Scaffolds present four major hazards for workers: Falling objects, worker falls, scaffold collapse and electric shock. Scaffold safety must go beyond OSHA compliance in order to prevent worker injury, lost work days and fatalities. Users of scaffolds must be trained how to control these hazards. A competent person must be on the jobsite when scaffolding is being used. Gather employees together and review the foundation for scaffold safety: The base!
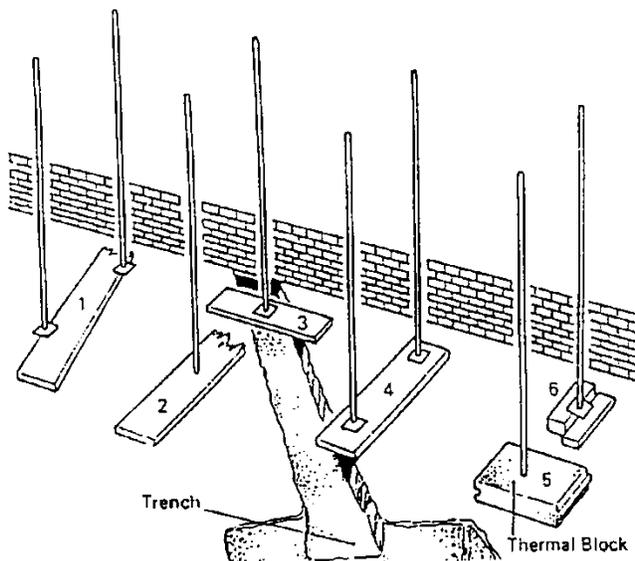
WORKSAFE TIPS

SCAFFOLD SAFETY BASICS

- Never overload load a scaffold.
- Know scaffold weight capacity.
- Scaffolds should be inspected daily, and after events that may affect its integrity.
- Never climb the cross braces.
- Never use damaged scaffold components.
- Remove damaged components from service.
- Don't let debris pile up on scaffolds.
- Don't stand on buckets, boxes for extra reach.

UNSAFE

- No base plates
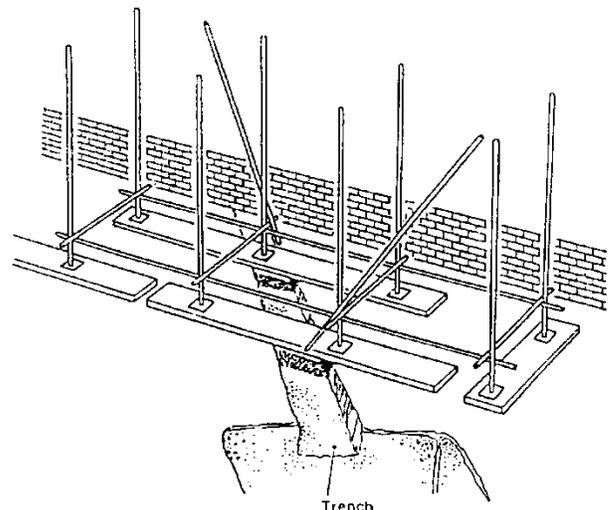- Improper mud sills
- Scaffold end frames supported by blocks

THE SAFE BASE

- Scaffold legs must be on a firm foundation.
- Do not use scaffold end frames / legs without base plates.
- Scaffold base plates must be nailed to mud sills to prevent shifting.
- Never set up end frames on concrete blocks or stacks of lumber as they are unstable.
- The footing where scaffolds will be set up must be firm and level.
- Footings must not settle or move.
- Inspect footings after rains, snow, high winds.
- Provide a good path for drainage so water does not damage the scaffold footing.

SAFE

- Scaffold screw jacks have base plates in place
- Mud sills used
- Base plates nailed to mud sills
- Drainage provided

Work SAFE

Smart, Accident-Free Environments

Work SAFE

Smart, Accident-Free Environments

888.499.SAFE (7233)