



Safety in Five

Topic: Scaffolding

Date: _____

Location: _____

Company: _____

Topic specifics relevant to your job

- **Each year thousands of scaffolding incidents are reported by construction workers, resulting in injury or even death.**
- Accidents are typically the result of:
 - Collapse due to overloading or planking giving way, employee slipping, absence of fall protection or being struck by a falling object
- Only formally trained workers may access a scaffold
- Follow all protocol and report unsafe conditions
- **Competent Person**
- OSHA’s scaffolding standard defines a competent person as one who can identify hazards and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. Related duties may include:
 - Selecting, directing employees to dismantle, move or alter scaffolding
 - Determining system safety during inclement weather
 - Training employees involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining or inspecting scaffolds
 - Inspecting scaffolds prior to each shift and after occurrence

- Who has been designated our Competent Person?
- **Scaffold Users – Recognizing Hazards**
- Before stepping foot on a scaffold, workers must evaluate the condition of the structure. Scaffolds must not be used and supervisor notified if any unsafe conditions are noted.
 - Height to base ratio greater than 4:1
 - Adequate access point. Guardrails in place and secured
 - Fully planked with no more than one-inch gaps
 - Planking has at least 12-inch overlap over center of support system
 - Platform in good repair and at least 18 inches wide
 - Base plates on mud sills and secured. Footings level.
 - Scaffold stable, tied off and free from clutter
 - Not erected near electrical hazards
- **Be Prepared**
- Work boots should be free of debris or oils
- Assure you are well rested and hydrated
- Do not hand carry tools or materials while climbing scaffold

Attendees (Names/Signatures)	

Comments/Suggestions