



### Purpose

A scaffold is an elevated, temporary work platform. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) standard CFR 1926.450 Subpart L serves as a guide to regulate the design, construction and use of scaffolds.

Some commonly known hazards associated with scaffold use are falls from elevation, scaffold collapse, being struck by falling tools, and electrocution.

### Applicability

- ◆ Fabricated Frame Scaffolds
- ◆ Form and Carpenters Bracket Scaffolds
- ◆ Pump Jack Scaffolds;
- ◆ Ladder Jack Scaffolds;
- ◆ Crawling Boards
- ◆ Two-Point Adjustable Suspension Scaffolds
- ◆ Multi-Level Suspended Scaffolds
- ◆ Mobile Scaffolds;
- ◆ Aerial Lifts.

### General Requirements

<b>Scaffold Policy</b>	All scaffolds used in construction, renovation, repair (including painting and decorating), and demolition shall be erected, dismantled and maintained in accordance with this policy and procedure. No University employee shall design any scaffolding.
<b>Design &amp; Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ No University employee shall design scaffolding. All scaffolding to be used on University property shall be “tubular scaffolding” designed by manufacturers approved by Underwriters Laboratory (UL) and/or OSHA and be in a ready-to-assemble state.</li> <li>◆ Each scaffold and scaffold component shall be capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it.</li> </ul>
<b>Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All employees who perform work on a scaffold shall be trained annually to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.</li> </ul>
<b>Training Competencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Nature of electrical, fall hazards and falling object hazards in the work area;</li> <li>◆ Proper use of scaffolds;</li> <li>◆ Proper handling of materials on scaffolds;</li> <li>◆ Proper erecting, maintaining and disassembling of fall protection systems;</li> <li>◆ Proper construction, use, placement and care in handling of scaffolds; and</li> <li>◆ Maximum intended load and load-carrying capacities of scaffolds used.</li> </ul>

### Scaffold Erecting

◆ A qualified person must design all scaffolding in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451 “General Requirements for Scaffolds” and 29 CFR 1926.452 “Additional Requirements Applicable to Specific Types of Scaffolds”.	◆ No University employee shall erect scaffold greater than or equal to 20 feet. All erection of scaffold greater than or equal to 20 feet shall be conducted by a licensed contractor.	◆ All job sites and work areas shall be inspected prior to the erection of scaffolds to determine the site’s ability to support structure, and for location of electric power lines, overhead obstructions, wind conditions, and the need for overhead protection or weather protection coverings.
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**All scaffolding shall have toeboards, screens, a guardrail system and/or debris nets as determined by a competent person.**