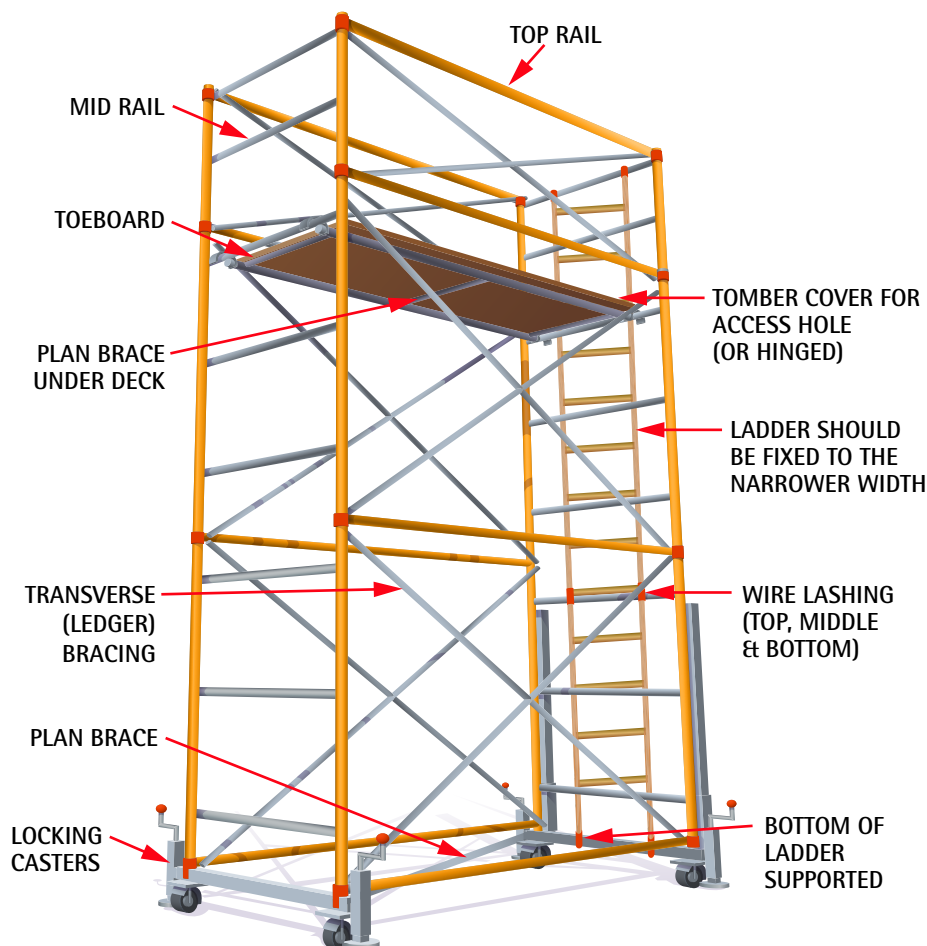


Scaffolding

Hazards

The most common hazard associated with scaffolds is that of falling; either the worker may fall from the scaffold or the scaffold may collapse and fall, injuring the worker and others in the area.

Scaffold Inspection Tags



The following factors must be controlled either by design or by management, or both:

- Obtain a Work at Height Permit to Work before working at 1.8 meters or greater.
- A competent person must supervise the erection and dismantling of scaffold structures.
- Workers erecting and dismantling a scaffold more than 1.8 meters high must be tied off with a full body harness and lanyard equipped with a shock absorber.
- A competent person must declare a scaffold safe for use using the GREEN tag.
- Scaffold with a RED tag is unsafe and shall not be used.
- Keep surfaces free of loose objects, especially small cylindrical objects.
- Keep surfaces free of objects which may become tripping hazards.
- Keep surfaces properly illuminated.
- Keep handrails clean, free of splinters and sharp edges, and always accessible.
- Scaffolds must be erected with all braces, pins, screw jacks, base plates, and other fittings installed, as required by the manufacturer.
- Scaffolds must be adequately braced horizontally and vertically.
- Scaffolds must be equipped with guardrails consisting of a top rail, mid-rail and toe board.
- Scaffolds must be equipped with a proper ladder for access.
- Wheels or casters on rolling scaffolds must be equipped with braking devices and securely pinned to the scaffold frame.