

Optional Information

Name of School:

Date of Inspection:

Vocational Program/Course/Room:

Signature of Inspector:

Scaffolding - Part 2
Self Inspection Checklist

Instructions: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under Subpart L of the Construction Standards 29 CFR 1926.451, 1926.452 and 1926.454 which were adopted by reference. It applies to erection of temporary scaffolding at work sites associated with construction, alteration, demolition and/or repair work including painting and decorating. It covers fall protection, falling object protection, pole scaffolds, tube and coupler scaffolds, fabricated frame scaffolds, horse scaffolds, ladder jack scaffolds, and training. This checklist does not cover additional requirements for plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds; bricklayers' square scaffolds; form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds; roof bracket scaffolds; outrigger scaffolds; pump jack scaffolds; window jack scaffolds; crawling boards (chicken ladders); step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds; single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds; two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds (swing stages); multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, stonemasons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, and masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds; catenary scaffolds; float (ship) scaffolds; interior hung scaffolds; needle beam scaffolds; multi-level suspended scaffolds; mobile scaffolds; repair bracket scaffolds; stilts; and aerial lifts. Please consult the OSHA standards 29 CFR 1926.451, 1926.452 and 1926.453 for these types of scaffolds. This checklist should be used in conjunction with the checklist title "Scaffolding - Part 1." Subpart L of the OSHA Construction standards includes Appendices which provide useful information on scaffold specifications. Definitions of italicized terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions.

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Fall Protection

Please Circle

1. Are workers on scaffolds more than 10 feet above a lower level protected from falling to that lower level by one of the following:
 - a) Are workers who work on ladder jack scaffolds protected by a *personal fall arrest system*? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(ii)] Y N N/A DK
 - b) Are workers located on a walkway located within a scaffold protected by a guardrail system installed within 9 ½ inches of and along at least one side of the walkway? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(v)] Y N N/A DK
 - c) Are workers performing overhand bricklaying operations from a *supported scaffold* protected from falling from all open sides and ends of the scaffold (except at the side next to the wall being laid) by a *personal fall arrest system* or guardrail system? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vi)] Y N N/A DK
 - d) Are workers on all other scaffolds protected by a *personal fall arrest system* or guardrail system? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii)] Y N N/A DK
2. Does a *competent person* determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for workers erecting or dismantling *supported scaffolds*? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(2)] Y N N/A DK

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| 3. | Is fall protection provided to workers erecting or dismantling <i>supported scaffolds</i> where the installation and use of such protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 4. | Are <i>personal fall arrest systems</i> used on scaffolds attached by a lanyard to a vertical <i>lifeline</i> , horizontal <i>lifeline</i> , or scaffold structural member? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 5. | When vertical <i>lifelines</i> are used, are they fastened to a fixed safe point of anchorage, independent of the scaffold, and protected from sharp edges and abrasion? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(3)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| | Note: Safe points of anchorage include structural members of buildings, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, electrical conduit, outrigger beams, or counterweights. | |
| 6. | When horizontal <i>lifelines</i> are used, are they secured to two or more structural members of the scaffold? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(3)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 7. | Are vertical <i>lifelines</i> and independent support lines not attached to one another, not attached to or use the same point of anchorage, and not attached to the same point on the scaffold or <i>personal fall arrest system</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(3)(iii)] | Y N N/A DK |

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8. When guardrail systems are required, are they installed along all open sides and ends of platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(i)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Guardrails systems must be installed before the scaffold is released for use by workers other than erection/dismantling crews.

9. If the scaffolds in use were manufactured or placed in service after January 1, 2000, is the top edge height of top rails or equivalent member on *supported scaffolds* between 38 inches and 45 inches above the platform surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(ii)] Y N N/A DK

Note: When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail meets all OSHA requirements.

10. If the scaffolds in use were manufactured or placed in service before January 1, 2000, is the top edge height of top rails or equivalent member on *supported scaffolds* between 36 inches and 45 inches above the platform surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(ii)] Y N N/A DK

Note: When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail meets all OSHA requirements.

11. Are midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels or equivalent structural members installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the scaffold platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(iii)] Y N N/A DK

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| 12. | When midrails are used, are they installed at a height approximately midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the platform surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(iv)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 13. | When screens and mesh are used, do they extend from the top edge of the guardrail system to the scaffold platform, and along the entire opening between the supports? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(v)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 14. | When intermediate members (such as balusters or additional rails) are used, are they installed not more than 19 inches apart? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(vi)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 15. | Is each toprail or equivalent member of a guardrail system capable of withstanding, without failure, a 200 pound force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along its top edge? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(vii)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: Appendix A of Subpart L of the OSHA regulations provides directions for constructing acceptable guardrail systems.

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| 16. | When a 200 pound force is applied in a downward direction on the toprail or equivalent member of a guardrail system, does the top edge still maintain the OSHA required height (see questions #9 and #10)? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(viii)] | Y N N/A DK |
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| 17. | Are midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members of a guardrail system capable of withstanding, without failure, a 150 pound force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the midrail or other member? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(ix)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 18. | Are guardrails surfaced to prevent injury to a worker from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xi)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 19. | Do all rails not overhang the terminal posts except when such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 20. | Is the use of steel or plastic banding for top rails or midrails prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xiii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 21. | If manila or plastic (or other synthetic) rope is used for top rails or midrails, is it inspected by a <i>competent person</i> as frequently as necessary to ensure that it continues to meet the OSHA strength requirements? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xiv)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 22. | If crossbracing is used to replace a midrail, is the crossing point of the two <i>braces</i> between 20 inches and 30 inches above the work platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xv)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 23. | If crossbracing is used to replace a top rail, is the crossing point of the two <i>braces</i> between 38 inches and 48 inches above the work platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xv)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 24. | If crossbracing is used to replace a midrail or top rail, are the end points at each upright no more than 48 inches apart? [29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xv)] | Y N N/A DK |

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Falling Object Protection

25. Do workers on scaffolds wear hardhats? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1)] Y N N/A DK
26. Are workers protected from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems, or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures that contain or deflect the falling objects? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1)] Y N N/A DK
27. When falling objects are too large, heavy or massive to be contained or deflected, are they moved away from the edge of the surface from which they could fall and secured to prevent their falling? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1)] Y N N/A DK
28. If there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking workers, are one of the following protective measures used? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)] Y N N/A DK
- a) The area below the scaffold to which objects can fall is barricaded, and workers are not permitted to enter the hazard area; OR
 - b) A toeboard is erected along the edge of platforms more than 10 feet above lower levels for a distance sufficient to protect workers below.

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29. If tools, materials, or equipment are piled to a height higher than the top edge of the toeboard, are one of the following protective measures used? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)] Y N N/A DK
- a) Paneling or screening extending from the toeboard or platform to the top of the guardrail is erected for a distance sufficient to protect the workers below; OR
 - b) A guardrail system is installed with openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects; OR
 - c) A canopy structure, debris net, or catch platform strong enough to withstand the impact forces of the potential falling objects is erected over the workers.

30. If canopies are used to protect workers from falling objects, are they installed between the falling object hazard and the workers? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(3)(i)] Y N N/A DK

31. If toeboards are used to protect workers from falling objects, are they capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the toeboard? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(4)(i)] Y N N/A DK

Note: Appendix A of Subpart L of the OSHA regulations provides directions for constructing acceptable toeboards.

32. If toeboards are used to protect workers from falling objects, are they at least three and one-half inches high from the top edge of the toeboard to the level of the walking/working surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(4)(ii)] Y N N/A DK

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| 33. | If toeboards are used to protect workers from falling objects, are they securely fastened in place at the outermost edge of the platform and have not more than 1/4 inch clearance above the walking/working surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(4)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 34. | If toeboards are used to protect workers from falling objects, are they solid or with openings not over one inch in the greatest dimension? [29 CFR 1926.451(h)(4)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| | Pole Scaffolds | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 35. | When platforms are moved to the next level, are existing platforms left undisturbed until the new <i>bearers</i> have been set in place and braced prior to receiving the new platforms? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(1)] | | | | |
| 36. | Is crossbracing installed between the inner and outer set of poles on double pole scaffolds? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(2)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 37. | Is diagonal bracing installed in both directions across the entire inside face of double-pole scaffolds used to support loads equivalent to a uniformly distributed load of 50 pounds or more per square foot? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 38. | Is diagonal bracing installed in both directions across the entire outside face of all double- and single-pole scaffolds? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(4)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 39. | Are <i>runners</i> and <i>bearers</i> installed on edge? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(5)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 40. | Do <i>bearers</i> extend a minimum of 3 inches over the outside edges of the <i>runners</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(6)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 41. | Do <i>runners</i> extend over a minimum of two poles, and are they supported by bearing blocks securely attached to the poles? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(7)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 42. | Are <i>braces</i> , <i>bearers</i> , and <i>runners</i> not spliced between poles? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(8)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 43. | If wooden poles are spliced, are they square and does the upper section rest squarely on the lower section? [29 CFR 1926.452(a)(9)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: Wood splice plates must be provided on at least two adjacent sides, and must extend at least 2 feet on either side of the splice, overlap the abutted ends equally, and have at least the same cross-sectional areas as the pole. Splice plates of other materials of equivalent strength may be used.

Tube and Coupler Scaffolds

Y N N/A DK

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| 44. | When platforms are moved to the next level, are existing platforms left undisturbed until the new <i>bearers</i> have been set in place and braced prior to receiving the new platforms? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(1)] | |
| 45. | Are transverse <i>braces</i> forming an “X” across the width of the scaffold installed at the scaffold ends and at least at every third set of posts horizontally (measured from one end) and every fourth <i>runner</i> vertically? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 46. | Does bracing extend diagonally from the inner or outer posts or <i>runners</i> upward to the next outer or inner posts or <i>runners</i> ? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |

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47. Are building ties installed at the *bearer* levels between the transverse bracing? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(2)] Y N N/A DK

48. On straight run scaffolds, is longitudinal bracing across the inner and outer rows of posts installed diagonally in both directions, and extend from the base of the end posts upward to the top of the scaffold at approximately a 45 degree angle? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(3)] Y N N/A DK

Note: On scaffolds whose length is greater than their height, such bracing must be repeated beginning at least at every fifth post. On scaffolds whose length is less than their height, such bracing must be installed from the base of the end posts upward to the opposite end posts, and then in alternating directions until reaching the top of the scaffold. Bracing must be installed as close as possible to the intersection of the *bearer* and post or *runner* and post.

49. If conditions prevent the attachment of bracing to posts, is bracing attached to the *runners* as close to the post as possible? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(4)] Y N N/A DK

50. Are *bearers* installed transversely between posts, and when coupled to the posts, and do they have the inboard *coupler* bear directly on the *runner coupler*? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(5)] Y N N/A DK

Note: When the *bearers* are coupled to the *runners*, the *couplers* must be as close to the posts as possible.

51. Do *bearers* extend beyond the posts and *runners*, and provide full contact with the *coupler*? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(6)] Y N N/A DK

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52. Are *runners* installed along the length of the scaffold, located on both the inside and outside posts at level heights? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(7)] Y N N/A DK

Note: When tube and *coupler* guardrails and midrails are used on outside posts, they may be used in lieu of outside *runners*.

53. Are *runners* interlocked on straight runs to form continuous lengths, and coupled to each post? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(8)] Y N N/A DK

Note: The bottom *runners* and *bearers* must be located as close to the base as possible.

54. Are *couplers* made of structural metal, such as drop-forged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum? [29 CFR 1926.452(b)(9)] Y N N/A DK

Note: The use of gray case iron is prohibited.

Fabricated Frame Scaffolds

Y N N/A DK

55. When moving platforms to the next level, are existing platforms left undisturbed until the new end frames have been set in place and braced prior to receiving the new platforms? [29 CFR 1926.452(c)(1)]

56. Are frames and panels braced by cross, horizontal, or diagonal *braces*, or combination thereof, which secure vertical members together laterally? [29 CFR 1926.452(c)(2)] Y N N/A DK

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Note: The cross *braces* shall be of such length as will automatically square and align vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, level, and square. All *brace* connections must be secured.

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| 57. | Are frames and panels joined together vertically by coupling or stacking pins or equivalent means? [29 CFR 1926.452(c)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 58. | Are frames and panels locked together vertically by pins or equivalent means where uplift can occur which would displace scaffold end frames or panels? [29 CFR 1926.452(c)(4)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

Bricklayers' Square Scaffolds

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| 59. | Are scaffolds made of wood reinforced with gussets (a metal plate used for connections) on both sides of each corner? [29 CFR 1926.452(e)(1)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 60. | Are diagonal <i>braces</i> installed on all sides of each square? [29 CFR 1926.452(e)(2)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 61. | Are diagonal <i>braces</i> installed between squares on the rear and front sides of the scaffold, and do they extend from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square? [29 CFR 1926.452(e)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 62. | Are scaffolds only three tiers or less in height, and are they constructed and arranged that one square rests directly above the other? [29 CFR 1926.452(e)(4)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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Note: The upper tiers shall stand on a continuous row of planks laid across the next lower tier, and shall be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.

Horse Scaffolds

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| 63. | Are scaffolds below 10 feet in height and never more than two tiers high? [29 CFR 1926.452(f)(1)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 64. | When horses are arranged in tiers, is each horse placed directly over the horse in the tier below? [29 CFR 1926.452(f)(2)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 65. | When horses are arranged in tiers, are the legs of each horse nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement? [29 CFR 1926.452(f)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 66. | When horses are arranged in tiers, is each tier crossbraced? [29 CFR 1926.452(f)(4)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

Ladder Jack Scaffolds

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| 67. | Are all ladder jack scaffolds limited to a height of 20 feet above the floor or ground? [29 CFR 1926.452(k)(1)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 68. | Are ladders used to support ladder jack scaffolds in compliance with OSHA regulations (see checklists on ladders)? [29 CFR 1926.452(k)(2)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 69. | Are ladder jacks designed and constructed that they will bear on the side rails in addition to the ladder rungs, or if bearing on rungs only, the bearing area shall be at least 10 inches on each rung? [29 CFR 1926.452(k)(3)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 70. | Are ladders use to support ladder jacks placed, fastened, or equipped with devices to prevent slipping? [29 CFR 1926.452(k)(4)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 71. | Are scaffold platforms not bridged one to another? [29 CFR 1926.452(k)(5)] | Y N N/A DK |

Training Requirements

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| 72. | Are workers who use scaffolds trained to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards? [29 CFR 1926.454(a)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Note: Consult the OSHA regulations for the specific training areas that must be covered.

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| 73. | Are trainers who train workers on the use of scaffolds <i>qualified</i> in the subject matter? [29 CFR 1926.454(a)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 74. | Are workers who erect, disassemble, move, operate, repair, maintain, or inspect a scaffold trained to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question? [29 CFR 1926.454(b)] | Y N N/A DK |

Note: Consult the OSHA regulations for the specific training areas that must be covered.

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| 75. | Are trainers who train the workers mentioned in question #74 competent? [29 CFR 1926.454(b)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 76. | Are workers retrained when there is reason to believe that they lack the skills or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use or dismantling of scaffolds? [29 CFR 1926.454(c)] | Y N N/A DK |

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Definitions:

Bearer (putlog) means a horizontal transverse scaffold member (which may be supported by ledgers or *runners*) upon which the scaffold platform rests and which joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles, and similar members.

Brace means a rigid connection that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member, or to a building or structure.

Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to workers, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Coupler means a device for locking together the tubes of a tube and coupler scaffold.

Lifeline means a component consisting of a flexible line that connects to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or that connects to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee's fall. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, *lifeline*, or combinations of these.

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Runner (ledger or ribbon) means the lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member which may support the *bearers*.

Supported scaffold means one or more platforms supported by outrigger beams, brackets, poles, legs, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support.

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