



Checklist

Construction Scaffolding Safety

For:

Date #:

Conducted By:

To ensure the safe and proper use of scaffolding on your job site, utilize this checklist to review your safe scaffolding procedures, including set up, training and use, and fall protection system safety procedures.

General OSHA Requirements

COMPLETED

Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level must be protected from falling to that lower level.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fall protection consists of either personal fall arrest systems or guardrail systems meeting OSHA requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSHA requires that scaffolds are to be erected, moved, dismantled or altered only under the supervision of a competent person that is qualified in such activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSHA requires scaffolds over 125 feet in height and rolling scaffolds over 60 feet in height must be designed by a registered professional engineer, and constructed and loaded in accordance with such design.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employees performing overhand bricklaying operations from a supported scaffold must be protected from falling from all open sides and ends of the scaffold, except at the side next to the wall being laid.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setup

COMPLETED

The scaffold must be erected under the direction of a competent person(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employees involved with set up (or near) the scaffold must wear hard hats.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scaffold should be level, and footings should be sound and rigid. Do not set footings on soft or frozen ground (that could melt), or on blocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The front face of the scaffolding must be set up within 14 inches of the work (or within 3 feet for outrigger scaffolds).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify the minimum top edge height on the scaffold is at least 38 inches, but not more than 45 inches. Each top rail needs to withstand a force of at least 200 pounds.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify the capacity—the scaffold must be able to hold four times its maximum intended load.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The platform should be complete from front to back and side to side. It must be fully planked or decked, with no gaps greater than 1 inch.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide guardrails and toe boards on all open sides.	<input type="checkbox"/>
When erection is completed, wheels and/or castors should be in a locked position.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure all sections are pinned or appropriately secured.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide a safe way for workers to get on and off the scaffold (without climbing on cross braces), such as a ladder.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Scaffold must meet electrical safety clearance distances (no overhead obstructions or electric lines within 12 feet of the scaffold assembly).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training and Use	COMPLETED
Provide training by a competent person to all employees involved in erecting, dismantling, repairing, inspecting and/or working on scaffolds. Training should focus on training workers to recognize the hazards associated with scaffolding activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Require employees to inspect the scaffolding before each work shift.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardhats must be worn by workers on and around the scaffold.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify scaffold loads, including tools and other equipment, are kept to a minimum and materials are removed when the scaffold is not in use.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure employees are removed from scaffolds during high winds or bad weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Before moving a scaffold, secure all materials and vacate workers from the platform.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoist up all heavy tools, equipment, supplies, etc., rather than carry up by hand.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fall Protection — Fall-Arrest Systems	COMPLETED
<p>In addition to meeting general scaffolding requirements, personal fall-arrest systems used on scaffolds must be attached by lanyard to a vertical lifeline, horizontal lifeline or scaffold structural member:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When vertical lifelines are used, they must be fastened to a fixed safe point of anchorage, independent of the scaffold, and be protected from sharp edges and abrasion. Safe points of anchorage include structural members of buildings, but not standpipes, vents, electrical conduit, etc., which may give way under the force of a fall. • Be aware that it is dangerous and therefore impermissible for two or more vertical lifelines to be attached to each other, or to the same point of anchorage. • When horizontal lifelines are used, ensure they are secured to two or more structural members of the scaffold. 	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: OSHA Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, Standard 1926.451