**This AHA is provided as an example of content to consider during development of project specific AHAs for like activities**

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| **Activity**:  Scaffolding erection, use, and dismantling following OSHA 1926 Subpart L |

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| **HAZARDS** | | |
| *JOB STEP* | *HAZARDS* | *ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE*  *EACH HAZARD* |
| Preparation | Scaffold failure due to poor planning.  Scaffold failure due to drainage problems and unstable foundation.  Scaffold failure due to insufficient support. | Ensure a Qualified Person has evaluated the project.  Calculate the anticipated scaffold load and add the safety factor.  Ensure the supporting soil and substrate are stable and not subject to erosion or subsidence.  Plan to create a reliable base.  Use wood or metal mud sills and fasten base plates as required |
| Set-Up  Set-Up | Back Strain from unloading or moving scaffold components. | Utilize proper lifting techniques.  Size up load before lifting.  Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs. |
| Lacerations on hands | Wear leather gloves. |
| Scaffold failure due to damaged scaffolding components. | **INSPECT** all scaffolding components defects or damage such as cracks, excessive rust, metal fatigue, unauthorized repairs, bent tubing or frame, etc.  • Frames  • Tubing  • Base Plates  • Locking Pins  • Access Ladder  • Planking (Wood or Metal)  • Cross Braces  **REMOVE** damaged or defective scaffold components immediately.  Attach tag or label “**DO NOT USE”** on scaffold component. |
| Struck by mechanized equipment. | **ALWAYS** maintain eye contact with operator of equipment.  **NEVER** stand behind (Blind Spots) equipment.  **NEVER** stand near unloading or moving of scaffold components.  **ONLY** qualified operators shall operate equipment. |
| Loss of load. | Secure loads from displacement with ropes, cables, chains, etc. before movement.  Ensure load to be lifted is secured, balanced, etc.  Keep hands, fingers, or other body parts away from pinch points. |
| Struck by suspended loads or material. | **NEVER** stand underneath suspended loads.  Use taglines to control loads when elevated. |
| Electrical Shock | **Always** check above for overhead power lines.  Think- Look up and live.  **NEVER** erect scaffolding within 10 ft (3 m) of overhead power lines. Maintain Minimum Clearance from Energized Overhead Electrical Lines  **NEVER** string or hang temporary power cords, wires, etc. on metal scaffolding. **Consult with Safety Officer.**  **Always** use a GFCI. |
| Scaffold failure due to unstable conditions or improper set-up | Inspect ground conditions (level and firm).  Grade the area as needed to within the limits of the scaffold leveling components/jack screws.  Stable base is necessary for proper scaffold assembly.  Scaffold shall be anchored into structure when the scaffold height exceeds **four times** the minimum scaffold base dimension. |
| Assembly of Scaffolding | Fall from Elevated Heights | Fall protection is required for erection and dismantling if feasible and does not create a greater hazard. This is to be determined by the competent individual. 1926.451 (g) (2).  Personnel shall not be exposed to unprotected sides or falls greater than 10 ft on a scaffold. Fall protection and/or guardrails is required for safe use  Scaffolding shall not exceed 14 inches (35.5 cm) from the planking to the face of the building or structure.  Scaffolding more than 14 inches (35.5 cm) from the planking to the face of the building or structure shall have guardrails and/or the use of personal fall protection.  Personnel shall be tied off to a vertical lifeline with a retractable lifeline or rope grab during assembly of scaffolding.  Vertical lifeline shall be secured to an anchor point of at least 5,000 lbs (2,267.9 kg) per individual. |
| Scaffold Failure | Scaffolding shall be assembled on mud sills and base plates.  Mud sills shall be at **least 2 times** the size of the base plates to disperse total weight of scaffolding.  Scaffolding shall be plumb and level.  Working levels shall be fully decked and/or planked.  Planking shall extend over the end supports not less than 6 in and not more that 12 in.  Planking shall be secured, supported, or braced to prevent excessive spring or deflection and secured to prevent loosening, tipping, or displacement. Use of tie wire, cleats, etc. are options.  Planking shall overlap at least 12 inches (30.4 cm) or be secured from movement.  Scaffold shall be capable of supporting its weight and 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it during the project.  Scaffolding requires cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces to secure vertical members laterally.  Scaffolding shall be rigid. |
| Back Strain | Utilize proper lifting techniques.  Size up load before lifting.  Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs. |
| Lacerations on hands | Wear leather gloves. |
| Use of Scaffolding | Scaffold Failure | **DO NOT** load or transmit more than the maximum anticipated load onto the scaffold  **DO NOT** attach hoists or other material lifting devices without Qualified Person and Safety Officer approval.  Scaffolding shall be anchored into the building whenever height of the scaffold exceeds 4 times the minimal base. Anchorages do not include standpipes, vents, piping or electrical conduit.  Scaffold usage shall cease during high winds or severe inclement weather conditions. |
| Falls from Heights | Guardrails shall be used as primary fall protection and shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.  Securing of personal fall protection devices to scaffolding is prohibited.  Personnel shall not be exposed to unprotected sides or falls greater than 10 ft on a scaffold. Fall protection and/or guardrails would be required for safe use  Climbing of braces or cross bracing is prohibited.  Safe access ladder or stair or ramp shall be provided.  Personnel shall not stand on mid rails.  Ladders shall extend at least 3 ft (0.9 m) past the work area. |
| Slips, Trips, or Fall | Walking surfaces on and around scaffolding shall be clear of debris.  Put tools away promptly and avoid clutter on the walking surface. |
| Weather related issues for exterior scaffolding | During storms or high winds, a competent person must determine if it is safe for employees to be on the scaffold |
| Disassembling of Scaffolding | Fall from Elevated Heights | Fall protection is required for erection and dismantling if feasible and does not create a greater hazard. This is to be determined by the competent individual. 1926.451 (g) (2).  Personnel shall not be exposed to unprotected sides or falls greater than 10 ft on a scaffold. Fall protection and/or guardrails would be required for safe use  Personnel shall be tied off to a vertical lifeline with a rope grab during assembly of scaffolding. If the competent person deems it is feasible and does not create a greater hazard.  Vertical lifeline shall be secured to an anchor point of at least 5,000 lbs (2,267.9 kg) per individual. |
| Back Strain | Utilize proper lifting techniques.  Size up load before lifting.  Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs. |
| Lacerations on hands | Wear leather gloves. |