



HBACA Builder Safety Committee Scaffolding Safety Awareness Initiative & Event December 2020



Scaffolding Safety

For December 2020, the HBACA Safety Committee sets its focus on Scaffolding Safety & Awareness. As we do each month, member organizations plan and publish a series of Tool Box Talks related to the topic and pick one day to stage coordinated stand downs addressing that topic throughout their communities valley wide to raise awareness and facilitate safer sites.

What We've Planned

For each of three consecutive weeks in December 2020, we've prepared a series of Tool Box Talks for the distribution and implementation of our Committee membership and their field staff. The idea is to set aside approximately 15 to 20 minutes a week to raise awareness of this safety challenge. Include your field staff, make it a series of events at each community, invite your trade partners if you are comfortable doing so, and/or implement the program however you see fit!

For the third week of the initiative we suggest that you utilize one of our Tool Box Talks as part of either one centralized or a series of "Stand Down Events" in your communities on a coordinated date of December 16, 2020 at 9:00 am – see the enclosed flyer.

As a bonus, this month's package includes a PowerPoint presentation, *Scaffold Safety 101*, prepared by Jeff Younger of Younger Scaffold and *Scaffold Safety for CMs* courtesy of Wayne Battle of Shea Homes. Jeff's presentation is in English with Spanish narration. Builders are encouraged to view this valuable resource and to share it with their pertinent trade partners to give all of us a better understanding of scaffold safety. Wayne's handout makes for a convenient, one-page illustrated reference for builder construction managers to help them identify some of the basic elements of scaffolding safety.

Objectives of Tool Box Talks

- Making time to communicate the dangers of improper scaffold construction and use.
- Making time to communicate best practices to avoid injury.
- Making time to recognize and remind all of us that our profession is a potentially dangerous one with real hazards that can cause real injuries, human suffering, and even death!
- Making a united and unequivocal statement: "We care about you and your safety and we want you to come home to your loved ones each and every night healthy and happy!"

Objectives of Stand Down Event

- On December 16, 2020 at 9:00 am, all Committee Builder Members will speak with one voice simultaneously in unison sending a consistent message to all our collective employees and trades – Scaffolding Safety is Important! YOU ARE IMPORTANT!
- Send a message to all who participate: "Arizona Builders care about safety and take action to prevent injuries!"
- Set the tone for upcoming planned Monthly Safety Initiatives and future team building.

Additional Suggestions to Consider:

- **PLEASE FOLLOW THE CDC GUIDELINES FOR ANY PUBLIC GATHERINGS. Stay outdoors, use ground markers for proper social distancing, wear masks at all times, wash hands, avoid any self-serve food or drink options and instead use individually wrapped items.**
- Distribute and post the Stand Down Event Flyers in all your locations starting December 1, 2020
- Consider posting copies not only in your Construction Offices but also in key locations throughout your communities where workers will see them – Examples: J-Johns doors, storage sheds, on existing lot or safety signs, etc.
- Add enthusiasm to your Stand Down Event! Gift Cards, Trivia, Raffles, etc. all go a long way towards relationship building. Spending \$50 or \$100 per community is money well spent!
- Turn the event into a Safety/Holiday/Year-End/Trade Partner Appreciation celebration!




SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST SCAFFOLDS

Date Prepared: _____ By: _____

Project Name/No.: _____ Location: _____

All items within this Checklist are considered to be good practice. In addition, some are required by law. These items will include a citation to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) or other federal regulatory documentation. For example, 29 CFR 1926.20 is the citation for Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926.20.

- Check the box if the statement is true.
- Fill in the blanks where the  appears.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND TRAINING [29 CFR 1926.20(b) and 1926.21(b)]

This section provides essential safety information that is important to all construction activities; however, it may not apply in toto to the specific topic of this tailgate meeting.

- The company has initiated and maintains a program to prevent on-site accidents. This program includes:
 - Frequent and regular inspections of the job site, materials, and equipment by a competent person.
 - Tagging; locking the controls; or removing machinery, tools, material, or equipment when these items don't comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.
 - Permitting only employees who are qualified by training or experience to operate equipment and machinery.
 - Training each employee to recognize and avoid unsafe conditions.
 - Training employees in the OSHA regulations that apply to their jobs.

COMPETENT PERSON

- Scaffolds are erected, moved, dismantled, and altered under the supervision of a competent person. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(3)]

NOTES



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**HBACA Safety Committee December 2020 Scaffolding Tool Box Talk #1
The Basics – Safety Walkaround Checklist**



Note the name and the qualifications of the Competent Person:

Name: _____

Qualifications: _____

NOTES

PROHIBITED SCAFFOLDS

- No barrels, boxes, loose bricks, or blocks used in place of scaffold. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(2)]
- No lean-to scaffolds. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(20)]
- No shore scaffolds. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(20)]

DESIGN OF THE SCAFFOLD

- A licensed professional engineer competent in scaffolding is used to design tube and coupler scaffolds that exceed the standard limits set forth by OSHA. [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(5)]
- A licensed professional engineer competent in scaffolding is used to design the scaffolds if the state has specified a qualification requirement.

Note the name and the license of the professional engineer, if one is required:



Name: _____

Qualifications: _____

MATERIALS AND PLANKING

- The scaffold uses Stress Grade lumber (or metal such as aluminum if structural integrity is maintained). [29 CFR 1926.45(a)(9)]
- The planking is at least 2 in. x 10 in. Scaffold Grade plank. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(10)]
- The planking spans no more than 10 ft for light trades [25 pounds per square foot (psf)], 8 ft for medium trades (50 psf), and 6 ft for heavy trades (75 psf). [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(10)]
- Planks overhang their support by at least 6 in. and no more than 12 in. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(14)]
- The poles, legs, or uprights are plumb and securely braced to prevent swaying. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(15)]



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ERECTION AND DISMANTLING OF THE SCAFFOLD

- Each level is maintained plumb.
- Scaffolds are built from the bottom up and dismantled from the top down.
- The scaffold is secured to the structure during erection. Ties to the structure are installed as soon as the scaffold is completed to each tie-in area.
- The scaffold is secured to the structure during dismantling. Ties are removed only as the work progresses downward, unless other methods are used to prevent the scaffold from falling over.
- When dismantling, structural members are not removed below the level being dismantled.
- If platforms are sloped, the slope is no more than 2 ft vertical to 10 ft horizontal. Platforms are also secured so they can't slip from supports.
- When a platform turns a corner, planks are laid so as to avoid tipping.

INTEGRITY OF SCAFFOLD

- Braces, uprights, and supports are not removed unless other members of equivalent strength are substituted.
- The scaffold is not overloaded.
- Planks are capable of sustaining the load.
- The scaffold is tied off and secure.

ACCESS

- There are safe, unblocked means of access to all scaffold platforms (such as a ladder, walkway, or stairs).
- Ladders or stairways are located so as not to make the scaffold unstable.
- If a ladder is used for access, it is securely attached to the scaffold and extends at least 3 ft above the platform level.

GUARDRAILS AND TOEBOARDS

- All open sides and ends of scaffolds more than 10 ft high have guardrails. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(4)]

NOTES



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The Basics – Safety Walkaround Checklist

- Scaffolds between 4 and 10 ft high, which have a horizontal dimension less than 45 in., have guardrails on all open sides and ends. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(4)]
- Guardrails are 2 in. x 4 in. (or equivalent) and about 42 in. high with a midrail about 21 in. high. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(5)]
- Guardrail supports are no more than 8 ft apart. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(5)]
- All open sides and ends of scaffolds more than 10 ft high have toeboards. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(4)]
- Toeboards are at least 4 in. high. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(5)]
- Where employees pass under the scaffold, the opening between the toeboard and the guardrail is covered with ½ in. wire mesh (or equivalent). [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(6)]

WORKING ON THE COMPLETED SCAFFOLD

- Protection is provided for overhead hazards. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(16)]
- Slippery conditions are eliminated as soon as possible. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(17)]
- No welding is done or corrosive substances used when support is provided by fiber or synthetic rope. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(18)]
- Work is suspended during storms and high winds. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(23)]
- Tools, materials, and debris do not accumulate and cause a hazard. [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(24)]

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Specific requirements for dimensions, spacing, and materials can be found in the OSHA standards listed below:

- Wooden pole scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(b)]
- Tube and coupler scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(c)]
- Tubular welded frame scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(d)]
- Manually propelled mobile scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(e)]
- Outrigger scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(g)]
- Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(h)]
- Ladder-type platforms [29 CFR 1926.451(i)]
- Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(j)]
- Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(k)]
- Carpenters' bracket scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(m)]
- Bricklayers' square scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(n)]

NOTES



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The Basics – Safety Walkaround Checklist**

- Horse scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(o)]
- Needle beam scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(p)]
- Plasterers', decorators', and large-area scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(q)]
- Interior hung scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(r)]
- Ladder jack scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(s)]
- Window jack scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(t)]
- Float or ship scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(w)]
- Form scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(x)]
- Pump jack scaffolds [29 CFR 1926.451(y)]

NOTES



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Scaffolding Safety

Scaffolds, or temporary work platforms, can provide a safe and more efficient way to work in construction, but the use of scaffolds is also one of the leading causes of injuries on construction sites.

Common Scaffolding Hazards

- Falls due to lack of fall protection or partial decking.
- Do **NOT** work on scaffolds during electrical storms or high winds.
- Unsafe access, due to ladders, stairs, or ramps inadequately installed.
- Injuries from falling tools, work materials, or debris.
- Electrocutation due to the proximity to overhead power lines.
- Collapse caused by instability or overloading.
- Building scaffolding on stacked brick, block or other unstable objects.
- Failure to designate a competent person.



Working Safely on Scaffolding

- Designate a competent person for overseeing the set-up, dismantling, or modification of any scaffold as well as to inspect the components for visible defects before each work shift.
- Ensure the scaffold is built to a 4x1 safety factor to prevent tipping.
- Scaffold platforms must be fully decked at least 18 inches wide and only with scaffold grade plank.
- Always build scaffolding at least 10 feet away from an exposed power source unless it has been insulated, or de-energized.
- A scaffold must be able to support its own weight and at least 4 times the intended load, which include workers, tools, equipment, and materials.
- Any scaffold 10 feet or higher and more than 14 inches away from a building must have a complete guard rail system with toe boards.
- If guardrails cannot be used, workers must use a PFAS when over 10 feet.



For more information, visit nahb.org/toolboxtalks.

Seguridad en andamios

Los andamios, o plataformas de trabajo temporales, pueden proporcionar una manera más segura y eficiente de trabajar en la construcción, pero su uso también es una de las principales causas de lesiones en las obras.

Peligros comunes de los andamios

- Caídas por falta de protección contra caídas o entablado parcial.
- **NO** trabaje en andamios durante una tormenta eléctrica o con fuertes vientos.
- Acceso inseguro debido a escaleras (portátiles o fijas) o rampas instaladas en forma inadecuada.
- Lesiones por caída de herramientas, materiales de trabajo o escombros.
- Electrocutación causada por la proximidad de cables elevados de alta tensión.
- Derrumbe por inestabilidad o sobrecarga.
- Construcción de andamios sobre ladrillos apilados, bloques u otros objetos inestables.
- No se designó a una persona competente.



Trabajo seguro sobre andamios

- Antes de cada turno de trabajo, designe a una persona competente para supervisar la instalación, desinstalación o modificación de cualquier andamio, además de inspeccionar si hay defectos visibles en los componentes.
- Asegúrese de que el andamio esté armado con un factor de seguridad de 4 x 1 para prevenir vuelcos.
- Las plataformas deben tener el entablado completo, tener al menos 18 pulgadas (45 cm) de ancho y solo llevar tabloncillos para andamios.
- El andamiaje debe construirse siempre a 10 pies (3 m) de distancia como mínimo de una fuente de energía expuesta, a menos que se la haya aislado o desconectado.
- El andamio debe poder soportar su propio peso y al menos 4 veces la carga prevista, incluidos trabajadores, herramientas, equipos y materiales.
- Cualquier andamio de 10 pies (3 m) de altura como mínimo, y a más de 14 pulgadas (35 cm) de separación de la construcción, debe tener un sistema completo de barandillas con rodapiés.
- Si no pueden usarse barandillas, los trabajadores deben llevar un sistema personal de protección contra caídas (PFAS) cuando se encuentren a más de 10 pies (3 m).



Para obtener más información, visite nahb.org/toolboxtalks.

HBACA Safety Committee December 2020 Scaffolding Tool Box Talk #3
CPWR Hazard Alert – English/Spanish

**HAZARD
ALERT**

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

SCAFFOLDS

TIPS FOR SAFE WORK



Am I in danger?

Every year, construction workers are injured or killed falling from scaffolds because there was no fall protection.



This worker is at risk because there is no fall protection.

Falls are not the only hazard.

You can also be injured or killed:

- When a scaffold collapses because it is unstable or overloaded.
- By tools and materials that fall off a scaffold.
- By electrocution. Scaffolds should be at least 10 ft away from overhead powerlines.*



*OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1926.451(j)(6)

If you think you are in danger:

Contact your supervisor.
Contact your union.

Call OSHA
1-800-321-OSHA

To learn more visit:
www.stopconstructionfalls.org

To receive copies of this Hazard Alert and cards on other topics:

call 301-578-8500 or visit
www.cpwrt.com

To work safely...



PHOTO COURTESY GREATERSOUTH REGIONAL COUNCIL OF SCAFFOLDERS

1 Set scaffold on a solid base

Scaffolds must be set up with a solid base, decks that are level, and posts or legs that are plumb. The base of the scaffold must have base plates (often part of the screw jack) and mud sills for added support. It should also have screw jacks for leveling inserted in the legs of the scaffold.



2 Use proper fall protection

If the working deck on your scaffold is 10 ft or higher, OSHA requires you to have some type of fall protection. Fall protection may be a guardrail system or a Personal Fall Arrest System.*

*Proper anchorage point, lanyard and harness.



3 Check for points of scaffold safety

Before use, a **competent person*** must check to make sure:

- There is a way to get on and off the scaffold that meets OSHA rules for access.
- Work areas are fully planked or decked.
- Guardrails are installed properly or alternative fall protection is provided.
- Guys and ties to the building are installed properly and in good condition.

*A competent person is someone who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in surroundings and who has authorization to take corrective measures to eliminate hazards. (Source: OSHA)

Get trained.

There are many types of support and suspended scaffolds. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employers to provide training:

- By a **competent person** to all workers assigned to erect and/or disassemble a scaffold.
- By a **qualified person*** to all workers who work on a scaffold.

Your employer must provide training on the type of scaffold you are assigned to erect, disassemble, or work on. You must be trained to identify dangerous conditions and to work safely.

*A qualified person is someone who by knowledge, training and experience has successfully demonstrated their ability to resolve problems relating to the project. (Source: OSHA)

ADVERTENCIA DE PELIGRO



ANDAMIOS

CONSEJOS PARA TRABAJAR CON SEGURIDAD



¿Estoy en peligro?

Cada año, los trabajadores de la construcción se lesionan o mueren al caerse de los andamios porque no había protección contra caídas.

Este trabajador está en riesgo porque no hay protección contra caídas.



Las caídas no son el único peligro.

También puede lesionarse o morir:

- Cuando el andamio se cae por que está inestable o sobrecargado
- Por herramientas y materiales que se caen de un andamio.
- Por electrocución. El andamio debe estar por lo menos a 10 pies de distancia de las líneas eléctricas aéreas.*



FOTO CORTESÍA DE NIOSH / JOHNS HOPKINS

*Norma OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 (f) (5)

Si usted cree que está en peligro:

Contacte su supervisor.
Contacte su sindicato.

Llame OSHA

1-800-321-OSHA

Para obtener más información, visite:
www.stopconstructionfalls.org

Obtenga más de estas tarjetas de Advertencia de Peligro y tarjetas sobre otros temas:

Llame **301-578-8500** o visite
www.cpw.com

Para trabajar con precaución...



FOTO CORTESÍA DE GREATER PHOENIX REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

1 Coloque el andamio sobre una base sólida y pareja

Los andamios deben colocarse sobre una base sólida, plataformas niveladas y postes o patas que estén a plomo. La base del andamio debe tener placas-base (a menudo parte del gato-tornillo) apoyadas sobre durmientes de madera para mayor soporte. También debe tener husillos de nivelación situados sobre la placa base.



*Punto de anclaje correcto, cuerda de seguridad y arnés.

2 Póngase protección contra caídas adecuada

Si la plataforma de trabajo de su andamio está a 10 pies de altura o más, OSHA requiere que tenga algún tipo de protección contra caídas. La protección contra caídas puede ser un sistema de barandas o un sistema personal de detención de caídas.*



3 Realice la verificación de puntos de la seguridad del andamio

Antes de usarlo, una **persona competente*** deberá verificar que:

- La forma de subirse y bajarse del andamio cumpla con los requisitos de acceso de OSHA.
- Todas las áreas de trabajo estén completamente entabladas o recubiertas.
- Todas las barandas estén bien instaladas o que haya una protección alternativa contra caídas.
- Las cuerdas y los amarres al edificio estén bien instalados y en buenas condiciones.

*Una persona competente es alguien que es capaz de identificar peligros existentes y predecibles en el entorno y que tiene autorización para tomar medidas correctivas para eliminar los peligros. (Fuente: OSHA)

Obtenga capacitación.

Hay muchos tipos de soportes y andamios suspendidos. La Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (OSHA) requiere que los empleadores brinden capacitación:

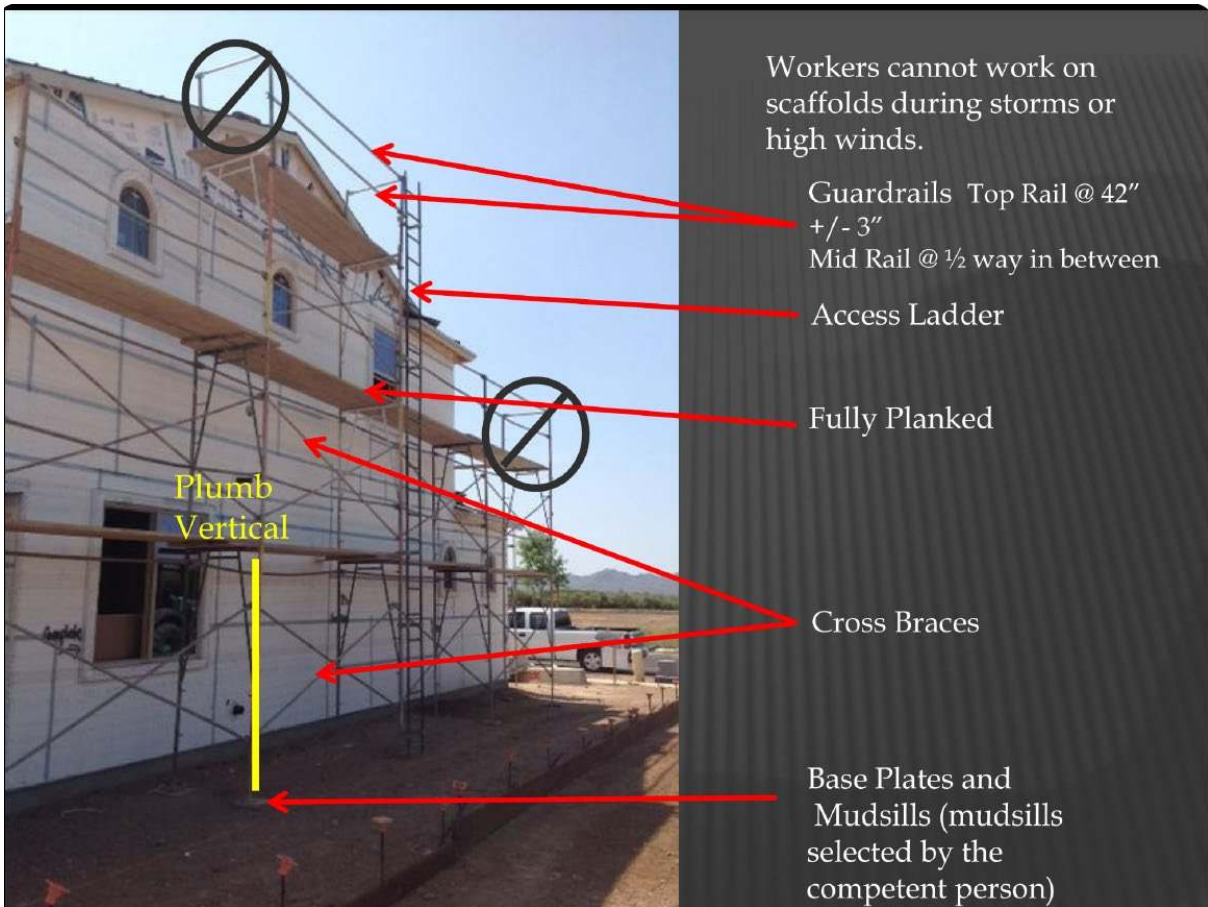
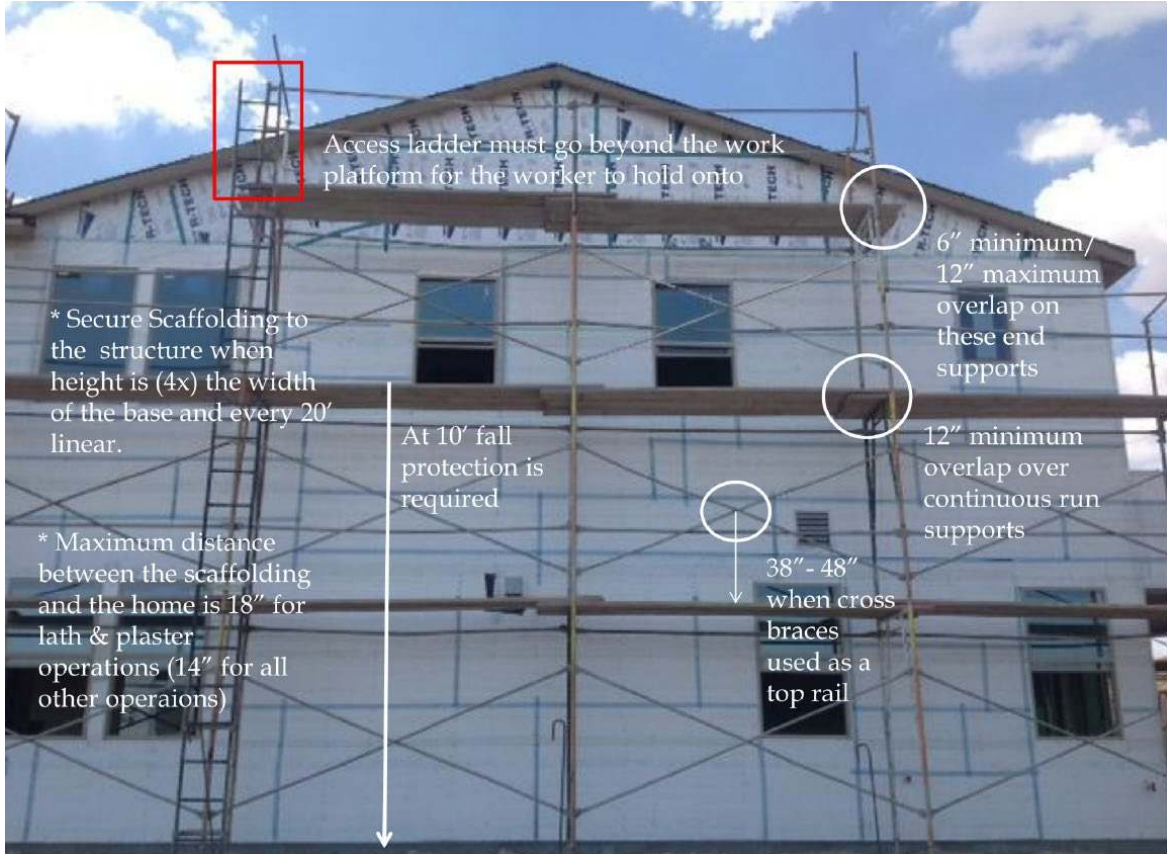
- Por una **persona competente** a todos los trabajadores asignados para erigir y / o desmontar un andamio.
- Por una **persona calificada*** a todos los trabajadores que trabajan en un andamio.

Su empleador debe proporcionar capacitación sobre el tipo de andamio que tiene asignado para erigir, desmontar o trabajar. Debe estar capacitado para identificar condiciones peligrosas y para trabajar de manera segura.

*Una persona calificada es alguien que por su conocimiento, capacitación y experiencia ha demostrado con éxito su capacidad para resolver problemas relacionados con el proyecto. (Fuente: OSHA)

Scaffold Safety for CMs

Courtesy of Wayne Battle, Shea Homes



HAZARD ALERT
CPWR [O] CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CENTER

SCAFFOLDS

TIPS FOR SAFE WORK



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- By electrocution. Scaffolds should be at least 10 ft away from overhead powerlines.*



*OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1926.451(b)(2)

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Get trained.

There are many types of support and suspended scaffolds. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employers to provide training:

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Tool Box Talks

The Basics

Best Practices

Safety Communication & Awareness

Hazard Recognition

DECEMBER 16, 2020 SCAFFOLDING SAFETY STAND DOWN!

The HBACA Safety Committee has declared December 2020 as:

SCAFFOLDING SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH!

Each of the Committee-Member Builders will be focusing on Scaffolding Safety throughout the month and holding Stand Down Events in their communities on December 16, 2020!

See your builder for more details!



HBACA
7310 N. 16th St. #305 Phoenix, Arizona 85020
(602) 274-6545

For more info speak to Jackson Moll

Not a member of the HBACA? Contact Connie Wilhelm, CEO





HBACA Builder Safety Committee Scaffolding Safety Awareness December 2020



Additional Resources (Optional) Related Scaffolding Safety Links

Videos

- NAHB Scaffolding Safety Video (English & Spanish) (5:46)
<https://www.nahb.org/Advocacy/Industry-Issues/Safety-and-Health/Safety-365/Video-Toolbox-Talks/Video-Pages/Scaffolding-Safety>
- Falls in Construction/Fixed Scaffolds (English & Spanish) (2:59)
https://www.osha.gov/dts/vtools/construction/scaffolding_fnl_eng_web.html

Handouts

- CPWR Toolbox Talk (English) – Preventing Falls from Scaffolding
https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/publications/42-Preventing-Falls-from-Scaffolding-CPWR_0.pdf
- CPWR Toolbox Talk (Spanish) – Preventing Falls from Scaffolding
<https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/42-prevencio%CC%81n-de-cai%CC%81das-desde-andamios.pdf>
- Stopconstructionfalls.com Fall Prevention Fact Sheet (English)
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Campaign-Fact-Sheet.pdf>
- Stopconstructionfalls.com Fall Prevention Fact Sheet (Spanish)
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/OSHA-Fact-Sheet-Spanish.pdf>
- Focus Four ToolBox Talk – How do we prevent falls from scaffolding (English)
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Focus-Four-Toolbox-Talks-Module-1-Scaffolding.pdf>
- Scaffold Training Guide (English)
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Scaffolds-Training-Guide.pdf>
- OSHA Quick Card – Supported Scaffold Safety Tips
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/OSHA-Quick-Card-Supported-Scaffold-Safety-Tips.pdf>
- OSHA Fact Sheet – Tube and Coupler Scaffolds – Planning and Design
https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA_FS-3760.pdf
- OSHA Fact Sheet – Narrow Frame Scaffolds
<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3722.pdf>

eTool Webpage

- OSHA Scaffolding eTool
<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/scaffolding/index.html>

PowerPoint

- PowerPoint – Spot the Hazard - Scaffolds
<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/prevent-falls-training-other-resources/scaffolds/>