

	<b>SCAFFOLD SAFETY AND FALL PROTECTION</b>			Page 1 of 3
	TOOLBOX TALKS			
	<b>Department</b> QHSE	<b>Documents Ref:</b> GIG-QMS-TR-01	<b>Effective date</b> 14-11-2022	<b>Rev 01</b>

## The Do's & Don'ts of Scaffold Safety in Worksite and Construction

We all recognize that fall hazards are the leading motive of construction worker deaths, accounting for about 40 per cent of all fatalities in production every year. OSHA estimates that about 65 per cent of all construction employees carry out a few paintings on scaffolds each year.

### Do's

1. Do Get properly trained before using a scaffold. Scaffold safety training must be conducted by a competent, qualified, professional health and safety responsibilities and assigned person and must include more important topics.

#### **THE TOPICS MUST INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO:**

- Identification of electrocution.
- Fall and falling objects hazards
- The procedures for dealing with those hazards.

#### **THE TOPICS MUST ALSO INCLUDE BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO:**

- The proper use of the scaffold
  - How to handle materials
  - The load capacities of the scaffold.
2. Do Get retrained when additional hazards present themselves due to changes at the job site or if the type of scaffold, fall protection or falling objects protection changes. You can also be required to get additional scaffold safety training if your employer or project manager/engineer thinks that your basic training was not good and adequate as intended and as per the work requirements.
  3. Before getting on a scaffold check to make sure that a competent person has inspected the scaffold before the work shift and that it is safe to use and in proper working order.
  4. Always wear your safety helmet while working on, under or around a scaffold structure. You should also get a good rugged and best quality, non-skid pair of safety shoes and consider using tool lanyards when working on scaffolds or other platforms.
  5. Do Be mindful of coworkers always working above and below you, as well as others working on the scaffold. If you see any unsafe act or behaviour from your co-worker and or colleague around a scaffold, you should discuss and stop what you are doing and at the same time, immediately inform the assigned responsible person that could be the project manager, engineer, supervisor, or safety representative.
  6. When personal fall arrest systems are required for the scaffold, you will be working on, and thoroughly inspecting the equipment for damage and wear. Enclose the system to a safe point that won't allow you to free-fall more than six feet before stopping.

	<b>SCAFFOLD SAFETY AND FALL PROTECTION</b>			Page 2 of 3
	TOOLBOX TALKS			
	<b>Department</b> QHSE	<b>Documents Ref:</b> GIG-QMS-TR-01	<b>Effective date</b> 14-11-2022	<b>Rev 01</b>

## Don'ts

1. Don't Leave anything on the scaffold at the end of your workday, duty, or shift. This could be any building materials, tools, or light machinery that you may have been using on the scaffold while you were working during the entire duty hours. Such objects could potentially be blown off the scaffold or may cause falling injuries due to tripping hazards for the next day's work shift or worker and or your colleague using the scaffold.
2. Don't Overload the scaffold. Recommended, required and essential scaffold safety training includes being informed of the Maximum Intended Load (MIL) of the scaffold you are working on as well as its Load-Carrying Capacities (LCCs). On most occasions, scaffolds should have the capability and strength of supporting at least 4 times their Maximum Intended Load (MIL).
3. The additional use of boxes or ladders on the platform while working on the height, particularly on the scaffold. It is an unsafe act and will cause critical hazardous conditions. If you can't reach an area, you should request that your supervisor has the scaffold platform raised.
4. Don't use stilts unless the scaffold's guardrails have been extended to the required and recommended height that is equal to the height of the stilts. If you will not practice this recommendation and requirement, the consequences and output may be severe.
5. Don't Use the scaffold if it appears that it is damaged in any way, has been tampered with or if components are missing such as planking, guardrails, toe boards, debris nets or protective canopies. Inform a supervisor as soon as practicable and possible to get the scaffold in proper working order and inspected by competent, well-trained, and experienced personnel.
6. Only competent and trained scaffolders must assign the erection of the scaffold.
7. Don't Walk on scaffold planking covered in ice, snow, or mud. The damaged, cracked or weakened flexibility in the wood planking can also be more slippery in wet conditions. Various wet conditions such as snow falling, muddy conditions, and other unwanted heaps of objects and debris should be completely removed properly before using the scaffold structure. The most important to use the scaffold structure is the various conditions such as adverse weather including but not limited to heavy rain, sleet, ice snow or strong winds.
8. Don't Climb on any portion of the scaffold frame not intended for climbing While climbing up or coming down from the scaffold, never use the outside parts of a tower – always use the stairway or ladder on the internal side of the structure.

**PREPARED AND CONDUCTED BY:**

**DATE**

	<b>SCAFFOLD SAFETY AND FALL PROTECTION</b>			Page <b>3</b> of <b>3</b>
	TOOLBOX TALKS			
	<b>Department</b> QHSE	<b>Documents Ref:</b> GIG-QMS-TR-01	<b>Effective date</b> 14-11-2022	<b>Rev 01</b>

<b>QHSE ENGINEER</b>	
----------------------	--