

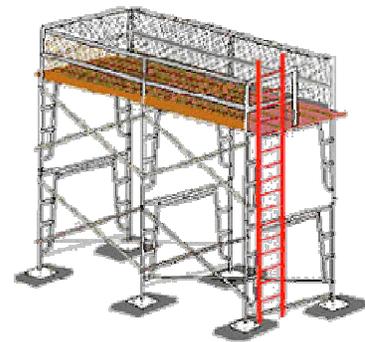
SCAFFOLD PROGRAM

PURPOSE / SCOPE

Scaffolding has a variety of applications. It is used in new construction, routine maintenance, renovation, painting, repairing, removal, and performing arts activities. Scaffolding offers a safer and more comfortable work arrangement compared to leaning over edges, stretching overhead, and working from ladders. Scaffolding provides employees safe access to work locations, level and stable working platforms, and temporary storage for tools and materials for performing immediate tasks. Scaffolding accidents mainly involve personnel falls and falling materials caused by equipment failure, incorrect operating procedures, and environmental conditions. Additionally, scaffolding overloading is a frequent single cause of major scaffold failure.

POLICY

Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision of a competent person and will have guardrails and toe-boards installed. When scaffolding hazards exist that cannot be eliminated, then engineering practices, administrative practices, safe work practices, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and proper training regarding scaffolds will be implemented. These measures will be implemented to minimize those hazards to ensure the safety of employees and the public.



PURPOSE

Roughly 4,500 workers are injured each year in scaffold-related incidents, and more than 60 actually die. Scaffolding makes its way onto OSHA's annual Top Ten Violations list almost every year. Many injured workers point to planking or support giving way, slipping, or being struck by falling objects. Others note the environments that scaffolds work in are filled with potential dangers, such as falling materials, big holes in the ground, electrical hazards and traffic obstacles.

Individuals exposed to scaffolding hazards include scaffold erectors and dismantlers, personnel working on or under scaffolds, and employees and the general public near scaffolding. Scaffold erectors and dismantlers are at particular risk, since they work on scaffolds before ladders, guardrails, platforms, and planks are completely installed.

Winger has developed this written program to establish safety guidelines designed to protect all employees whom either erecting scaffolding, working on scaffolding, or are exposed to scaffolding hazards. This includes safe work practices for the erection, inspection, use of, and dismantling of scaffolds; hazard identification, training requirements, and regulatory compliance.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of each manager, supervisor, journeyman, apprentice and employee to ensure implementation of Winger Contracting's Scaffold Program. It is also the responsibility of each employee to report immediately any unsafe act or condition to his or her supervisor.

Scaffolds must be erected, inspected and dismantled under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration. These activities shall be performed only by experienced and trained employees selected by the competent person. A competent person means “one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.”

Supervisors will not allow any employee who has not received the required training to perform work on scaffolds. They will also ensure that a competent person inspects the scaffold before use on each work shift. Supervisors will ensure every employee has performed a job safety analysis, been provided with the correct tools, materials, and PPE to complete their work safely.

The Competent Person will oversee assessing hazards, erection, use, movement, alteration, dismantling, maintenance, and inspection. The competent person will be knowledgeable about proper selection, care, and use of the fall protection equipment. The competent person must be able to evaluate the effects of occurrences, such as a dropped load or forklift backing into a support leg, that could damage the scaffold.

Scaffold Users shall comply with all applicable guidelines and policies. Scaffold Users shall not work on a scaffold platform until it has been inspected by a Scaffold Competent Person before every shift. Scaffold Users shall immediately report damaged scaffolds, missing or lost components to their supervisor and will not work on them until they have been corrected and re-inspected.

SCAFFOLD INSPECTION CRITERIA AND TAGGING

- ✚ Scaffold must be inspected by a “COMPETENT PERSON” prior to each work shift and after any occurrence which could affect the scaffold’s integrity.
- ✚ Do not use the scaffold if it has NOT been inspected that same work shift. This daily inspection must be documented on the scaffold inspection tag.
- ✚ **RED TAG** – do not use, means stay off. The scaffold is either in the process of being built or dismantled, or has not passed inspection.
- ✚ **YELLOW TAG** – 100% TIE-OFF required. The scaffold is safe to work on, but fall protection is required due to missing guardrails, mid-rails, or other potential hazards.
- ✚ **GREEN TAG** – ok has all the required safety rails and does not require fall protection when working on the scaffold.



BASIC TYPES OF SCAFFOLD

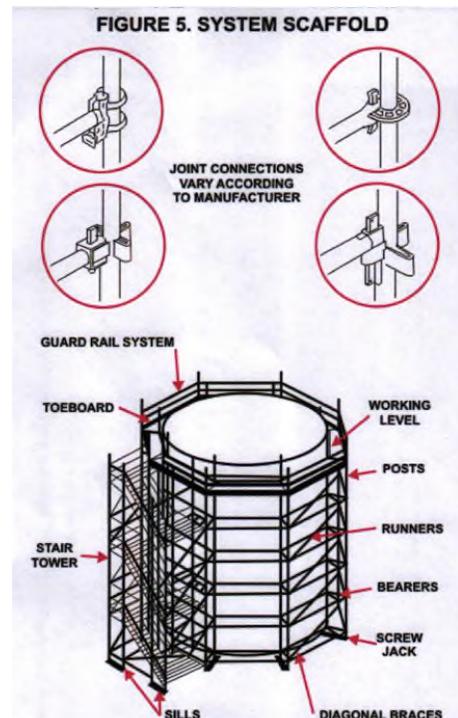
- ✚ Tube & Clamp
- ✚ System Scaffold
- ✚ Fabricated Frame / Modular (e.g. SAFEWAY / BAKER)
- ✚ Rolling
- ✚ Aerial Lifts
- ✚ Suspended

SCAFFOLD CONSTRUCTION

- ✚ Erectors and dismantlers need to pre-plan all aspects of their job task to include electrical hazards, fall protection, excellent communication when lifting, handling, grabbing, and installing scaffold members, particularly line of fire issues, etc. All of these are critical to prevent workplace injuries in the construction industry.
- ✚ The scaffold legs must be placed on a solid surface. Scaffold legs must rest on adjustable screw jacks with base plates. The base plates are to be set on wooden pads called mud sills. The base plates must be secured to the mud sills.
- ✚ The size of the mud sill shall be based on the type of soil the scaffold will be erected upon.

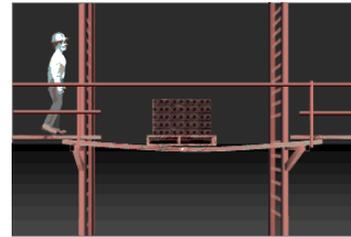
| Minimum Mud Sill Size | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Scaffolds 4 levels or less in height | 2" x 10" pad, 12" - 18" long |
| Scaffolds > 4 levels on Type A Soil | 2" x 10" pad, 18" long |
| Scaffolds > 4 levels on Type B Soil | 2" x 18" x 18" pad |
| Scaffolds > 4 levels on Type C Soil | 2" x 36" x 36" pad |

- ✚ Each section of scaffold must be plumb, square, and rigid.
- ✚ Cross-bracing pieces are to be installed for strength and stability and not to be used as access. However, tubular welded frame scaffolds may be used as climbing devices for access provided they are erected in a manner that creates a usable ladder and provides good hand hold and foot space, not more than 22 inches apart vertically.
- ✚ Employees shall be protected by guardrails or PFAS.
- ✚ Guardrails and midrails are to be installed for fall protection.
- ✚ Toeboards are installed for falling object protection.
- ✚ Scaffolding must be erected to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- ✚ When working platforms are more than 2 feet (24 inches) above or below a point of access, portable ladders, hook on ladders, attachable ladders, etc. must be used.
- ✚ Ladders shall be positioned to allow easy access so as not to tip the scaffold.
- ✚ Steps and rungs of ladder and stairway type access shall line up vertically with each other between rest platforms.
- ✚ Direct access to or from another surface shall be used only when the scaffold is not more than 14 inches horizontally and not more than 24 inches vertically from the other surface.
- ✚ Working platforms are to be fully planked all the way across from post to post with maximum spacing gaps of 1 inch or less.
- ✚ Each scaffold platform and walkway shall be at least 18 inches.
- ✚ Where scaffolds must be used in areas that cannot be at least 18 inches wide, such scaffolds shall be as wide as feasible.
- ✚ The front edge of all platforms shall not be more than 14 inches from the face of the work.
- ✚ Only scaffold grade planking bearing a grade stamp or label is to be used.
- ✚ The planks are to be secured to the support bracing.



- ✚ Scaffold planks **MUST** be secured and extend over the end supports at least six inches but not more than 12 inches.
- ✚ Platforms greater than 10 feet in length shall not extend over its support more than 18 inches unless cantilevered or guardrails to block employee access to cantilevered end.
- ✚ On scaffolds where platforms are overlapped to create a longer platform, the overlap shall occur only over supports, and shall not be less than 12 inches unless the platforms are nailed together or otherwise restrained to prevent movement.
- ✚ To assure that scaffold planking remains within its safe load-bearing capacity, it may not be allowed to deflect more than 1/60th of its span between supports.

| Span of Plank Between Supports | Calculation | Maximum Permissible Deflection |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 feet | 120 inches/60 inches | 2 inches |
| 7 feet | 84 inches/60 inches | 1½ inches |
| 5 feet | 60 inches/60 inches | 1 inch |



- ✚ Handrails and top rails when used as handrails, shall be at least 3 inches from other objects.
- ✚ When the scaffold is higher than four times its minimum base dimension or 4:1 ratio, it must be restrained from tipping by being tied back or secured to the structure.
- ✚ The manufacturer’s recommended attachable component ladders are to be installed to provide access to each working platform. Never climb up or down the braces of a scaffold.
- ✚ Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be intermixed unless the components fit together without force and the scaffold’s structural integrity is maintained by the user.
- ✚ Scaffold components manufactured by different manufactures shall not be modified in order to intermix them.
- ✚ Scaffold components of dissimilar metals shall not be used together unless a competent person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component.

ROLLING SCAFFOLD

- ✚ The height of a rolling scaffold **MUST** not exceed four times the minimum base dimension. When this requirement cannot be met, outriggers or bracing must be used to prevent against tipping.
- ✚ Rolling scaffold wheels **MUST** be locked or blocked to prevent movement unless repositioning the scaffold.
- ✚ Never move a rolling scaffold with workers on it.
- ✚ Never ride on a rolling scaffold while it is being moved.
- ✚ When moving rolling scaffolds, obtain help to do so and make certain that the route is clear. Watch for holes and overhead obstructions.
- ✚ Secure or remove all loose materials, tools, and equipment prior to moving the scaffold.
- ✚ Horizontal diagonal bracings are to be installed.
- ✚ Work platform planks are to be secured.

LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY

- ✚ Scaffolds are designed by the manufacturer to be able to carry at least 4 times (safety factor) their own weight and that of the users and material when properly assembled. **DO NOT** overload scaffolds.
- ✚ Light or Standard Duty – maximum of 25 pounds per square foot on the scaffold. This load rating is the most commonly used for most crafts.
- ✚ Medium Duty – maximum of 50 pounds per square foot on the scaffold. This load rating is used where there is a need to stack heavy materials, such as pallets of bricks and mortar.

- ✚ Heavy Duty – maximum 75 pounds per square foot on the scaffold. This is for very heavy loads such as stone.
- ✚ Industry standard is a worker and his tools = 250 lbs. A simple square footage calculation using each of the capacities; Length x Width = Area x Duty Rating = Maximum Load Capacity. (5 feet x 7 feet = 35 square feet; 35 square feet x planking light duty rating of 25 pounds per square foot = 875 pound maximum capacity). As a general rule, do not place more than 250 pounds on any one plank.
- ✚ Most scaffold frame legs are rated to carry 2000 – 3000 pounds per leg when the scaffold is properly assembled. Thus, the legs are strong enough to carry either the light, medium, or heavy duty loads. However, there is a limit on how many levels that could be used and loaded at the same time.
- ✚ Be careful about setting pallets of material, heavy pieces of equipment, pipe supports or other equipment on the scaffold which may introduce a point load and overload individual planks. If you intend to set heavy equipment onto the scaffold, make sure it has been designed for such purposes by a qualified engineer.

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

TYPES OF HAZARDS

- ✚ The most common electrical hazards are shock, burns, arc-blasts, fires, and explosions:
 - Shock occurs when part of the body becomes part of an electrical circuit. Shocks from voltage lines are the most serious, causing severe burns or death.
 - Burns attributable to contact with electricity usually occur on the hands. These types of burns are a result of a person touching improperly maintained or improperly grounded electrical wiring or equipment.
 - Arc-Blast occurs when electrical current jumps from one conductor to another through the air. This can happen when opening or closing high-amperage circuits. If arcing occurs in an environment saturated with an explosive mixture, a fire or explosion may result.
 - Fires and explosions can also occur with low voltage and low amperage currents if the environment contains explosive vapors. In this type of environment, the arcing that occurs when a switch or power tool is turned on may be all that is needed to ignite a fire or cause an explosion.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY GUIDELINES

- ✚ Warning: Serious injury or death can result from improper use of electrical equipment while performing work activities from scaffold. Always be alert for electrical hazards and follow safe work practices and procedures.
- ✚ Scaffolds shall not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved such that they or any conductive material handled on them might come closer to exposed and energized power lines than the minimum distance.
- ✚ These minimum clearance distances can be decreased only if the power lines have been de-energized, relocated, or protective coverings have been installed to prevent accidental contact, by the utility company or electrical system operator.
- ✚ All power tools used on scaffolds must be double insulated or properly grounded with Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection.

Electrical Hazards – Overhead Power Lines

Clearance for insulated lines:

- ▶ <300v = minimum 3 feet
- ▶ 300v to 50kv = minimum 10 feet
- ▶ >50kv = 10 feet + .4 inches for each kv over 50

Clearance for non-insulated lines:

- ▶ Less than 50kv = minimum 10 feet
- ▶ >50kv = 10 feet + .4 inches for each kv over 50



- ✚ Extension cords used with portable electric tools shall be of three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage.
- ✚ Hot Work Permit requirements must be followed when working on scaffold.
- ✚ Arc welding and cutting equipment must be in good condition and grounded properly.

FALL PROTECTION ON SCAFFOLDS

FALL PREVENTION VS. FALL PROTECTION

- ✚ OSHA requires guardrails and midrails to be installed on all supported scaffold platforms over 10 feet in height. This is measured from the ground to the platform deck. However, guardrails and midrails should be installed on all platforms at any height.
- ✚ Guardrails and midrails provide “fall prevention” because they prevent the fall from occurring.
- ✚ Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) provide “fall protection” because they only minimize the impact force after the fall has occurred.
- ✚ The guardrail system used should be that which has been designed by the manufacturer, and it must meet OSHA specifications.
- ✚ Guardrail systems shall be installed along all open sides and ends of platforms. The exposed front edge of work can be no greater than 14” without using a PFAS or guardrail system. Guardrail systems shall be installed before the scaffold is released for use to other workers.
- ✚ The top edge height of top rails shall be 38” to 45” above the platform surface.
- ✚ Midrails shall be installed approximately midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the scaffold platform.
- ✚ Top rails shall be capable of withstanding a force applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along its top edge of 200 lbs. Midrails must be able to withstand 150 lbs. of force.
- ✚ NEVER step up on the top rail or midrail, or lean out too far over the guardrail system to reach a work area. The scaffold should be positioned so the user can stand inside the guardrails and still reach the work surface.
- ✚ Fall protection for erectors shall be determined by the competent person during the pre-job task process.

FALL PROTECTION FOR SCAFFOLDS 10 FEET OR HIGHER

- ✚ A retractable must be installed on an approved overhead anchorage point or scaffold bracket to prevent falling while using the ladder for access onto the scaffold platform.
- ✚ The retractable will have a tag line attached to the snap hook to prevent damage to the webbing, cable and internal spring.
- ✚ This tag line will be removed from the retractable snap hook and placed in an area that does not cause trips, slips, and falls.
- ✚ The user will connect the snap hook of the retractable onto the D-ring or extended D-ring of his harness and climb up the ladder safely to access the scaffold platform.
- ✚ The user does not have to be tied off to the retractable if the scaffold is 100% green tagged. Fall protection for yellow tagged scaffold will be discussed during the Pre-Job Hazard Awareness meeting.
- ✚ The tag line can be reattached to the snaphook of the retractable after the user has descended the ladder that will allow the webbing/cable to retract into the housing unit.

ANCHORAGE POINTS

- ✚ Do not use the scaffold tubing as an anchorage point for personal fall arrest systems unless the manufacturer has set forth guidelines for its use as an anchorage point.

- ✚ Universal System Scaffold must be erected per manufacturer's instructions. Universal Scaffolding & Equipment has issued Winger Contracting a letter of approved acceptable anchorage points for fall protection.
 - Universal's Ringlock line of scaffolding products is tested frequently and thoroughly. Through this testing, the following areas have been approved as acceptable anchorage points for use in an engineered personal fall arrest system as described by OSHA.
 - Horizontal Ringlock truss members, also known as bearers, can be used as anchors for fall arrest and shall span no more than 18'. The connection must be made to the top bar of the truss member.
 - Horizontal members, known as runners, under the span of 7' can be used as anchors for fall arrest. Spans greater than 7' may be used as long as adequate additional bracing is installed.
 - All fall protection anchor points shall occur within the base of the scaffold. Anchors shall not be on any cantilevered portion of the scaffold, including knee-outs and side brackets, unless the scaffold is tied per the OSHA 1926.451 specifications and then tied again at the deck ring in the opposing direction of the cantilever section, knee-out or side bracket.
 - All connections between the horizontal and vertical Ringlock members shall be made secure prior to anchorage to any component.
 - All Ringlock scaffold verticals on free standing scaffolds shall be pinned or secured to prevent separation from uplift in the event of an employee who is tied off to such member should encounter a free fall. Ringlock scaffolds that are tied and erected to OSHA 1926.451 Standards do not require this additional pinning and/or securing.
 - The vertical lifeline, lanyard or self-retracting lanyard, shall be secured as close as possible to a connection point between a horizontal member and a vertical member of the Ringlock scaffold.
 - There should be a maximum of one (1) affected employee tied-off in connection to a single Ringlock component.
 - Each Ringlock scaffold shall be restrained from tipping or falling over. There are several options (non-inclusive) for vertical ties. Some examples:
 - The Ringlock scaffold can be used for tie-off anchorage if it is not anchored to the foundation and has a height to base ration of 2:1 for scaffolds width of 4' and less. Ratio for base to heights of 5' and greater can have a ratio of 4:1
 - The Ringlock scaffold can be used as a tie-off anchor if it completely surrounds a substantial structure to insure it of falling/tipping over
 - The Ringlock can be adequately secured to a substantial structure; therefore, the vertical tie spacing can be a maximum 26'.
 - Horizontally, all non-free-standing Ringlock scaffolds shall be initially tied to a substantial structure at either 2:1 or 4:1 height to base ratios, depending upon minimum base dimensions, at the ends and no more than 30' in between. These ties are to be repeated every 26' vertically and thereafter.
 - All tie-in Ringlock scaffold connections shall be at least double wrapped professionally tied #9 wire with a scaffold component as the compression member, or a similar connection that shall support at least 2000lbs.

FALLING OBJECT HAZARDS & MATERIAL STORAGE

- ✚ Where there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking employees below, the area below the scaffold shall be barricaded with red danger tape and danger placard to prevent entry into the area.
- ✚ Where tools, materials, or equipment are piled to a height higher than the top edge of the toeboard, panels or screens (i.e. orange construction safety barrier fence) must be installed to protect employees below.

- ✚ Toeboards are to be 3-1/2" high and must be erected along the edge of platforms more than 10 feet in height.
- ✚ Toeboards will be placed no more than 1/4" above the scaffold planks to prevent materials from falling through or under the toeboard.
- ✚ Toeboards shall be capable of withstanding a force applied in any downward or outward direction at any point of 50 lbs.

MATERIAL HANDLING - SAFETY GUIDELINES

- ✚ Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), head, eye, must be worn when performing material handling activities.
- ✚ Always use the proper lifting techniques when performing manual material handling activities.
- ✚ Be aware of potential wind forces when handling material on a scaffold.
- ✚ Debris shall not be accumulated on platforms.
- ✚ Combustible materials should be segregated from other supplies and materials.
- ✚ The weight of supplies and materials on a scaffold should not exceed the intended load capacity of the scaffold. Materials should be brought up as needed.
- ✚ Where swinging loads are being hoisted onto or near scaffolds where they might contact the scaffold, tag lines or equivalent measures shall be used to control the loads.
- ✚ Materials being hoisted up onto a scaffold shall have a tag line.
- ✚ Suspension ropes and tag lines shall be inspected and protected from heat producing processes and other corrosive substances.
- ✚ DO NOT lower materials or tools from any scaffold platform without being positive that no one is located below.
- ✚ Supplies or materials packaged in bags, containers, or bundles should be stacked, blocked, and interlocked to avoid sliding or collapse.
- ✚ Supplies and materials should be stacked to a height as low as practical.

SAFE USE

- ✚ Do not work from a scaffold that has not been inspected that work shift and is tagged "Approved, Ready to Use" or similar language. In addition, do a visual inspection for the obvious requirements such as ladder access, full planking, guardrails, plumbness, rigidity, etc.
- ✚ Do not work on a scaffold if you notice any components which are damaged. Immediately notify your supervisor of any repair or replacement of any scaffold, including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc., that has been damaged or weakened from any cause whatsoever. Damaged components are not to be used and taken out of service immediately when found.
- ✚ Do not alter the scaffold in any way. Scaffold alterations may only be performed by a trained crew under the supervision of a competent person.
- ✚ Protect the scaffolds: don't bump or strike against the scaffolds with vehicles or materials and control hoisted material from the ground with taglines.
- ✚ Do not erect or work on any scaffold that is closer than 10 feet from 300v – 50kv electrical lines.
- ✚ Employees shall not work on outside scaffolds during storms or high winds.
- ✚ Employees shall not work on scaffolds which are covered with ice or snow. All ice or snow must be removed and planking sanded to prevent slipping before work begins.
- ✚ Make sure the rungs and your shoes are clean to avoid slippage.
- ✚ Do not use the scaffold unless the proper falling object protection for the users and workers below has been provided.
- ✚ Overhead protection shall be provided for individuals on a scaffold exposed to overhead hazards.

- ✚ Scaffold access areas should be kept clear of obstructions, free of dirt, tools and debris to avoid tripping and twisting hazards.
- ✚ Do not overload the platform by more than its intended uniform loading.
- ✚ Only have the necessary quantity of tools and work materials on the platform. Tools, materials, and debris shall not be allowed to accumulate on the platform in quantities that cause a hazard. Remove all tools and materials at the end of the day.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if it does not have a proper ladder or other equivalent safe means of access. Do not climb the scaffold itself.
- ✚ Use a ladder or stairway for proper access and exit from the scaffold. When using an extension ladder to access a scaffold, the top of the ladder must extend 3 feet above the point of access and have the proper height to base angle ration of 4 to 1.
- ✚ When accessing scaffold, the first ladder rung shall be no more than 24" above the supporting level.
- ✚ Crossbraces shall not be used as a means of access unless they are on a tubular welded frame designed for that purpose.
- ✚ Do not carry materials as you climb. Use both hands. Always maintain 3-point contact when climbing.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if the working platform is not planked all the way across.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if only one or two planks are placed where there should be more.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if the planks are not scaffold grade bearing the proper grade stamps or labels.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if the planks are bowing more than 1/60th of their span.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold if it is not plumb, square, and rigid.
- ✚ Do not use a scaffold taller than 4 times its minimum base dimension unless it is tied, guyed, or braced to prevent tipping.
- ✚ Do not use heat producing activities such as welding or insulation removal without taking precautions to protect the scaffold members.
- ✚ An active welding rod or lead shall not be allowed to contact the scaffold.
- ✚ Do not attempt to extend working heights by planking guardrails or by use of boxes, buckets, or barrels on scaffold platforms.
- ✚ Ladders may be used on scaffold as long as they are:
 - Scaffold is "yellow tagged" to designate 100% fall protection is required at all times.
 - Placed against a structure which is not part of the scaffold
 - Secured against sideways thrust exerted by the ladder
 - Legs shall be on the same platform or other means, such as ¾" plywood, to prevent platform deflection
 - Legs shall be secured to prevent from slipping or being pushed off the platform.

TRAINING

OSHA 1926.454 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

- ✚ All scaffold users who performs work while on a scaffold shall be trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards are required to be trained in:
 - The nature of any electrical hazards, fall hazards and falling object hazards in the work area.
 - The correct procedures for dealing with electrical hazards while working on a scaffold.
 - The correct procedures for the erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection systems and falling object protection systems being used
 - The proper use of fall protection systems while working on a scaffold.
 - The proper use of the scaffold – right type of scaffold for the job being performed.
 - The proper handling of materials on the scaffold.
 - The maximum intended load and load-carrying capacities of the scaffold used.
 - And any other pertinent requirements of Subpart L 1926.450.

- ✚ All scaffold builders/erectors who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by a competent person to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question are required to be trained in:
 - ✚ The nature of scaffold hazards.
 - ✚ The correct procedures for erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, inspecting, and maintaining the type of scaffold in question.
 - ✚ The design criteria, maximum intended load-carrying capacity and intended use of the scaffold.
 - ✚ Can only build/dismantle scaffold under the supervision of a “COMPETENT PERSON”.
 - ✚ Scaffold Erectors and Dismantlers should be trained in the following:
 - OSHA regulations and standards in
 - erection/dismantling planning and procedures
 - PPE and proper procedures
 - fall protection
 - materials handling
 - access
 - working platforms
 - foundations
 - guys, ties and braces
 - components
 - parts inspection
 - general safety
 - access and platforms
 - buttresses, cantilevers, & bridges
 - maintenance and storage
- ✚ Retraining Requirements
 - Where changes at the work site present a hazard about which an employee has not previously been trained.
 - Where changes in the types of scaffolds, fall protection, falling object protection, or other equipment present a hazard about which an employee has not been previously trained.
 - Where inadequacies in an affected employee’s work involving scaffolds indicate that the employee has not retrained the requisite proficiency.
 - As the employer deems necessary (General Refresher Training).

For more information, see OSHA CFR Subpart L §1926.450 & OSHA CFR Subpart D §1910.28.

SOURCE CREDITS

REFERENCE OSHA REGULATIONS – Standards for the Construction Industry, CFR 1926.450 Subpart L and Standards for the General Industry & CFR 1910.28 Subpart D, Walking – Working Surfaces. U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, www.osha.gov
Mechanical Contractors Association of America, www.mcaa.org
Thyssen-Krupp Safeway Training University
Cargill Corn Milling North America
University of California Santa Barbara
OSHA academy Occupational Safety & Health Training
Scaffold in Construction by FHM
Universal System Scaffold www.universalscaffold.com
www.BuildLACCD.org
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2004-101/chklists/r1n74b~1.htm>
Virginia Tech EH&S http://www.ehss.vt.edu/programs/SCA_proper_erection.php

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Initial Program August 22, 2006
Revised February 27, 2009
Revised December 23, 2011
Revised September 28, 2012
Revised April 2, 2013
Reviewed April 8, 2015
Revised October 19, 2016
Revised March 19, 2017
Revised October 4, 2018