



# Tailgate/Toolbox Safety Training

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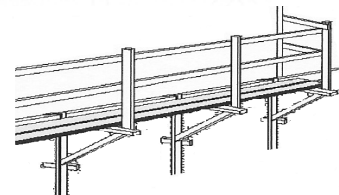
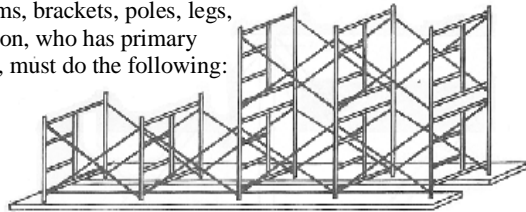
Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Job Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finish Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Foreman/Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

## Topic 221: Moving and Erecting Scaffolds

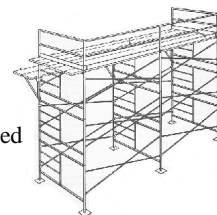
**Introduction:** Workmen who erect, move, or dismantle scaffolding are faced with many different hazards and must work carefully in order to avoid injury. OSHA defines a supported scaffold as "One or more platforms supported by outrigger beams, brackets, poles, legs, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support." OSHA regulations require that a competent person, who has primary responsibility for supervising and directing all scaffolding erection, dismantling, and altering work, must do the following:

- **Inspect scaffolds** and components for hazards that could affect its structural integrity.
- **Ensure that all personnel** are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- **Decide feasible safe access** for persons erecting and dismantling scaffolds.
- **Establish whether it is safe** to work on scaffolds during storms or high winds.
- **Resolve whether** scaffold components made from different metals can be used together.
- **Determine the appropriate** fall protection for each scaffold erection and dismantling operation.
- **Determine whether** scaffold components made by different manufacturers can be used together.
- **Ensure that** hook-on or attachable ladders are installed as soon as possible after scaffold erection begins.
- **Ensure that work be performed** only by trained, experienced persons selected by the competent person.



**A competent person, designated by the employer, must make feasibility determinations at each stage of the erecting and dismantling process and must comply with these requirements:**

- **Support Surface** — Poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights must bear on base plates and mudsills or a firm foundation. The scaffold structure must be plumb and braced so that it does not sway. Footings must offer full support without settling. Base plates are always required on supported scaffolds; however, a concrete slab is considered a firm foundation and can be substituted for mudsills.
- **Protecting workers from falling** — Workers who erect or dismantle supported scaffolds must, if feasible, use fall protection when on scaffolds.
- **Protecting workers from falling objects** — Workers on scaffolds must wear hard hats and be protected by toe-boards, screens, guardrail systems, debris nets, catch platforms, or canopies when falling objects are a hazard. Hard hats cannot be the only means of protection.
- **Protecting persons working below** — If tools, materials, or equipment could fall from a scaffold, the area below must be barricaded.
- **Platform construction** — All scaffold platforms, except walkways and platforms used by erectors and dismantlers, must be fully decked.
- **Platform gaps** — Platform units must be placed so that the spaces between the units do not exceed one inch.
- **Platform and walkway widths** — Platforms and walkways must be at least 18 inches wide.
- **Front edge of platforms** — The front edge of a scaffold platform cannot be more than 14 inches from the face of a structure unless guardrails or personal fall-arrest systems are used to protect workers from falling between the structure and the platform.
- **Platform lengths** — A platform 10 feet or less in length must extend at least 6 inches, but no more than 12 inches, beyond its support unless the excess length is guarded or can support workers and material without tipping. A platform longer than 10 feet can extend no more than 18 inches beyond a support unless the excess length is guarded or can support workers and material without tipping.
- **Abutted planks** — When platform planks are abutted to create a long platform, each abutted end must rest on a separate support.
- **Overlapped planks** — Platform planks overlapped to create a long platform must overlap at least 12 inches over supports unless nailed.
- **Direction changes** — Any platform that rests on a bearer at an angle other than a right angle must be laid first.
- **Paint (opaque) finishes** — Wood platforms cannot be covered with opaque finishes, because opaque finishes cover defects in wood.
- **Working on slippery scaffolds** — coated with snow, ice, or other slippery material is prohibited unless it is necessary to remove the material.
- **Power lines** — Workers must stay clear of power lines and any conductive material on the scaffold.
- **Working on a scaffold is prohibited** — during storms or high winds unless a competent person has determined that it is safe to be on the scaffold and workers are protected by personal fall-arrest systems or wind screens.
- **Tag lines**— or equivalent means must be used to control the load when a scaffold might be struck by a swinging load.



**Conclusion:** Although scaffold erection and dismantling processes are filled with potential hazards, following the above-mentioned safe work practices will help to avoid accidents. Follow these guidelines for safe scaffold erection and dismantling operations.

### 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.)*

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**Foreman/Supervisor's Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

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