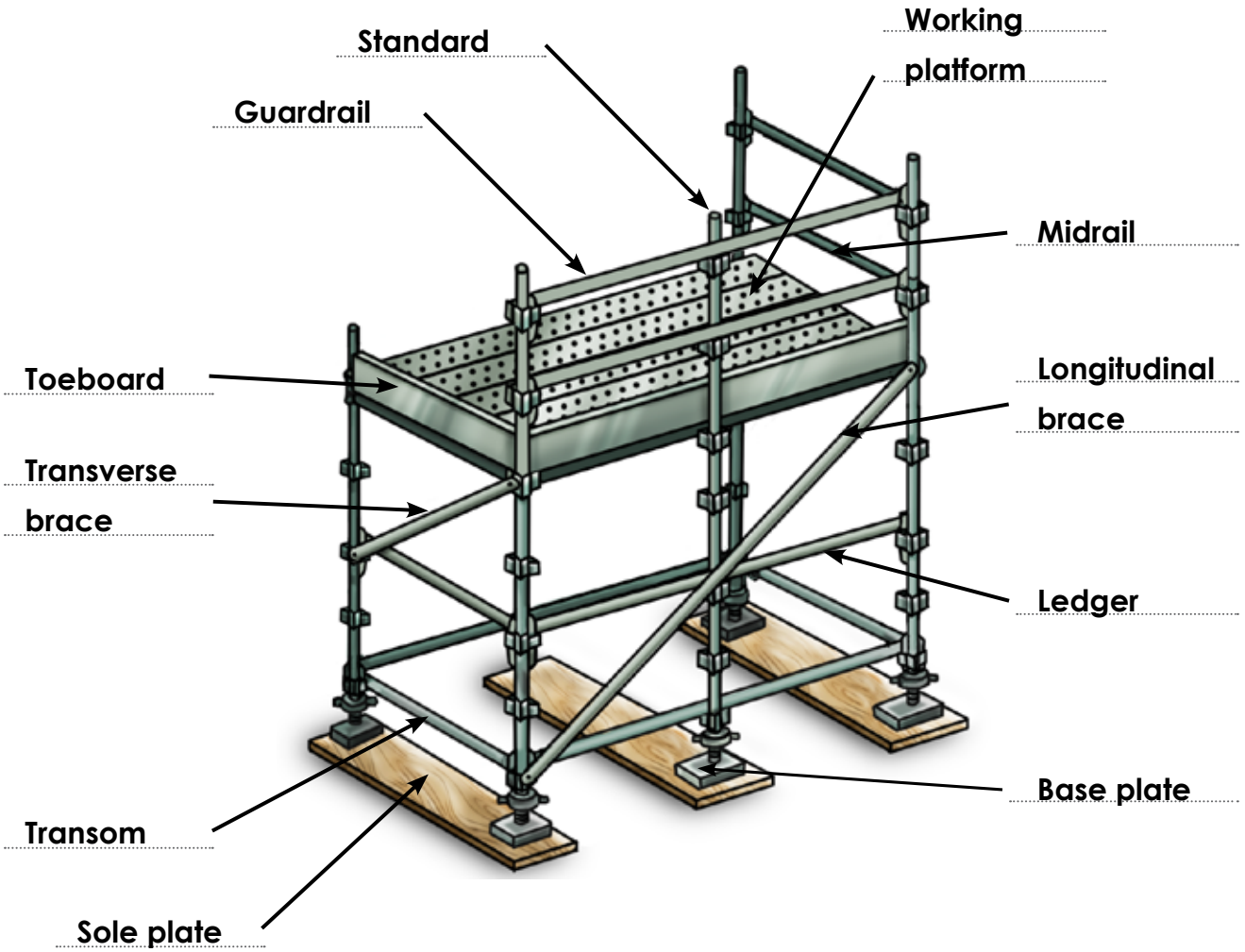
# Identify scaffold and associated equipment

Basic scaffolding includes a wide range of scaffold types and associated equipment that you must be aware of. It is important you know the correct terminology and the names of components.

## Theory Training Task 15

*Performance Criteria: 1.6*

Below is a diagram of a basic modular scaffold. The diagram has arrows pointing to parts of the scaffold. In the space provided, name the scaffold parts.



*Element 2*

# Select and Inspect Plant and Equipment

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*Performance Criteria: 2.1*

# Select and inspect scaffolding equipment

Scaffold, associated equipment and scaffold equipment are selected and inspected according to procedures and site information. When you start a job, you need to select and inspect the equipment to suit your needs.

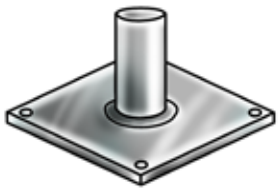
## Theory Training Task 25

*Performance Criteria: 2.1, 2.3*

It is essential that the equipment you use meets all regulatory requirements and is the most appropriate for the job you are to do.

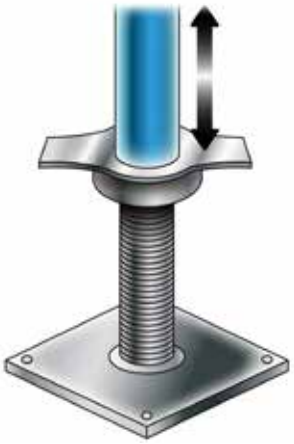
a) What is the minimum width and thickness of a base plate?

**150 mm wide and 6 mm thick**



b) How far should the spindle of an adjustable base plate extend above the maximum nut extension?

**150 mm**



c) What is the maximum extension on an adjustable plate?

**600 mm**

d) What is the maximum load allowed on an adjustable base plate?

**3030 kg**

e) What is the minimum width of timber used as a sole plate?

**225 mm wide**

f) What is the usual width of a scaffold plank?

**225 mm wide**

g) What is the minimum thickness of a solid timber scaffold plank?

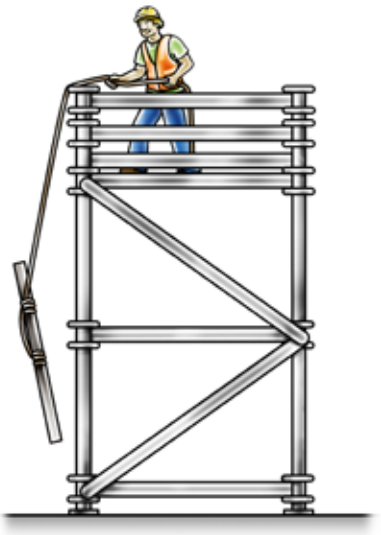
**32 mm thick**

# Theory Training Task 26

*Performance Criteria: 2.1, 2.3*

a) Why should you use the same thickness planks to deck a working platform?

**So you don't trip over or fall through the planks.**



b) Would you use a gin wheel with no rope guides?

**No**

c) What is the minimum diameter of fibre rope you would use for a gin wheel?

**16 mm**

d) What is the minimum diameter of natural fibre rope you would use for a handline?

**12 mm**

# Theory Training Task 27

*Performance Criteria: 2.1, 2.3*

What type of ladder do you use to enter a scaffold? (Tick your answer.)

- ☐ A domestic grade ladder
- ☑ Industrial grade single stage ladder
- ☐ A stepladder
- ☐ An extension ladder

*Element 3*

# Set Up Task

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*Performance Criteria: 3.3*

# Check ground conditions

Before you set up the scaffold, check the ground will support a scaffold.

## Theory Training Task 41

*Performance Criteria: 3.3*

Are the following ground conditions safe for you to set up scaffolding or do you think they need more checking to make sure they are stable?
(Circle your answer.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Soft clay** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |
| **Stiff clay** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |
| **Dry sand** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |
| **Granite** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |
| **Shale** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |
| **Gravel (road base)** | **Safe** | **Needs more checking** |

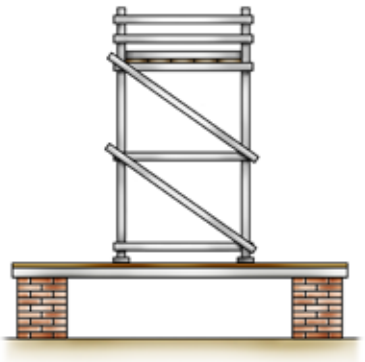
## Theory Training Task 42

*Performance Criteria: 3.3*

You may set up a scaffold on a suspended floor or temporary formwork. What sorts of questions would you ask yourself?

**Answer may include:**

- **Is the floor strong enough to take the weight of the scaffold?**
- **Are there single point loadings?**
- **How old is the slab?**
- **Is back-propping or shoring needed on the floors underneath?**
- **Do I need written confirmation from a qualified engineer?**
- **Do I need site information and an engineer's report?**



*Performance Criteria: 3.4, 3.5*

# Prepare footings

To keep the scaffold stable, you need to properly prepare the footings.

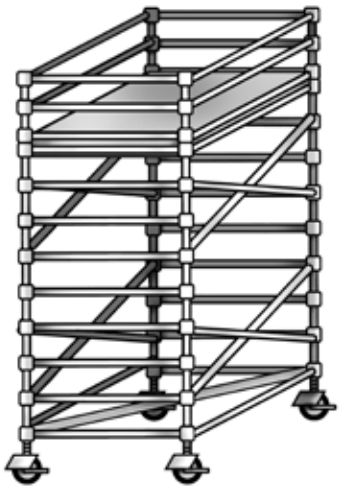
## Theory Training Task 43

*Performance Criteria: 3.4, 3.5*

What do you need to check when you use a mobile scaffold?

**Answer may include:**

- **Mobile scaffold should have castors (wheels)**
- **The castors should not have pneumatic tyres**
- **The wheels have wheel locks**
- **The scaffold should be set up on level ground.**



## Theory Training Task 44

*Performance Criteria: 3.4*

When do you use sole plates and adjustable base plates?

**You use sole plates and base plates to make the scaffold secure, especially if the ground is uneven.**