

Job Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Topic 43: Rolling Scaffolds (Part A)

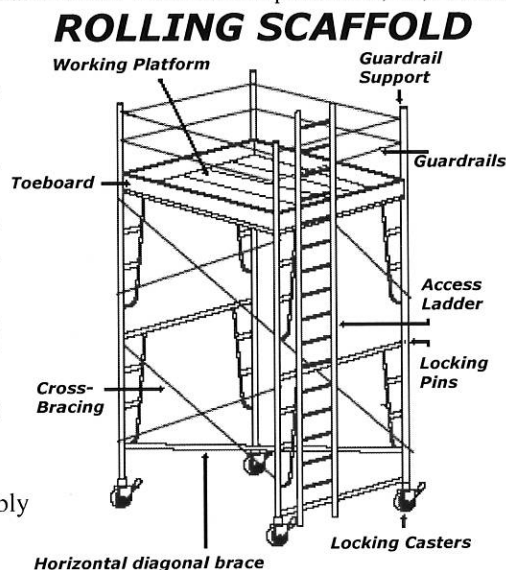
Introduction: The rolling scaffold is an important piece of equipment needed for interior work in almost every phase of commercial construction. They are primarily used inside large, enclosed buildings with finished concrete floors that require access to high work. Sometimes they are needed on custom residential sites where the structures have high, vaulted ceilings. They come in many different configurations and by their nature are stand alone units. Each scaffold end-frame is typically square, that is, as tall as they are wide. The illustration shown depicts 2 complete stacked sets with full guardrail assembly and wheels. This set-up is approximately 10' 8" tall to the top-stage working platform. If more than 3 sets are used, outriggers must be installed or the scaffold must be securely tied off to stabilize the structure against tipping. The scaffold shown (2-sets) may be moved without workmen needing to dismount, but as with all scaffolding, good sense must be used, such as ample warning of movement, to avoid serious falling injuries. The illustration shows full guardrail fall protection which is required above the trigger height of 10 feet.

The scaffolding regulations cited are found in OSHA Title 29 CFR Part 1926.450 to 1926.454.

All pertinent scaffold regulations also apply to rolling scaffolds. The hazards associated with scaffolding are ranked very high on the list of most frequently cited standards in construction, amounting to about 10% (more than 1100) of all fatalities annually on construction worksites. Out of the top 10 violations cited, 4 of these (40%) are scaffold related issues that include: Scaffold fall protection, #1; Access to scaffold working platform, #7; Scaffold planking, #8; Firm scaffold foundation (including wheels), #10; and inadequate scaffold training is #19.

General Guidelines: For employees involved with scaffold operations, all workers must be familiar with regulations and standards for general scaffold safety.

- A competent person who is qualified and knowledgeable with scaffolds and related systems must be designated to supervise the scaffold program for the company.
- All scaffold operations must only be conducted under the supervision and direction of a competent person who is properly trained and qualified in these activities and also in the type of applications for the work currently being done.
- The competent person must control the planning, erection, dismantling, moving, repair, and the daily pre-shift inspection for defects of any scaffolding and components that will be used.
- The competent person is also responsible for the direction of all other employees in the safe practices of scaffold use, they include:
 - ◆ PPE (personal protection equipment) and proper procedures.
 - ◆ Fall hazards and falling object protection; erecting, maintaining, and disassembly of fall protection systems and the falling object system being used.
 - ◆ Proper use of scaffold, safe materials handling, and load management.
 - ◆ Safe access to scaffold walkways and working platforms.
 - ◆ Controlling of all tipping hazards, including: stable foundations, guys, ties, braces, and wheels (always use wheel-stem lock pins to secure wheels from falling out of end-frame tubes).
 - ◆ Any damaged or weakened scaffold components shall be immediately removed from service and repaired, or replaced.



NEVER EXCEED LOAD RATINGS!

NOTE: This is the end of Rolling Scaffolds (Part A). We recommend using **Topic 281: Rolling Scaffolds (Part B)** consecutively to maintain continuity.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Employee Signatures: _____
(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

Cherry Hill Glass Foreman/Supervisor's Signature: _____

These guidelines do not supercede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.