



C3 Safety Training: 12 Month Module

Module 7: July – Scaffolds/Lifts

Company Name: _____ Date: _____

C3 Project Name: _____

- Scaffolds are very common construction tools on the jobsite, but can be very dangerous if not used properly.
- Fatalities and serious injuries involving scaffolds and lifts occur each year, and citations related to scaffolding are typically high on OSHA's Most Frequently Cited lists.
- Most fatalities come from falls, but other hazards include electricity, falling objects, and incorrectly stored materials.
- Many types of scaffolds exist, including supported scaffolds, suspended scaffolds, rolling scaffolds, scissor lifts, and even stilts. (Explain different types of scaffolds and give examples)
- Falls are usually caused by inadequate fall protection or scaffold collapse.
- Working levels of a scaffold should be fully planked and have a complete guardrail system prior to use. If this is not possible, additional fall protection like tie-offs are required.
- Additional fall protection may be required at all times on certain types of scaffolding, such as suspended scaffolds (swing stages).
- Proper access and egress must be provided to reach working levels. This includes ladders, stairwells, or ramps that meet regulatory guidelines. (No climbing the X-braces!!)
- Scaffolds should be erected and modified only under the supervision of a trained Competent Person, and only by trained Scaffold Erectors.
- Anyone using a scaffold should have Scaffold User Training with a curriculum that far exceeds this class.(
- Before each use, scaffolds should be inspected by a trained Competent Person
- Use scaffold tags to document inspections, and communicate the condition of a scaffold.
- Scaffolds should have adequate support, and should be level and plumb. Scaffolds need additional support if they exceed certain heights (outriggers, tie-backs, etc)
- Rolling scaffolds should have all wheels locked while in use.
- Scaffolds are designed to hold a certain amount of weight, and care must be taken not to overload the scaffold with material and/or workers. Overloading can cause the scaffold to collapse.
- Scaffolds should not be erected in close proximity to overhead power lines.
- Workers should not be allowed to work on or walk under scaffolds unless falling object/overhead protection is provided.



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- Materials stored on scaffolds must be stored in a manner that prevents them from falling from the scaffold deck.
- Scaffolds should not be used when inclement weather such as lightning, rain, ice, or high winds cause additional fall hazards.
- Aerial (Scissor) lifts are considered scaffolds. The operators must be trained, must follow manufacturers' guidelines, and must follow fall protection guidelines that allow no more than a 2' fall.
- Do not stand or climb on handrails of a lift at any time.
- Use caution when walking or working near lifts. Falling object and crush hazards exist.