



Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

TOPIC C281: ROLLING SCAFFOLDS (B)

Introduction: Comprehensive training is necessary for safe and effective scaffold operations. This is the continuation and conclusion of Rolling Scaffolds (Part A). Here are some additional hazards to consider when working on or around scaffolds.

Electrical Safety:

- Recognize electrical hazards and know the correct procedures for dealing with and resolving them
- Watch your location and clearance to power sources. Always use proper insulation and grounding protection when welding

Fall Protection:

- Follow fall protection requirements for the type of scaffold in use
- A fall restraint system consists of a body belt that attaches to a tether or restraint line that is attached to an anchor point. The restraint line needs to be short enough to prevent you from falling over the edge
- Body harnesses are connecting straps that secure around you to distribute fall arrest forces over your thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders. The harness is attached to other components of the fall arrest gear
- Make sure that a proper guardrail system is in place. The guardrail system consists of top-rails, midrails and posts that prevent falling. Never latch your lanyard or restraint line to the railings, always clip your lifeline to the proper anchoring system

Falling Object Protection:

- When working around or under scaffolding, recognize the risk of objects falling from scaffold heights
- Wear your hardhat and be aware of the danger zones, these should be marked by safety barriers, tape or ropes
- Use the toe-boards, mesh aprons, guardrail screens and paneling on the scaffold to minimize the danger of falling objects
- Never allow excess tools, materials, or debris to accumulate on the walkway or the work platform

Safe Scaffold Access:

- When using portable, hook-on and attached ladders, make sure they're set-up so they don't cause the scaffold to tip
- Never climb cross bracing to access the scaffold
- Don't use ladders on a rolling scaffold

Safe Scaffold Use:

- Never overload a scaffold. Working platforms must conform to load requirements; prevent plank from slipping by using cleats or hooks
- Make sure scaffold latches, pins, anchors, and related gear are in good repair; look out for stress fractures and cracked welds
- The rated load is the manufacturer's specified maximum load for the complete scaffold structure. When evaluating the scaffold's load include the number of workers, materials, and the tools on the scaffold
- The platform is the actual working surface of the scaffold. It's constructed of wood or fabricated planks to create a sturdy platform. Make sure the platform doesn't have any gaps, holes, or missing planking
- The walkway is the part of a platform used for access only and isn't to be used as a working platform or staging area

Conclusion: Rolling scaffolds have unique hazards that differ from fixed or stationary scaffold structures. By using the scaffold correctly, your work will be completed safely and efficiently.

Employee Attendance:(Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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.