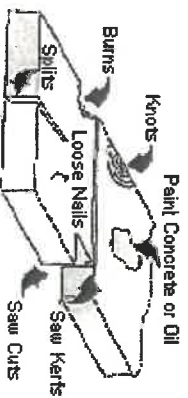


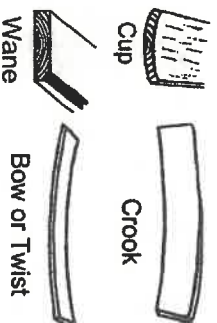
Scaffold Safety

Scaffold safety continued:

- Check wooden planks for cracks and splits greater than 1/4 inch, end splits that are long, large knots, warps greater than 1/4 inch, boards and ends with gouges or mold.



- If the plank deflects 1/60 of the span or 2 inches in a 10-foot wooden plank, the plank has been damaged and must not be used.



- Check to see if the planks are close together with spaces no more than 1 inch around uprights.
- Use braces, tie-ins and guying as described by the scaffold's manufacturer at each end, vertically and horizontally to prevent tipping.

Mobile Scaffold Safety

- The scaffold must be erected with cross braces, horizontal or diagonal braces, or a combination of braces.
- Wheels or casters shall be locked when scaffold is not in use.
- Cleat or secure all planks.
- The scaffold casters must have positive wheel and swivel locks.
- Secure or remove all materials from platform before moving scaffold.
- Force used to move the scaffold should be applied as close to the base as possible, but not more than 5 feet above the supporting surface.
- Do not attempt to move a rolling scaffold without sufficient help -- watch out for holes in floor or overhead obstructions.



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Occupational Safety & Health Office

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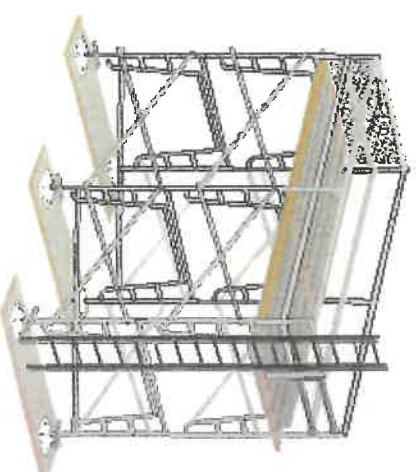
Fax: 232-1941

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www.gov.bm/occupational-safety-and-health

Scaffold Safety

How to use them so they won't let you down



Occupational Safety and Health

Regulations 2009

Part 17 Construction

Scaffolds – Sections 307 to 317

Scaffold Safety



The Facts:

- In Bermuda, falls from elevated work platforms (e.g. roofs, scaffolding and ladders) account for 29% of reported workplace accidents.
- 80% of all workers injured in scaffold accidents had received no scaffold safety training.
- Workplace accidents impose significant economic and human cost.

Source: *Occupational Safety and Health Office, Bermuda, 2009*

Hazards associated with scaffolds

Common hazards with scaffolds include:

- Falls from elevation, due to lack of fall protection;
- Collapse of the scaffold, caused by instability or overloading;
- Being struck by falling tools, work materials, or debris, and
- Electrocution, principally due to proximity of scaffold to overhead power lines

Before using a scaffold – Do an inspection

Check for:

- guardrails on all scaffolds that are greater than 6 feet above the ground;
- toe board installation to eliminate the possibility of debris striking people below;
- planking - each platform must be fully planked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports and be at least 24 inches wide;
- footings - see if they are level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the load of the scaffold;

- legs, post, frames, and uprights to see if they are on baseplates and mudsills;
- power lines near scaffold - ensure they are de-energized or that the scaffold is at least 10 feet away from the energized power lines;
- verify that the scaffold is the correct type for the loads, materials, employees, and weather conditions;
- safe access - do not use the cross braces as a ladder for access or exit.

