

SCAFFOLDING

Facilitator Guide



Timings	Facilitator Notes	Resources
30 mins	Discuss assessment criteria and learning outcomes	Slide 1 Slide 2
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Introduction</i> <i>Refer Student Notes - Schedule 19 - Definitions</i> <i>Refer Student Notes - Types of Scaffolding</i> Introduce scaffolding and discuss the different types: • independent scaffold • bird cage scaffold • tower scaffold • mobile scaffold • hung scaffold	Slide 3 Slide 4 Slide 5 Slide 6
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Legislation requirements</i> <i>Refer Student Notes – Definitions</i>	Slide 7 Slide 8
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Scaffold Planks</i> <i>Refer Scaffolding COP – s5.7 Working platforms</i> Discuss scaffold planks with participants. Advise that additional information can be found under s5.7 of the COP regarding planks.	Slide 9
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Basic Rules for Mobile Scaffolding</i> Discuss basic rules for mobile scaffolding. EXPLAIN <i>Refer Scaffolding COP – s5 General design</i> Explain to participants that there is very detailed information regarding the safe construction of scaffolding in the COP. Briefly discuss the following from the COP: • Foundations • Supporting structure • Stability • Tying • Working platforms	Slide 10

	• Fall arresting platforms • Edge protection • Access and egress, and • Perimeter containment screening	
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Hazards associated with Scaffolding</i> <i>Refer Scaffolding COP - s.4 Hazards</i> Discuss hazards associated with scaffolding from Scaffolding COP: • 4.1 work near powerlines • 4.2 mobile plant and traffic • 4.3 mixing and matching scaffold components • 4.4 falls from heights • 4.5 falling objects • 4.6 scaffold collapse • 4.7 manual tasks	Slide 11
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes – Mobile plant and traffic</i> Discuss mobile plant and traffic. Note: Definitions Transom - a horizontal cross-section load-bearing component which holds the batten, board, or decking unit Putlog – is the horizontal piece on which the platform rests (the upright is the standard) Standard - the upright component with connector joins	Slide 12
	DISCUSS <i>Refer Student Notes - Inspection and maintenance procedures</i> Discuss inspection and maintenance including frequency of inspection and hand over inspections.	Slide 13
	EXPLAIN Explain that the two Safety Alerts from the WorkSafe Website are for their information.	-
	ACTIVITY Have participants complete the STUDENT QUESTIONS.	-

STUDENT QUESTIONS – SCAFFOLDING

1. What are the three classes of scaffolding high risk work licence?

- Basic
- Intermediate
- Advanced

2. What is the definition of scaffold?

A temporary structure specifically erected to support access or working platforms.

3. What is the definition of scaffolding work?

Erecting, altering, dismantling a temporary structure that is or has been erected to support a platform and from which a person or object could fall more than 4m from the platform or the structure.

4. Does prefabricated scaffolding require design registration before it can be used?

Yes

5. List four hazards associated with working with scaffolding:

- Electrical hazards when working near powerline
- Mobile plant and motor vehicle traffic
- Mixing and match scaffold components
- Falls from heights
- Falling objects
- Scaffold collapse
- Hazardous manual tasks

6. For the four hazards selected in the question above, list two control measures which could be implemented to eliminate or minimise the risks associated with those hazards

- Electrical hazards when working near powerline
 - establish an exclusion zone
 - disconnect the power
 - erect a non-conductive barrier between the scaffold and powerline (e.g. plywood)
- Mobile plant and motor vehicle traffic
 - re-route mobile plant and vehicles away from the scaffold (e.g. use traffic controllers to redirect traffic);
 - use barricades, signs, posts, guards, buffer rails, concrete/timber kerbs to prevent mobile plant and traffic from coming into contact with scaffolding
- Mixing and match scaffold components
 - Do not mix scaffolding from different manufacturers unless it is approved by an engineer.
 - Follow the supplier or manufacturer's instructions on safe use.
 - If different stair modules are used - ensure the gap between the end of the stair module and a transom is as small as practicable. Large gaps can lead to stairs dislodging and galling when a load is placed onto it.
- Falls from heights
 - Develop a methodical work sequence whereby workers are not exposed to a fall from height while erecting or dismantling the scaffold
 - Travel restraint harness system

- Falling objects
 - Use perimeter containment screening to contain falling objects
 - Use mechanical hoists to move materials
 - Establish exclusion zone around the scaffolding and adjoining areas
 - Erect and dismantle the scaffolding during quiet times.
- Scaffold collapse
 - Scaffold is designed by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer
 - Scaffold is erected and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions or engineer's drawings
 - Scaffold is regularly inspected and only altered by authorised persons
 - Increase the dead load by using counterweights – ensure they are secured to prevent unauthorised removal.
 - Tie the scaffold to a supporting structure
 - Adding bays to increase the base dimension
- Hazardous manual tasks
 - Use scaffold systems that are made of lighter weight materials (e.g. systems which are made of aluminium rather than steel)
 - Use components that are shorter in length thereby reducing the weight of the standards and making them easier to handle.
 - Use a mechanical aid (e.g. crane, hoist, pallet jack, trolleys) to move the equipment.
 - Store scaffolding component as close as practical to the work area to minimise the distance over which the materials are to be manually moved. Clear access ways should also be ensured so that materials and equipment can be easily accessed.

Version	Date	Author
1	30/06/2018	WHSQ