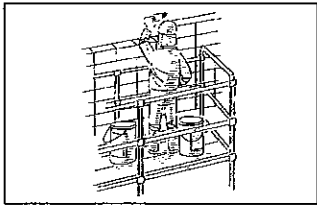


KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—An Overview

Overview of Topic

The current scaffolding standard became effective in November 1996. The standard is designed to protect employees from scaffold-related hazards such as falls, falling objects, structural instability, electrocution and overloading.

The new standard:

- Allows employers greater flexibility in the use of fall protection systems to protect employees working on scaffolds.
- Extends fall protection to erectors and dismantlers.
- Strengthens training for workers using scaffolds and outlines specific conditions under which employees must be retrained.
- Applies to all scaffolds used in workplaces covered by 29 CFR 1926, including aerial lifts. It does not apply to crane or derrick suspended personnel platforms.

The scaffold standard concentrates on safe work practices for those who use scaffolds daily. However, it is also packed full of information and requirements for:

- Engineers who design and build scaffolds.
- Your company competent person.
- Scaffold assemblers and disassemblers.

The standard is divided into five sections:

Scope and application—The standard applies to all scaffolds used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition. This section also lists and defines all major terms and definitions.

General requirements—This section explains the requirements for all scaffolds for: load capacity, platform construction, requirements for supported and suspension scaffolds, access to the working surface, safe use of scaffolds, fall protection, and falling object protection when working on scaffolds.

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Employee Training

Additional requirements applicable to specific types of scaffolds—
This section pinpoints specific types of scaffolds in use and applies additional requirements for working safely with these scaffolds.

*Aerial lifts—*Includes safety requirements for extensible boom platforms, aerial ladders, articulating boom platforms, vertical towers, and a combination of any of these machines.

*Training—*see employee training below.

The training requirements supplement 1926.21(b)(2) which says: The employer shall instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury.

This scaffold standard outlines specific training requirements for: employees who work on scaffolds; employees who assemble, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds; and requirements for retraining of employees.

These training requirements are found in 29 CFR 1926.454.

Training Tips

In this Toolbox Talk it is important to give an overview of the scaffold standard and at the same time touch on important company rules for scaffold use.

OSHA state-plan-states: Remember that certain states have more stringent regulations that go above and beyond the OSHA standards.

Where To Go For More Information

29 CFR 1926.450-.454.

OSHA STD 3-10.2—Multistage Suspension Scaffolds.

OSHA STD 3-10.4—Scaffolding.

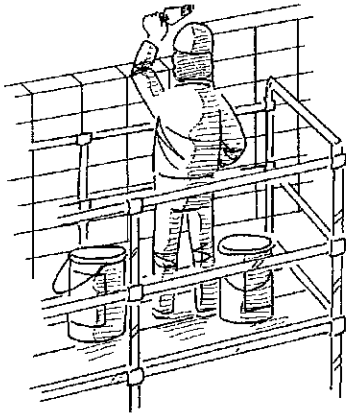
KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Scaffolding—An Overview

In July, 1991, two employees were working on a pump jack scaffold doing roofing work. The scaffold became overloaded and broke. The employees fell 12 feet to the ground, resulting in one fatality and one serious injury.

During 1995, 9,750 workers were injured in scaffold or scaffold-related accidents. Of those injured, 72% said the accidents were caused by:

- Planks or supports giving way (the most common cause).
- Employees slipping on the scaffold.
- Being struck by falling objects.



These types of statistics prompted OSHA to write a new, simpler, and more up-to-date scaffold standard. The new standard became effective in November, 1996. The scaffold regulations are found in 29 CFR 1926, Subpart L (1926.450-.454).

What the new rules cover

The new standard is divided into five sections. They are:

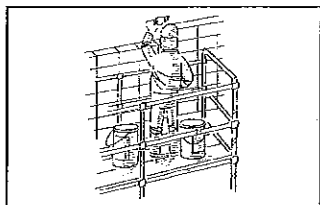
- Scope and application—The section discusses how the standard applies to all scaffolds used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition.
- General requirements—Requirements for capacity, construction, access, use, fall protection, and falling object protection when working on scaffolds.
- Additional requirements applicable to specific types of scaffolds—Pinpoints specific types of scaffolds in use and applies additional requirements for working safely with these scaffolds.
- Aerial lifts—Includes safety requirements for extensible boom platforms, aerial ladders, articulating boom platforms, vertical towers, and a combination of any such devices.
- Training—Provides specific training requirements for: (1) Employees who work on scaffolds, (2) Employees who assemble, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds, and (3) retraining.

The accident described at the top of this sheet is what the new scaffold standard is designed to prevent.

Talk to your supervisor if you have any questions about working on scaffolds.

SCAFFOLDING—AN OVERVIEW HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—An Overview, Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the names of employees who attended this training session on Scaffolding—An Overview at _____.

The session covered: _____ (company name)

- An overview of the new scaffolding rule.
- What the new rule applies to which includes: all scaffolds used in construction, alteration, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition.
- Training requirements of the new rule.

The space below is for employees to “sign-off” that they were in attendance.

Date of Training: _____

Job Location: _____

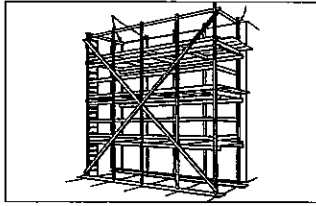
Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

SCAFFOLDING—AN OVERVIEW SIGN-OFF

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Access To Scaffolds

Overview Of Topic

Getting to and from a scaffold working surface is a critical event for your employees. This is the time most scaffold accidents happen. The previous scaffold standard only required that “an access ladder or equivalent safe access be provided.”

Now, you must provide safe access for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds.

Access rule

When a scaffold working platform is more than two feet above or below an access point to that platform, the methods in the scaffold rule at 29 CFR 1926.451(e) must be used to get to the platform.

Crossbraces cannot be used as a means of access to a working platform.

Methods that can be used to gain access to scaffold platforms are:

Portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders—must be:

- Positioned so as not to tip the scaffold.
- Specifically designed for use with the type of scaffold being used.

When hook-on or attachable ladders are used on supported scaffolds more than 35 feet high, they must have rest platforms at least every 35 feet.

Note: Additional requirements for the proper construction and use of portable ladders are in Subpart X—Stairways and ladders.

Stairway-type ladders—such as ladder stands, must have:

- Rest platforms at a maximum of 12-foot intervals.
- Slip-resistant treads on all steps and landings.

Stairtowers (scaffold stairway / towers)—must:

- Have a stairrail with toprail and midrail on each side of the stairway.
- Have guardrails provided on the open sides and ends of each landing.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Ramps and walkways—are used extensively as a means of getting to an elevated surface. Ramps are also used for material handling equipment. Ramps and walkways must:

- Have guardrails which comply with the fall protection rule if they are six feet or more above lower levels.

Note: Employees are prohibited from working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material except as necessary for removal of the material. OSHA will also apply this rule to scaffold access ramps and walkways.

Integral prefabricated scaffold access frames—must:

- Be specifically designed and constructed for use as ladder rungs.
- Have rest platforms at 35-foot maximum vertical intervals.

Employee Training

The above “access to scaffolds” rules are a sampling of the requirements for scaffold access. The training requirements for the scaffold rule (§1926.454) require you to ensure employees recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.

OSHA state-plan-states: Remember that certain states have more stringent regulations that go above and beyond the OSHA standards.

Training Tips

If you are using a scaffold on the jobsite where this “Toolbox Talk” is being presented, a safety demonstration of getting to and from the working surface is a valuable tool.

Where To Go For More Information

29 CFR 1926.451(e)—Access.

29 CFR 1926.454—Training.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

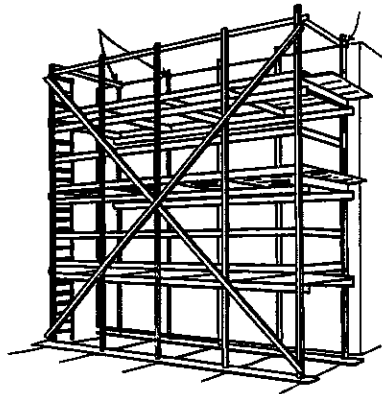
Scaffolding—Access To Scaffolds

Getting to the work level of a scaffold has always been a serious problem. Workers, when not provided with a proper stairway or ladder, might be tempted to use crossbraces to climb the scaffold. This is strictly forbidden in the scaffold standard.

The OSHA rules apply to all employees gaining access to a scaffold work surface. For your safety, you should observe the following OSHA (and your company) standards when getting on or off a scaffold work area.

Access to and between scaffold platforms more than two feet above or below the point of access must be made by:

- Portable ladders, hook-on ladders, attachable ladders, scaffold stairways, stairway-type ladders (such as ladder stands), ramps, walkways, integral prefabricated scaffold access, or equivalent means; or



- Direct access from another scaffold, structure, personnel hoist, or similar surface.

Portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders—It is critical that portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders are: (1) positioned so as not to tip the scaffold, (2) positioned so the bottom rung is not more than 24 inches above your starting point, and (3) equipped with a rest platform at 35-foot maximum vertical intervals.

Stairway-type ladders—must: (1) be provided with rest platforms at 12 foot intervals, and (2) have slip-resistant treads on all steps and landings.

Stairtowers—must: (1) be equipped with a stairrail consisting of a top rail (handrail) and a mid-rail on each side of each scaffold stairway, (2) have slip-resistant surfaces on treads and landings, and (3) have guardrails on the open sides and ends of each landing.

Ramps and walkways—six feet or more above lower levels must have guardrail systems in place.

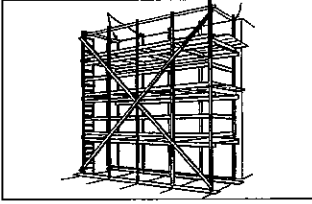
Scaffold frames—that are used as access ladders must: (1) be specifically designed and constructed for use as ladder rungs, (2) be uniformly spaced within each frame section.

As a user of scaffolds you are not allowed to erect or dismantle them—unless trained and designated to do so. However, you still must be able to recognize hazardous conditions when climbing up and down, to and from, a work surface. To totally ignore a problem is asking for trouble. Study the above OSHA standards and have a better understanding of when things do not look right. When they don't, don't climb.

Never use crossbraces to gain access to a scaffold working platform.

SCAFFOLDING—ACCESS TO SCAFFOLDS HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



**Scaffolding—Access To Scaffolds
Sign-Off Sheet**

This sign-off sheet documents the employees who have taken part in a training session on Scaffolding — Access to Scaffolds at _____.

(company name)

The session covered the following:

- The importance of being especially careful when getting to and from a scaffold work surface.
- An overview of the different methods for gaining access to a scaffold work surface.
- The OSHA rules for gaining access to a scaffold work platform.
- Never use crossbraces to gain access to a scaffold work area.

The space below is for each individual who has been trained on this topic to sign his/her names.

Date of Training: _____

Job Location: _____

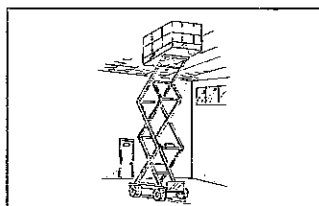
Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

SCAFFOLDING—ACCESS TO SCAFFOLDS SIGN-OFF

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Aerial Lifts

Overview of Topic

The OSHA rules for aerial lifts were recently removed from the cranes and derricks section (1926.556) and placed in the new scaffolding rule at 29 CFR 1926.453. OSHA determined that this would be an appropriate move because the ANSI document ANSI A92.2-1969, *Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms*, classifies elevating and rotating work platforms as “scaffolds.” The new rule addresses both general and specific requirements.

What types of platforms do the regulations cover?

The regulations cover vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating aerial devices described in the *American National Standard for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms—ANSI A92.2–1969*. This includes extensible and articulating boom platforms, aerial ladders, vertical towers, or a combination of these.

In non-mandatory Appendix C to 1926.453, there are seven other national consensus standards listed that cover a wide variety of aerial lifts. These standards, and the aerial lifts they represent, are considered to provide employee protection equivalent to that provided through the application of ANSI A92.2–1969.

This application to the other ANSI standards greatly widens the coverage of 1926.453. The umbrella increases to include:

- *Manually propelled elevated work platforms* (scissors lifts)—ANSI/SIA A92.3-1990.
- *Boom supported elevating work platforms*—ANSI/SIA A92.5–1992.
- *Self-propelled elevating work platforms* (scissor lifts)—ANSI/SIA A92.6–1999.

Body belts or full body harnesses?

In the fall protection rule at 1926.502(d), it states that as of January 1, 1998, body belts are not acceptable as part of a personal fall arrest system. Does this include aerial lifts? No. In 1926.453(b)(2)(v) it says that a body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift. A note below this scaffold

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

rule says that the use of a body belt in a tethering system or in a restraint system is acceptable. The specifications for the body belt itself are found in the fall protection rules at 1926.502(e).

The bottom line: For fall protection you can only use a body belt as a positioning device. For aerial lifts, where restraint is required (i.e., bucket trucks), a body belt, meeting the requirements of 1926.502(e) is acceptable. When using scissors lifts that usually go straight up and down and do not "bounce," a guardrail is acceptable.

Other requirements

- Any field modification of an aerial lift must be certified in writing by the manufacturer or an equivalent entity to be in conformity with ANSI A92.2-1969.
- Only authorized persons shall operate an aerial lift.
- Lift controls must be tested each day prior to use to determine they are in safe working condition.
- Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift is not permitted.
- Climbers must not be worn when working from an aerial lift.
- Except for equipment designed for this type of operation, an aerial lift truck must not be moved when the boom is elevated in a working position with men in the basket.

Employee Training

The scaffolding regulation has its own training requirements (1926.454). All of the requirements for scaffolds also pertain to aerial lifts.

Training Tips

Spend time only on those types of aerial lifts you use. Go over fall protection requirements and where to and not to tie off.

Where To Go For More Information

Construction regulatory text:

Part 1926, Subpart L—Scaffolding.

Part 1926, Subpart M—Fall Protection.

American National Standard for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms—ANSI A92.2-1969.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

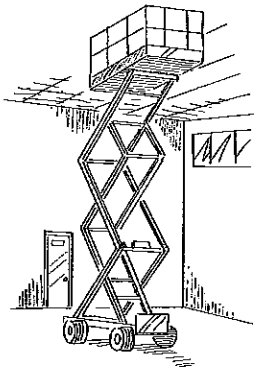
Scaffolding—Aerial Lifts

In this toolbox talk we will look at the requirements for aerial lifts in construction. The OSHA rules are found in the scaffold section (1926.453).

What types of platforms do the regulations cover?

The regulations cover vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating aerial devices described in the *American National Standard for Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms—ANSI A92.2–1969*. This includes extensible and articulating boom platforms, aerial ladders, vertical towers, or a combination of these.

In Appendix C to 1926.453, there are seven other standards listed that cover a wide variety of aerial lifts. These standards, and the aerial lifts they represent, are considered to provide protection equivalent to that provided through the application of the OSHA aerial lift rules. This greatly widens the coverage of 1926.453. The umbrella increases to include: manually propelled elevated work platforms (scissors lifts), boom supported elevating work platforms, and self-propelled elevating work platforms (scissor lifts).



Body belts or full body harnesses?

In the fall protection rule at 1926.502(d), it states that as of January 1, 1998, body belts are not acceptable as part of a personal fall arrest system. Does this include aerial lifts? No. In 1926.453(b)(2)(v) it says that a body belt must be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift. A note below this scaffold rule says that the use of a body belt in a tethering system or in a restraint system is acceptable. The specifications for the body belt itself are found in the fall protection rules at 1926.502(e).

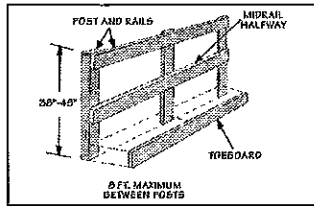
The bottom line: For fall protection you can only use a body belt as a positioning device. For aerial lifts, where restraint is required (i.e., bucket trucks), a body belt, meeting the requirements of 1926.502(e) is acceptable. When using scissors lifts that usually go straight up and down and do not “bounce,” the guardrail is acceptable.

Other requirements

- Any field modification of an aerial lift must be certified in writing by the manufacturer or an equivalent entity to be in conformity with ANSI A92.2–1969.
- Only authorized persons shall operate an aerial lift.
- Lift controls must be tested daily before use to ensure they are in safe working condition.
- Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift is not permitted.
- Climbers must not be worn when working from an aerial lift.
- Except for equipment designed for this type of operation, an aerial lift truck must not be moved when the boom is elevated in a working position with men in the basket.

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KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Erecting/Dismantling

Overview Of Topic

OSHA believes that safe access can be provided for erectors and dismantlers, in most instances, through the use of various types of equipment, including ladders, scaffold chairs, manlifts, and fall protection equipment. However, OSHA notes that the use of a ladder or fall protection equipment would require a significant degree of scaffold stability, which may not be present in an incomplete scaffold.

Fall protection on scaffolds during erection and dismantling

You must have a competent person determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds. Employers are required to provide fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds where the installation and use of such protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard.

Access to scaffolds during erection and dismantling

You must provide safe means of access for each employee erecting or dismantling a scaffold where the provision of safe access is feasible and does not create a greater hazard. Have a competent person determine whether it is feasible or would pose a greater hazard to provide, and have employees use, a safe means of access. This determination will be based on site conditions and the type of scaffold being erected or dismantled.

Hook-on or attachable ladders must be installed as soon as scaffold erection has progressed to a point that permits safe installation and use.

When erecting or dismantling tubular welded frame scaffolds, refer to the requirements in 29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(iii).

Cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds must not be used as a means of access or egress.

Employee Training

Training is required for employees engaged in scaffold erection and dismantling. You must have each employee who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by a competent person so that the

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

employees can recognize any hazards related to such work duties. The training must include the following topics, as applicable:

- 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.
- Any other pertinent requirements of the scaffold rule.

In addition, OSHA provides non-mandatory Appendix D of the scaffold rule to serve as a guide to assist employers when evaluating the training needs of employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds. You may need to address topics or situations not mentioned in the appendix.

When you have reason to believe that an employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use, or dismantling of scaffolds, you must retrain that employee so that the requisite proficiency is regained.

Training Tips

Ensure that your employees can recognize the hazards of scaffold erection and dismantling, and the procedures they must follow in order to minimize the hazards.

Where To Go For More Information

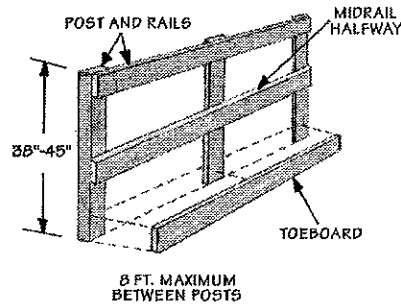
29 CFR 1926—Subpart L—Scaffolding.

29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2)—Safety training and education, employer responsibility.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Scaffolding—Erecting/Dismantling

Erecting and dismantling scaffolding is one of the most dangerous jobs in construction. There are two areas that OSHA is concerned about when employees are erecting and dismantling scaffolding: access to scaffolds and the use of fall protection.



Access to scaffolds during erection and dismantling

Your employer must provide a safe means of access for each employee erecting or dismantling a scaffold where the provision of safe access is feasible and does not create a greater hazard. A competent person from your company must determine whether it is feasible or would pose a greater hazard to provide (and have employees use) a safe means of access. This determination is based on:

- Site conditions; and
- The type of scaffold being erected or dismantled. (Remember, cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds can not be used as a means of access or egress.)

Fall protection on scaffolds during erection and dismantling

Your employer must have a competent person determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds. If the installation and use of such fall protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard, then your employer is required to provide fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds

What training do you need?

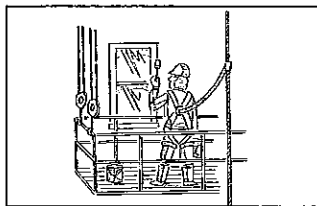
Before you do any work such as erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold you must be trained by a competent person. This is necessary so that you can recognize any hazards related to such work duties. The training must include the following topics, as applicable:

- 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.
- Any other pertinent requirements of the scaffold rule.

If your employer has reason to believe that you or any other employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use, or dismantling of scaffolds, you or the other employee must be retrained so that the required proficiency is regained.

SCAFFOLDING—ERECTING/DISMANTLING HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Fall Protection

Overview Of Topic

Fall hazards account for a high percentage of the injuries and fatalities experienced by scaffold workers. OSHA has determined that compliance with the fall protection requirements of the scaffold rule will effectively protect your employees from those hazards. Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level must be protected from falling to that lower level.

Note: The fall protection requirements for employees installing suspension scaffold support systems on floors, roofs, and other elevated surfaces are set forth in Subpart M—Fall protection, of 29 CFR 1926.

Fall protection systems

Every scaffold user must be protected by either a personal fall arrest or guardrail system. There are two exceptions to this requirement:

- You can use either of the two above systems or a grabline when using a crawling board (chicken ladder).
- Because of the dangers posed, some systems require both a personal fall arrest and a guardrail system. They are: single- or two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, and self-contained adjustable scaffolds (when the platform is supported by ropes.)

The following is a list of the system required for the scaffold in use:

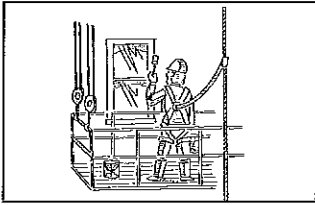
Personal fall arrest system—Boatswains' chair, catenary scaffold, float scaffold, needle beam scaffold, ladder jack scaffold.

Guardrail system—Walkways within a scaffold, self-contained adjustable scaffold (when the platform is supported by the frame structure).

Personal fall arrest or guardrail system—overhand bricklaying operations and all scaffolds not otherwise specified above.

You must provide fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds where the installation and use of such protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard as

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Fall Protection

determined by your competent person.

Personal fall arrest systems used on scaffolds must: (1) meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(d) (fall protection rule), and (2) be attached by lanyard to a vertical or horizontal lifeline, or scaffold structural member.

Guardrail systems installed to meet the requirements of the scaffold rule (§1926.451(g)(4)) must: (1) be installed along all open sides and ends of platforms, and (2) be installed before the scaffold is released for use by employees.

Guardrail systems built in accordance with Appendix A to the scaffold rule meets the requirements of §1926.451(g)(4).

Employee Training

The training standard for scaffolds (§1926.454) requires specific training for recognizing the hazards associated with scaffolds, falls, and fall protection. It also requires you to train your employees on the procedures to control or minimize fall hazards.

OSHA state-plan-states: Remember that certain states have more stringent regulations that go above and beyond the OSHA standards.

Training Tips

The most effective type of training is demonstration. Demonstrate the correct use of personal fall arrest equipment including: (1) putting on and taking off of equipment, (2) correct connections to scaffolds, and (3) components of the system. Review the various components of a guardrail system, and demonstrate a correct guardrail.

Where To Go For More Information

29 CFR 1926.451(g)—Scaffolding Fall protection.

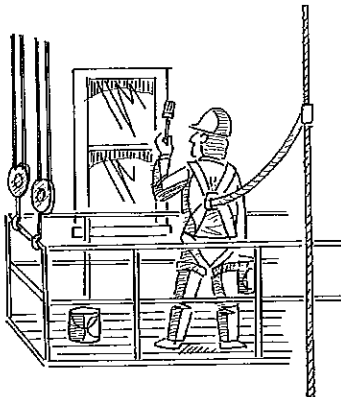
29 CFR 1926.454—Scaffolding Training.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Scaffolding—Fall Protection

Fall hazards account for a high percentage of the injuries and deaths for scaffold users. When you are on a scaffold platform more than 10 feet above a lower level you must be protected from falling by some type of fall protection. The type of fall protection required depends on the type of scaffold you are using. The choices you may have on your construction site include:

- *Personal fall arrest system*—boatswains' chair, catenary scaffold, float scaffold, needle beam scaffold, or ladder jack scaffold.
- *Personal fall arrest and guardrail system*—single-point or two-point adjustable suspension scaffold, and self-contained adjustable scaffold when the platform is supported by ropes.
- *Personal fall arrest, guardrail, or grabline*—chicken ladder.
- *Guardrail system*—Self-contained adjustable scaffold when the platform is supported by the frame, and walkways within scaffolds.



- *Personal fall arrest or guardrail system*—overhand bricklaying from a supported scaffold, and all other scaffolds not specified above.

Each personal fall arrest and guardrail system must meet certain requirements. You need to be familiar with and understand the requirements of each. Only then can you detect problems in the equipment or system as they arise.

Personal fall arrest systems

All personal fall arrest systems used on scaffolds must meet the requirements of §1926.502(d). This is the fall protection standard. Paragraph (d) specifies the requirements of the fall protection equipment such as connectors, dee-rings, snaphooks, and webbing and lanyards. It also discusses horizontal and vertical lifelines.

Another important aspect is what happens to the equipment when it is used to arrest a fall. The maximum arresting force on an employee cannot be more than 1,800 pounds when used with a body harness. These forces are important and are set to minimize the impact on a falling employee.

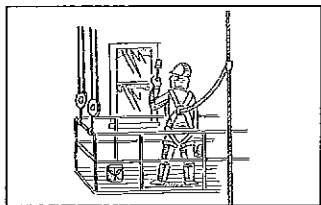
Guardrails

Guardrails have certain requirements. Only if those requirements are met can the system be considered safe. I'm sure all of us have been in positions where the guardrails looked less than safe and would not want to even accidentally lean on them.

The requirements for guardrails are found in §1926.451(g)(4). Appendix A of the scaffold rule gives you direction in how to build guardrails including ideas for materials. For instance, Appendix A says toprails shall be equivalent in strength to 2 inch by 4 inch lumber; or 1 1/4 inch x 1/8 inch structural angle iron; or 1 inch x .70 inch wall steel tubing; or 1.990 inch wall aluminum tubing. If you are required to build, use and/or inspect guardrails, Appendix A can be a valuable resource.

SCAFFOLDING—FALL PROTECTION HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Fall Protection Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the employees who have taken part in a training session on Scaffolding—Fall Protection at _____.

The session covered the following: _____ (company name)

- The threshold height for requiring fall protection.
- The OSHA rules for fall protection in scaffolding work.
- The various systems and when they are required.

The space below is for each individual who has been trained on this topic to sign his/her names.

Date of Training: _____

Job Location: _____

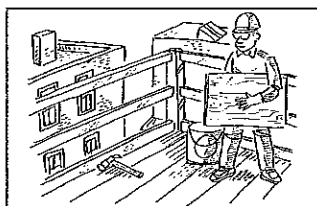
Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

SCAFFOLDING—FALL PROTECTION SIGN-OFF

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding — Falling Object Protection

Overview Of Topic

Employees working on scaffolds

This section of the scaffold rule addresses the protection of employees from scaffold related falling object hazards. It provides that employees working on scaffolds must wear hardhats and be protected from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of: (1) toeboards, (2) screens, or (3) guard-rail systems, or through the erection of (1) debris nets, (2) catch platforms, or (3) canopy structures that deflect falling objects.

When objects that could possibly fall are too large, heavy, or massive to be contained or deflected by any of the above-listed measures, the employer must protect employees by placing the potential falling object away from the edge of the surface from which they might fall and secure the items as necessary.

Employees working below scaffolds

Because objects falling from scaffolds may injure employees working below, the rule requires employers to protect employees by:

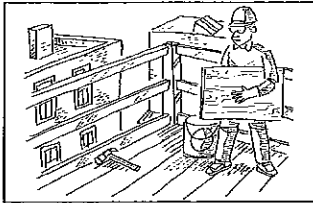
- Barricading the hazard area and prohibiting employees from entering the area, or
- erecting a toeboard along the edge of platforms more than 10 feet above lower levels for a distance sufficient to protect employees below.

Where tools, materials, or equipment are piled higher than the top edge of the toeboard:

- Paneling or screening extending from the toeboard or platform to the top of the guardrail must be erected for a distance sufficient to protect employees below, or
- a guardrail system must be installed with openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects, or
- a canopy structure, debris net, or catch platform strong enough to withstand the impact forces of the potential falling objects shall be erected over the employees below.

Properly installed debris nets and catch platforms in place imme-

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Scaffolding — Falling Object Protection

diately below a scaffold will stop objects from falling closer to the source, and will lessen the possibility that the falling objects will pick up momentum and bounce off the canopy, injuring workers some distance from the area below the scaffold.

Canopies when used:

- For falling object protection, must be installed between the falling object hazard and the employees.
- On suspension scaffolds, the scaffold must be equipped with additional independent support lines equal in number to the number of points supported, and equivalent in strength to the strength of the suspension ropes.

Toeboards where used must be:

- Capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the toeboard.
- At least three and one-half inches high from the top edge of the toeboard to the level of the walking/working surface.

Employee Training

The training rule for scaffolds (1926.454) requires specific training for recognizing the hazards associated with scaffolds, falling objects, and falling object protection. It also requires you to train your employees on the procedures to control or minimize falling object hazards.

Training Tips

Concentrate on the falling object protection systems your company uses. Demonstrate these systems if possible. Ask for testimony from those who have experienced protection because of these measures.

Where To Go For More Information

Regulatory text: 29 CFR 1926.451(h)—Falling object protection

Regulatory text 29 CFR 1926.454—Training

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Scaffolding — Falling Object Protection

The OSHA scaffold regulation provides for employee protection against falling objects. You are protected by this rule when working on or below scaffolds.

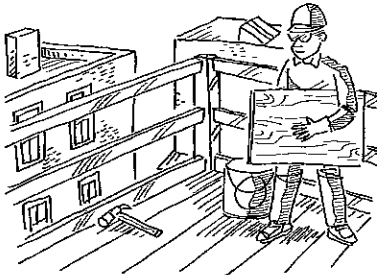
Protection for employees working on scaffolds

According to the new scaffold rule you must wear a hardhat when working on a scaffold. Besides wearing a hardhat, you must be provided additional protection from falling hand tools, debris, and other objects above you.

This is usually done by installing equipment that contains or deflects the objects such as:

- Debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures, or
 - toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems.

When the objects are too large or heavy for the above-listed measures to work, workers above you must secure the objects away from the edge of the surface from which they could fall.



Protection for employees working below scaffolds

Where there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking fellow employees below you, your employer must:

- Barricade the hazard area and prohibit employees from entering, or
- erect toeboards according to the OSHA rules.

Where tools, materials, or equipment are piled higher than the top of the toeboard one of the following preventive systems must be installed:

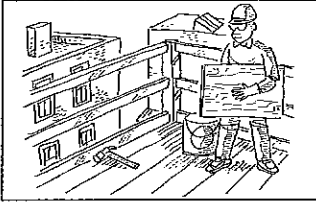
- Paneling or screening from the top of the guardrail to the toeboard or platform.
- A guardrail system with openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects.
- A canopy structure, debris net, or catch platform, strong enough to withstand impact of a potential falling object.

Properly installed debris nets and catch platforms, in place immediately below a scaffold, will stop objects from falling sooner. This will lessen the possibility that the falling objects will pick up momentum and bounce off the canopy, injuring workers some distance from the area below the scaffold.

Falling object protection is just one of the many requirements for safe work on scaffolds. It takes just a little time to assure you and your fellow workers are protected from an object hitting them because it fell off a scaffold.

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Scaffolding — Falling Object Protection Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the employees who have taken part in a training session on Scaffolding — Falling Object Protection at _____.

(company name)

The session covered the following:

- Protection for employees working on scaffolds.
- Protection for employees working below scaffolds.
- The various falling object safety systems and when they are required.

The space below is for each individual who has been trained on this topic to sign his/her names.

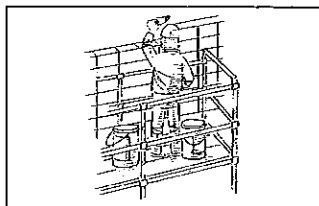
Date of Training:

Job Location:

Employee Signature

Print Name Here

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Scaffolding—Scaffold-Specific Training

Overview of Topic

Specific requirements

The training section of the scaffold rule (§1926.454) adds to and clarifies the training requirements in §1926.21(b)(2). That standard, which applies to all construction work, requires employers to: *instruct employees in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to their work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposures to illness or injury.*

While that language clearly explains the employer's "general duty" to provide training, OSHA believes it is appropriate to provide more specific training necessary for employees who work on scaffolds. Accordingly, §1926.454 sets certain criteria allowing employers to tailor training to fit their workplace circumstances.

Training for employees who use scaffolds

You must ensure that each employee who works on a scaffold is trained by a qualified person to: (1) recognize hazards associated with that type of scaffold and, (2) understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.

OSHA says a qualified person, not a competent person, is more appropriate to train employees. This gives you the opportunity to use outside sources, such as scaffold manufacturers or suppliers, that regularly provide these types of services to clients.

The rule addresses five areas of required training, as applicable: (1) the nature of electrical, fall, and falling object hazards, (2) the correct procedures for dealing with electrical hazards and for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling fall protection and falling object protection systems being used, (3) the proper use of the scaffold, and handling of materials on the scaffold, (4) load and load-carrying capacities of the scaffolds used, and (5) any other pertinent requirements of the scaffold rule.

Training for employees who erect, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds

Employees who erect, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect a scaffold must be trained by a competent person to recognize any hazards related to the above work duties.

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The training must include the following four topics, as applicable: (1) the nature of scaffold hazards, (2) the correct procedures for performing the work duties, (3) the design criteria, maximum intended load-carrying capacity, and intended use of the scaffold, and (4) any other pertinent requirements of the scaffold rule.

Retraining

Retraining must be done when you have reason to believe an employee lacks the skill or understanding for safe work in the erection, use, or dismantling of scaffolds. Retraining is required in at least the following situations where: (1) worksite changes that present a hazard employees have not been previously trained in, (2) 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, and (3) inadequacies in an employee's work involving scaffolds, show the employee has not retained the required skills.

You need not retrain employees who are trained by a previous employer or were trained prior to the effective date of this standard (November 29, 1996), as long as the employee demonstrates the proficiency required by the pertinent provisions of this rule.

Employee Training

In addition to training requirements in 1926.21(b)(2), OSHA believes it is appropriate to provide more specific training necessary for employees who work on scaffolds. Accordingly, 1926.454 sets certain criteria allowing employers to tailor training to fit their workplace circumstances.

Training Tips

Ensure your employees know the specific training requirements of the scaffold rule that pertain to your specific scaffold types, and that they know the requirements are mandatory.

Where To Go For More Information

Construction regulatory text: 29 CFR 1926.454—Training.

Construction regulatory text 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2)—Safety training and education, employer responsibility.

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Scaffolding—Scaffold Specific Training

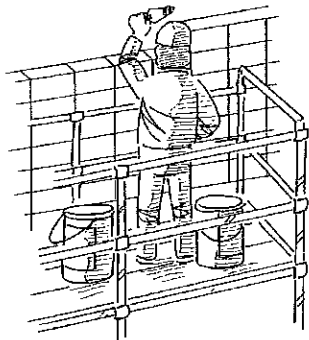
Training requirements

Prior to working from any scaffold you must be trained to:

- Recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold you are using.
- Understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.

The only exception would be if you were trained by a previous employer or were trained prior to the effective date of the new scaffold rule (November 29, 1996) and your employer believes you can demonstrate the proficiency required by the scaffold rule.

Your training (previous or current) must include:



- The nature of any electrical, fall, and falling object hazards in your work area.
 - The correct procedure for dealing with electrical hazards.
 - The correct procedure for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection and falling object protection systems you will use.
 - The proper use of the scaffold you are going to use.
- The proper handling of materials on that scaffold to include the maximum intended load and the load-carrying capacities of that scaffold.
 - Any other requirements of the scaffolding rule that applies to your work situation.

This training must be done by a qualified instructor for scaffolds.

Training requirements for employees who erect, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds

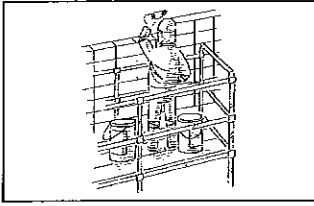
If you are erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold, there are additional training requirements in the scaffold rule at 29 CFR 1926.454(b). This training must be done by your company competent person for scaffolds.

Retraining

You must be retrained: (1) where changes at your worksite present a new hazard you have not been previously trained to recognize and deal with, (2) where changes in the types of scaffold, fall protection, or other equipment presents a hazard you have not been previously trained to recognize and deal with, when your employer believes you lack the skill or understanding needed to work safely.

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Scaffolding—Scaffold-Specific Training, Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the names of employees who attended this training session on Scaffolding—Scaffold Specific Training at _____
(company name)

The session covered:

- The two references for training in the scaffold rule (§1926.454 and §1926.21(b)(2)).
- Specific requirements for those employees who use scaffolds.
- Specific requirements for those employees who erect, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds.
- Specific retraining requirements.

The space below is for employees to “sign-off” that they were in attendance.

Date of Training: _____

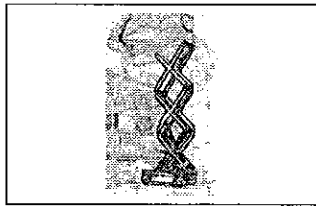
Job Location: _____

Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Scissors Lifts

Overview Of Topic

Scissors lifts are common equipment on jobsites. They are used to safely lift workers, tools, and materials to various heights. There has been some confusion over the requirements for fall protection when using scissors lifts. In 1998 OSHA acknowledged in a Letter of Interpretation that there is confusion regarding scissors lifts and the appropriate standards governing such equipment.

The mix-up stemmed from the way OSHA's directive (CPL 2-1.23—Inspection Procedures for Enforcing Subpart L, Scaffolds Used in Construction) is worded. The directive states that scissors lifts are addressed by 29 CFR 1926.453—Aerial lifts, and not by §1926.452(w)—Mobile scaffolds.

What the OSHA directive really means

The directive should have more clearly indicated that only aerial lifts meeting the design and construction requirements of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A92.2q—*Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms*, are addressed by §1926.453 since that section's coverage is specifically limited to such lifts. All other types of mobile lifts would be covered by the specific requirements at §1926.452(w) and/or the general requirements of §1926.451.

What are the requirements?

- Employees using scissors lifts need to be qualified to operate the equipment.
- Employees on a scissors lift must be protected by a guardrail system capable of withstanding, without failure, a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along its top edge of at least 200 pounds. Scissors lifts are usually manufactured with guardrail systems. If the guardrail system meets the minimum 200 pound toprail capacity, then employees don't need to wear personal fall arrest equipment.
- However, if the guardrail system is less than adequate, or the worker leaves the safety of the work platform, an additional fall protection device is required.

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Employee Training

- Employers will also want to be familiar with the applicable fall protection requirements (§1926, Subpart M—Fall Protection) if they are going to have employees use fall protection.
- Employees do not have to tie-off on scissors lifts equipped with guardrails. They are required to tie-off when in the scissor lift basket if there is the chance they could be bounced out of the basket, or to keep them from climbing out of the basket.

The scaffolding regulation has its own training requirements (§1926.454). All of the requirements for scaffolds also pertain to scissors lifts.

OSHA state-plan-states: Remember that certain states have more stringent regulations that go above and beyond the OSHA standards.

Training Tips

Spend time on those types of scissors lifts that you use. Go over all the protection requirements. If your employees are going to need fall protection, then go over the types of fall protection they will be using.

Where To Go For More Information

29 CFR 1926, Subpart L—Scaffolding.

29 CFR 1926, Subpart M—Fall Protection.

CPL 2-1.23—Inspection Procedures for Enforcing Subpart L, Scaffolds Used in Construction.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A92.2—*Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms* and A92.6—*Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms*

OSHA Letter of Interpretation, 05/22/1998—Seatbelts for forklifts; fall protection for scissors lifts.

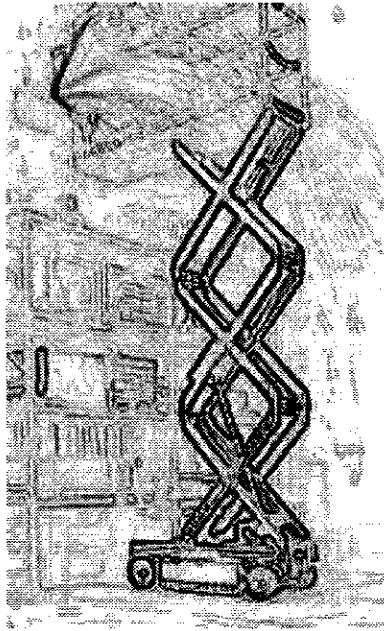
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Scaffolding—Scissors Lifts

Scissors lifts are common equipment on jobsites. They are used to safely lift workers, tools, and materials to various heights.

What are the safety requirements?

- If you are going to use scissors lifts you need to be qualified to operate the equipment.
 - When working on a scissors lift you must be protected by a guardrail system capable of withstanding, without failure, a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along its top edge of at least 200 pounds. Scissors lifts are usually manufactured with guardrail systems. If the guardrail system meets the minimum 200 pound toprail capacity, then you don't need to wear personal fall arrest equipment.
 - However, if the guardrail system is less than adequate, or you leave the safety of the work platform, you need an additional fall protection device.
 - You must use safety belts and lanyards in situations where guardrails or the equivalent are not provided.
 - The scaffolding regulation has its own training requirements (29 CFR 1926.454). All of the requirements for scaffolds also pertain to scissors lifts.
 - You will also want to be familiar with the applicable fall protection requirements (29 CFR 1926, Subpart M—Fall Protec-

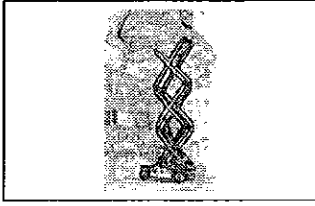


tion) if you are going to be using fall protection

OSHA has stated that it may refer to industry consensus standards such as ANSI A92.3, *Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms* and ANSI A92.6, *Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms* to enforce abatement of serious safety hazards involving scissor lifts.

SCAFFOLDING—SCISSORS LIFTS HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—Scissors Lifts Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the employees at this company, _____, who have taken part in a training session on Scaffolds—Scissors Lifts. The session covered:

- The basic requirement for using scissors lifts.
- When fall protection is required when using scissors lifts.

The space below is for employees to “sign-off” that they were in attendance.

Date of Training: _____

Job Location: _____

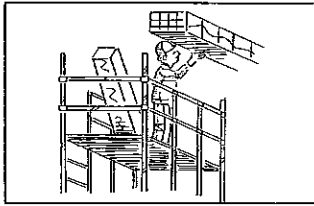
Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

SCAFFOLDING—SCISSORS LIFTS SIGN-OFF

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding — Using Scaffolds

Overview Of Topic

Working from a scaffold presents its own set of safety issues. Your employees must be trained in proper techniques and provided with the right equipment. Otherwise it can be a long way to the ground.

Working on a scaffold platform involves understanding: (1) loading and rated capacity, (2) working near power lines, (3) weather conditions, and (4) fall protection requirements. At the same time employees must concentrate on doing the project.

Note: Scaffold fall protection is covered in another toolbox talk.

Maximum intended loads and rated capacities

Scaffolds and scaffold components must never be loaded in excess of their: (1) maximum intended loads—the total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component at any one time, or (2) rated capacities—the maximum load that a hoist is allowed to lift, whichever is less.

Inspection

Scaffolds and components must be inspected for visible defects by your competent person before: (1) each work shift, and (2) and after any occurrence that would affect structural integrity.

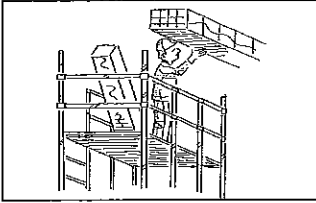
Overhead power lines

Scaffolds must not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved so that they, or any conductive material handled on them, might come closer than the distance charts at 1926.451(f)(6) allow unless: (1) the lines are deenergized or relocated by the utility company, or (2) protective covers are installed.

Damaged scaffolds or scaffold components and capacity

Any part of a scaffold damaged or weakened beyond that called for in the OSHA rules (1926.451(a)—Capacity) must be immediately repaired or replaced, braced to meet the requirements, or removed from service until repaired.

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Scaffolding — Using Scaffolds

Moving scaffolds

Scaffolds that are designed to do so can be moved horizontally while employees are on them. OSHA believes that making employees climb up and down a scaffold every time it is moved could be a greater risk than remaining on a scaffold being moved under the direction of a competent person.

Weather

Employees are prohibited from working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, and accumulated debris except to remove the hazards.

Working from scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless a competent person has determined that it is safe to do so. The employees must be protected by personal fall arrest equipment or a wind screen.

Increasing working height

Employees must never use makeshift devices, such as boxes and barrels, to increase the scaffold platform working level height. Ladders may be used on large area scaffolds to increase working height providing certain OSHA criteria is met.

Employee Training

The training requirements for the scaffold rule (1926.454) require you to ensure employees understand: (1) any other pertinent requirements of Subpart L. When using scaffolds, those pertinent requirements are found at 1926.451(f)—Use.

Training Tips

Have your competent person go over their inspection checklist as your employees who use scaffolds observe. This will the need to constantly be alert for things that just don't look right. This "preventive maintenance" could discover a problem before it turns into an accident.

Where To Go For More Information

Regulatory text: 29 CFR 1926.451(f)—Use

Regulatory text 29 CFR 1926.454—Training

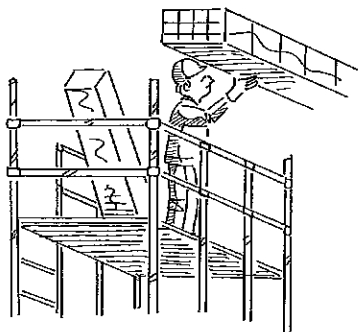
KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Scaffolding — Using Scaffolds

Working on a scaffold platform is two jobs in one. You must concentrate on your work plus you need to be ever aware of the dangers of working at heights. This is no time to become lax or take shortcuts. It can be a long way to the ground.

Before each work shift, and after any incident which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity, your company competent person must inspect all scaffolds and scaffold components for visible defects. According to OSHA this should adequately protect employees working on scaffolds and ensure that defects are detected before an accident happens.

This doesn't mean you can take your "safety pack" off. When you get to your working surface take time to look around and ensure everything is as it should be. The following rules are just some of the things you should look for when working from a scaffold:



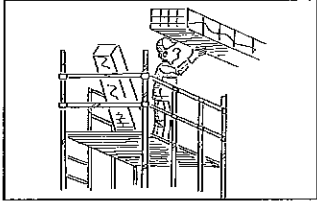
- You must never load a scaffold more than its maximum intended load or rated capacity, whichever is less. In order to do this you must know what that figure is. You must also be able to estimate the load (workers, tools, paint buckets, etc.) on the scaffold.
- Your scaffold must never be moved while you are on it unless it has been designed to do so.
- When you are near power lines the clearance requirements in 1926.451(f)(6) must be used.
- Swinging loads being hoisted onto or near your scaffold must have tag lines or other measures to control the load.
- Working on scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless your competent person says it is safe to do so and you are protected by a personal fall arrest system or wind screen.
- Debris must not be allowed to accumulate on your scaffold.
- You cannot use makeshift devices such as boxes and barrels to increase your working height.
- You can't work on a scaffold covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material except to remove the material.
- You cannot increase your working height with a ladder except on large area scaffolds and you must also meet a list of requirements found in §1926.452(f)(15).

In addition, you must never use shore or lean-to scaffolds. Such scaffolds are not properly designed nor properly constructed, and pose a serious threat to anyone working on them.

Always use care when working on scaffolds. It's a long way down to the ground when you're using a scaffold.

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Scaffolding — Using Scaffolds Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the employees who have taken part in a training session on Scaffolding — Using Scaffolds at _____.

(company name)

The session covered the following:

- The need for being constantly alert, even if your competent person is highly effective.
- The importance of knowing what the maximum intended load and rated capacity of your scaffold is, and to never exceed these values.
- The importance of being a “good inspector” of your scaffold.
- The requirement of knowing what OSHA rules affect your working on a scaffold.

The space below is for each individual who has been trained on this topic to sign his/her names.

Date of Training:

Job Location:

Employee Signature

Print Name Here

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding— OSHA's Top 5 Scaffolding Violations

Overview of Topic

Scaffolding hazards continue to rank high on the list of the most frequently cited standards in construction. In fact, these top five scaffolding rules are in the top 20 overall construction safety violations. They also account for approximately 9 percent of all fatalities at construction worksites.

This Toolbox Talk gives you the opportunity to share with your employees those top five areas that OSHA inspectors constantly find not being done—or done incorrectly—at construction job sites. Sharing these top 5 and ensuring they are done right will instill the notion that you are concerned about safety and your employees welfare.

- #1** **Fall protection**—Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level must be protected from falling to that lower level. (§1926.451(g)(1))

The OSHA rules at the above reference establish the types of fall protection you must provide your employees for each type of scaffold, i.e., each employee on a ladder jack scaffold must be protected by a personal fall arrest system.

This is currently the #1 most cited construction regulation.

- #2** **Access to the working platform**—When scaffold platforms are more than two feet above or below an access point, portable, hook-on, or attachable ladders; stair towers; stairway-type ladders; ramps; walkways; integral prefabricated scaffold access; or direct access from another scaffold, structure, personnel hoist, or similar surface; must be used. You cannot use crossbraces as a means of access to the working surface. (§1926.451(e)(1))

This is currently the 5th most cited construction regulation.

- #3** **Scaffold planking**—Each platform on all working levels of a scaffold must be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports as outlined at §1926.451(b)(1).

This is currently the 7th most cited construction regulation.

- #4** **Aerial lifts**—Aerial ladders must be operated in the following manner:

- Lift controls shall be tested each day prior to use to determine that such controls are in safe working condition.

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- Only authorized persons shall operate an aerial lift.
- Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift shall not be permitted.
- Employees shall always stand firmly on the floor of the basket, and shall not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position.
- A body belt shall be worn a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift.

This is currently the 8th most cited construction regulation.

#5

Scaffold scaffolds—Supported scaffold must be used in the following manner:

- Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates on mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.
- Footings shall be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement.
- Unstable objects shall not be used to support scaffolds or platform units.
- Unstable objects shall not be used as working platforms.
- Front-end loaders and similar pieces of equipment shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for such use.
- Fork-lifts shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless the entire platform is attached to the fork and the fork-lift is not moved horizontally while the platform is occupied.

This is currently the 10th most cited construction regulation.

Employee Training

The scaffold standard outlines specific training requirements for: employees who work on scaffolds; employees who assemble, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect scaffolds; and requirements for retraining of employees.

The training requirements are found in 29 CFR 1926.454.

Training Tips

This Toolbox Talk is designed to give supervisors and employees the opportunity to discuss those OSHA standards that are the most violated by construction contractors. Meet at a scaffold assembly and use this Toolbox Talk as an inspection sheet for that scaffold.

Where To Go For More Information

29 CFR 1926, Subpart L—Scaffolding.

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS

Scaffolding—OSHA's Top 5 Scaffolding Violations

Scaffolding hazards continue to rank high on the list of the most frequently cited standards in construction. In fact, these top five scaffolding rules are in the top 20 overall construction safety violations. They also account for approximately 9 percent of all fatalities at construction worksites. When working on scaffolds, be sure you know and follow these OSHA standards.

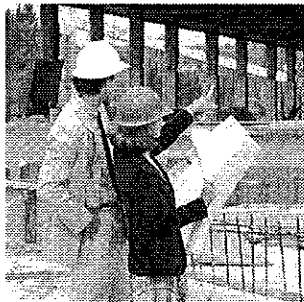
#1 Fall protection—When on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level you must be protected from falling to that lower level.

#2 Getting to and from the working platform—When scaffold platforms are more than two feet above or below an access point, portable, hook-on, or attachable ladders; stair towers; stairway-type ladders; ramps; walkways; integral prefabricated scaffold access; or direct access from another scaffold, structure, personnel hoist, or similar surface; must be used. You cannot use crossbraces as a means of access to the working surface.

#3 Scaffold planking—Each platform on all working levels of a scaffold must be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports.

#4 Aerial lifts—Aerial lifts must be operated in the following manner:

- Test lift controls each day prior to use to determine that such controls are in safe working condition.



- Only authorized persons can operate an aerial lift.
- Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift is not permitted.
- Employees shall always stand firmly on the floor of the basket, and must not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position.
- Wear a body belt and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket.

#5 Supported scaffold—Supported scaffold must be used in the following manner:

- Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights must bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.
- Footings must be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement.
- Unstable objects must not be used to support scaffolds or platform units.
- Front-end loaders and similar pieces of equipment must not be used to support scaffold platforms, unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for such use.
- Forklifts must not be used to support scaffold platforms unless the entire platform is attached to the fork and the forklift is not moved horizontally while the platform is occupied.

SCAFFOLDING—OSHA'S TOP 5 SCAFFOLDING VIOLATIONS HANDOUT

KELLER'S CONSTRUCTION TOOLBOX TALKS



Scaffolding—OSHA's Top 5 Scaffolding Violations Sign-Off Sheet

This sign-off sheet documents the names of employees who attended this training session on OSHA's Top 5 Scaffolding Violations at _____.

(company name)

The session covered:

- Fall protection.
- Getting to and from the working platform.
- Scaffold planking.
- Firm foundations.
- Training requirements.

The space below is for employees to "sign-off" that they were in attendance.

Date of Training: _____

Job Location: _____

Employee Signature

Print Name Here

Supervisor's Signature

SCAFFOLDING—OSHA's TOP 5 SCAFFOLDING VIOLATIONS SIGN-OFF