



Job Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

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

Topic 281: Rolling Scaffolds (Part B)

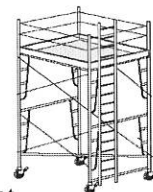
Introduction: Comprehensive safety training for scaffold use is necessary for safe, effective scaffold operations. This is the continuation and conclusion of *Rolling Scaffolds (part A)*. Following are additional hazards to address with regard to safe scaffold work practices.

Electrical Safety:

- Recognition of electrical hazards and knowledge of the correct procedures for dealing with and resolving electrical risks is crucial.
- Watch your proximity and clearance to power sources. Always use proper insulation and grounding protection when welding.

Fall Protection:

- Follow fall protection requirements particular to the type of scaffold in use (fall arrest or guard rail systems).
- A fall restraint system consists of a body belt that attaches to a tether or restraint line (with hardware), attached to an anchor point. The restraint line needs to be short enough to prevent the worker from falling over the edge.
- Body harnesses are connecting straps that secure about a person in a manner that distributes fall arrest forces over thighs, pelvis, waist, chest, and shoulders; with means to attach to other components of the fall arrest gear.
- Ensure that a proper guardrail system is in place. The guardrail system consists of top-rails, mid-rails, and posts that prevent falling. Never latch your lanyard to the railings; always clip your lifeline onto the proper anchoring system.



Falling Object Protection:

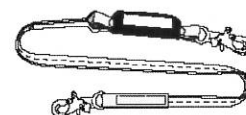
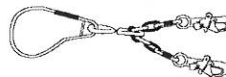
When working around or under scaffolding, one must recognize the risks associated with objects falling from scaffold heights.

- Wear your hard-hat and be aware of the danger zones; establish safety barriers with tapes or ropes.
- Use the physical elements on the scaffold to keep the danger of falling objects to a minimum. Use the toe-boards, mesh aprons, guardrail screens and paneling.
- Never allow excess tools, materials, or debris to accumulate on the walkway or the work platform.



Safe Scaffold Access:

- The use of portable, hook-on, and attached ladders must be applied and set-up in a manner that does not cause scaffold tipping.
- Cross bracing must not be used for access by climbing.
- Ladder use on the scaffold working platform is prohibited.



Safe Scaffold Use:

- Scaffolds and their components must not be overloaded. Working platforms must conform to load requirements; steps must be taken to prevent plank slippage (use cleats or hooks).
- Hardware such as latches, pins, anchors, and related gear must be in good repair; look out for stress fractures and cracked welds.
- The rated load is the manufacturer's specified maximum load that may be applied to the complete scaffold structure. When evaluating the scaffold's load include the number of workmen, materials being used, and the tools on the scaffold.
- The platform is the actual working surface that is constructed using wood planks or fabricated planks, to create a sturdy platform. This platform must not have gaps, holes, or missing planking.
- The walkway is the portion or part of a platform used for access only and is not to be used as a working platform or staging.



Conclusion: Rolling scaffolds have unique hazards different from fixed or stationary scaffold structures. By using the scaffold correctly, with all necessary safety components in place, your work will be completed safely and efficiently.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Material Safety Data Sheets Reviewed: _____ (Name of Chemical)

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.