COMPLIANCEQUEST

All-in-One OSHA Scaffolding Standards Checklist

Scaffolding Safety, OSHA Guidelines 29 CFR 1926.451, Part 1

This is **Part 1** of Scaffolding Checklists and covers Construction and Criteria for Supported Scaffolds. It can be combined with **Part 2** and **Part 3** for Scaffolding.

Construction		
1.	Are each scaffold and scaffold component capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(1)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
2.	Are direct connections to roofs and floors, and counterweights used to balance adjustable suspension scaffolds, capable of resisting at least 4 times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the rated load of the hoist, or 1.5 (minimum) times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(2)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
3.	Are each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on non-adjustable suspension scaffolds capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(3)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
4.	Is each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on adjustable suspension scaffolds capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope with the scaffold operating at either the rated load of the hoist, or 2 (minimum) times the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(4)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
5.	Is the stall load of any scaffold hoist not exceeding 3 times its rated load? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(5)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
6.	Are the scaffolds designed by a qualified person and constructed and loaded in accordance with that design? [29 CFR 1926.451(a)(6)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
7.	Are all working levels on scaffolds fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(1)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
8.	Are scaffold platform spaces 1inch or less between adjacent units and the uprights? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(1)(i)] Note: Spaces up to 9 1/2 inches wide are permitted around uprights. If platforms are used only as walkways or during erecting or dismantling, the employer may establish the space between planking as necessary to provide safe working conditions.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
9.	Are all scaffold platforms at least 18 inches wide? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(2)] Note: Scaffold platforms less than 18 inches wide are permitted if wider platforms are not possible. However, students and employees who use these platforms must be protected by guardrails or personal fall arrest systems.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

10.	Is the distance between the front edge of the scaffold platform and the face of the work 14 inches or less, unless guardrail systems are put along the front edge, or personal fall arrest systems are used? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(3)] Note: Exceptions are permitted under special situations.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
11.	The maximum distance from the face for plastering and lathing operations is 18 inches. Does the end of each scaffold platform extend over the centerline of its support at least 6 inches unless cleated or otherwise restrained by hooks or equivalent means? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(4)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
12.	If the scaffold platform is 10 feet or less in length, does the end of the scaffold platform extend 12 inches or less over its support? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(5)(i)] Note: The end of the scaffold platform may extend more than 12 inches over its support if the platform is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform can support workers or materials without tipping, or a guardrail blocks worker access to the cantilevered end.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
13.	On scaffolds where planks are abutted to form a long platform, does each plank end rest on a separate support surface? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(6)] Note: Common support members, such as "T" sections, may be used to support abutting planks. Hook-on platforms designed to rest on common supports may also be used.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
14.	Are at all points of a scaffold where the platform changes direction, such as turning a corner, any platform that rests on a bearer at an angle other than a right angle laid first, and platforms which rest at right angles over the same bearer laid second, on top of the first platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(8)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
15.	Is it prohibited to cover wood platforms on scaffolds with opaque finishes? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(9)] Note: Platform edges may be covered or marked for identification. Wood platforms may be coated periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes; however, the coating may not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
16.	Do scaffold components from different manufacturers fit together without force and maintain the scaffold's structural integrity? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(10)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
17.	Are scaffold components from different manufacturers modified ONLY if a competent person determines that the scaffold made of the 'mixed' parts is structurally sound? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(10)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
18.	Are scaffold components made of dissimilar metals used together ONLY if a competent person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component to an unacceptable level? [29 CFR 1926.451(b)(11)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

Criteria for Supported Scaffolds		
19.	Are supported scaffolds with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more than four to one (4:1) restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
20.	Are guys, ties, and braces installed at locations where horizontal members support both inner and outer legs? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
21.	Are guys, ties, and braces installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4:1 height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet (6.1 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds 3 feet (0.91 m) wide or less, and every 26 feet (7.9 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds greater than 3 feet (0.91 m) wide? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
22.	Are the top guy, tie or brace of completed scaffolds placed no further than the 4:1 height from the top? Such guys, ties and braces shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals not to exceed 30 feet (9.1 m) (measured from one end [not both] towards the other). [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
23.	Are ties, guys, braces, or outriggers used to prevent the tipping of supported scaffolds in all circumstances where an eccentric load, such as a cantilevered work platform, is applied or is transmitted to the scaffold? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
24.	Are supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
25.	Are footings level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
26.	Are unstable objects not be used to support scaffolds or platform units? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
27.	Are unstable objects not being used as working platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
28.	Are front-end loaders and similar pieces of equipment not be used to support scaffold platforms unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for such use? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
29.	Are fork-lifts not be used to support scaffold platforms unless the entire platform is attached to the fork and the fork-lift is not moved horizontally while the platform is occupied? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)(v)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
30.	Are supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights plumbed and braced to prevent swaying and displacement? [29 CFR 1926.451(c)(3)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

Scaffolding Safety, OSHA Guidelines 29 CFR 1926.451, Part 2

This is **Part 2** of the Scaffolding Checklist and can be used with **Part 1** and **Part 3**. Construction companies and scaffolding vendors should have established guidelines for proper erection, use, alteration, and dismantling of scaffolding. We hope these checklists would be useful for you in minimizing Scaffolding injuries.

Access		
1.	Are ladders, stairs, ramps, or walkways provided to access scaffold platforms more than 2 feet above or below a point of access? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(1)] Note: Cross-braces must not be used as a means of access.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
2.	Are portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders positioned so as not to tip the scaffold? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
3.	Are hook-on and attachable ladders positioned so that their bottom rung is not more than 24 inches (61 cm) above the scaffold supporting level? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
4.	When hook-on and attachable ladders are used on a supported scaffold more than 35 feet (10.7 m) high, do they have rest platforms at 35-foot (10.7 m) maximum vertical intervals? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
5.	Are hook-on and attachable ladders specifically designed for use with the type of scaffold used? [29CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
6.	Are hook-on and attachable ladders have a minimum rung length of 11 1/2 inches (29 cm)? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(v)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
7.	Are hook-on and attachable ladders have uniformly spaced rungs with a maximum spacing between rungs of 16 3/4 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(2)(vi)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
8.	Is the bottom step of stairway-type ladders 24 inches or less above the scaffold supporting level? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
9.	Do stairway-type ladders have rest platforms at 12-foot maximum vertical intervals? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
10.	Do stairway-type ladders have a step width of at least 16 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(iii)] Note: Mobile scaffold stairway-type ladders may have a minimum step width of 11 1/2 inches.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
11.	Do stairway-type ladders have slip-resistant treads on all steps and landings? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(3)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

12.	Do ramps and walkways 6 feet or more above lower levels have guardrails? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
13.	Are ramps and walkways inclined with a slope less than 1 vertical to 3 horizontal 20 degrees above the horizontal? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
14.	Do ramps and walkways that are steeper than 1 vertical in 8 horizontal have cleats 14 inches (or less) apart that are securely fastened to the planks to provide footing? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(5)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
15.	Are integral prefabricated scaffold access frames constructed for use as ladder rungs? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
16.	Do integral prefabricated scaffold access frames have rung lengths of at least 8 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
17.	Do students and employees have fall protection if integral prefabricated scaffold access frames with rungs less than 11 1/2 inches are used as work platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
18.	Are integral prefabricated scaffold access frames uniformly spaced within each frame section? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
19.	Do integral prefabricated scaffold access frames have a maximum spacing between rungs of 16-3/4 inches? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(6)(v)] Note: Non-uniform rung spacing caused by joining end frames together is allowed, provide the resulting spacing is 16-3/4 inches or less.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
20.	Do steps and rungs of ladder and stairway-type access line up vertically with each other between rest platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(7)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
21.	Is the horizontal distance 14 inches (or less) and the vertical distance 24 inches (or less) between two surfaces used to provide direct access between them? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(8)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
22.	During erecting and dismantling of supported scaffolds, does a competent person provide and evaluate safe means of access? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(i)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
23.	During erecting and dismantling of supported scaffolds, are hook-on or attachable ladders installed as soon as they can be used safely? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
24.	During erecting and dismantling of supported scaffolds, are the ends of tubular welded frame scaffolds used as climbing devices for access only if the horizontal members are parallel, level, and 22 inches apart (or less) vertically? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
25.	During erecting and dismantling of supported scaffolds, is it prohibited to use the cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds for access or exit? [29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(iv)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

Scaffolding Safety, OSHA Guidelines 29 CFR 1926.451, Part 3

This is **Part 3** of Scaffolding Checklists. This checklist can be combined with **Part 1** and **Part 2** for Scaffolding.

People who erect and dismantle scaffolds, those who work on the scaffolds, passers-by, and construction labor are all vulnerable to scaffolding hazards. Regularly using these checklists will be useful to minimize Scaffolding injuries.

Use		
1.	Are scaffolds and scaffold components prohibited from loading in excess of their maximum intended loads or rated capacities, whichever is less? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
2.	Is the use of shore or lean-to scaffolds is prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(2)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
3.	Are scaffolds and scaffold components inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
4.	Are parts of a scaffold that are damaged or weakened immediately repaired, replaced, braced, or removed from service until repaired? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(4)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
5.	Is the horizontal movement of a scaffold prohibited while workers are on the scaffold (unless the scaffold is designed for movement by a registered professional engineer, or is a mobile scaffold meeting OSHA standards)? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(5)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
6.	Is the clearance between scaffolds and power lines well maintained? Scaffolds shall not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved such that they or any conductive material handled on them might come closer to exposed and energized power lines than as follows: [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(6)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

INSULATED LINES

Voltage	Minimum Distance	Alternative
Less than 300 volts	3 feet (0.9 m)	
300 volts to 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m)	
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 4.0 inches (10 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1m)

UNINSULATED LINES

Voltage	Minimum Distance	Alternative
Less than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m)	
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 4.0 inches (10 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1 m)

7.	Are scaffolds erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling, or alteration? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
8.	Are scaffolds erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only by experienced and trained employees selected for such work by the competent person? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
9.	Is it prohibited to work on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material, except as necessary to remove such materials? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(8)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
10.	If swinging loads are hoisted onto or near scaffolds, are tag lines or equivalent measures used to control the loads? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(9)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
11.	Are suspension ropes supporting adjustable suspension scaffolds of a diameter large enough to provide sufficient surface area for the functioning of brake and hoist mechanisms? [29CFR 1926.451(f)(10)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
12.	Are suspension ropes shielded from heat-producing processes? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(11)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
13.	When acids or other corrosive substances are used on a scaffold, are the ropes shielded, treated to protect against the corrosive substances, or of a material that will not be damaged by the substance being used? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(11)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
14.	Is working on scaffolds during storms or high winds prohibited unless a competent person has determined that it is safe for workers to be on the scaffold and workers are protected by a personal fall arrest system or wind screens? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(12)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
15.	Is debris removed from platforms? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(13)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
16.	Are makeshift devices, such as boxes and barrels, prohibited on scaffold platforms for increasing the working level height? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(14)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
17.	Is it prohibited to use ladders on scaffolds to increase the working level height? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(15)] Note: Ladders may be used on large area scaffolds if certain conditions are met. Consult the OSHA regulations for the required conditions.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
18.	Are scaffold platforms used only if they deflect 1/60 of the span (or less) when loaded? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(16)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
19.	Is the suspension wire rope covered with insulating material extending at least 4 feet (1.2 m) above the hoist? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
20.	If there is a tail line below the hoist, is it insulated to prevent contact with the platform? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
21.	Is the portion of the tail line that hangs free below the scaffold guided or retained, or both, so that it does not become grounded? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(ii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

22.	Is each hoist shall be covered with insulated protective covers? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(iii)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
23.	In addition to a work lead attachment required by the welding process, is a grounding conductor connected from the scaffold to the structure? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
24.	Is the size of this conductor at least the size of the welding process work lead, and this conductor not be in series with the welding process or the work piece? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(iv)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
25.	If the scaffold grounding lead is disconnected at any time, is the welding machine shut off? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(v)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
26.	Is an active welding rod or uninsulated welding lead not be allowed to contact the scaffold or its suspension system? [29 CFR 1926.451(f)(17)(vi)]	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

Investing time in training your employees on how to recognise scaffolding dangers and how to take correct safety precautions when working at height and at the same time ensuring they have access to necessary tools can go a long way toward preventing accidents and limiting liability.

As per a recent study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 72% of workers who suffered injuries in scaffold-related accidents reported that it occurred because of weak support or planking, or being hit by a falling object, or slipping. These accidents are often preventable, making a bit of preparation incredibly valuable.

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