




## 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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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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- 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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- 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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