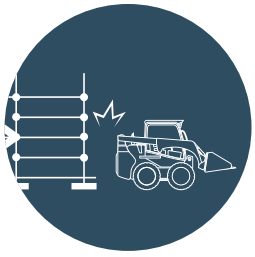
Scaffold

Scaffolding: the individual components that make up a scaffold, e.g. tubes, couplers or frames and materials

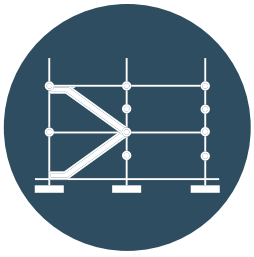
Scaffold: a temporary structure erected to provide access or to provide a working platform

Scaffolding work: anyone erecting, altering or dismantling a temporary structure (scaffold) from which a person or object could fall (both above and below four metres)

Primary risks that may be encountered:



Scaffold collapse (failure, striking, overloading)



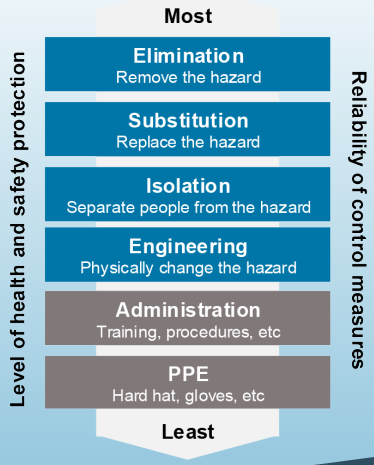
Falls during erection, alteration or dismantling

Additional hazards may be involved with scaffolding work this could include working at height, live services and mobile plant etc. These additional hazards and risks must be identified, assessed and controlled as per FPA's HSE Management System.

Planning

Prior to conducting scaffolding work, the following must be completed:

- Determine whether the work can be conducted from the ground to eliminate the need for scaffold
- Complete a Scaffold Pre-Erection Inspection to confirm ground conditions prior to all scaffold being erected
- Scaffold design documentation must be prepared and submitted to FPA management for review and acceptance
- Confirm emergency response procedures are applicable to the risks
- Review and accept SWMS for the task



Scaffold

Control

The following control measures must be implemented when there is the potential of the risk being encountered. Additional controls must be documented in the SWMS.

Striking an Underground Service

- Scaffold and associated components must not be tampered, altered or removed by any person other than FPA's approved scaffolding contractors
- Ground conditions must be assessed to ensure they are suitable for the scaffold design
- A handover certificate must be issued prior to using the scaffold
- "Scaff-Tag" must be prominently displayed on the scaffold
- Working platforms, except suspended scaffolds must have a duty classification
- Loads must not exceed the duty classification
- Assess the potential for the plant to impact scaffold and determine a suitable barrier or exclusion zone
- Tying methods and spacing must follow the instructions from the manufacturer, designer, or supplier. All tying details should be available on-site and must align with the scaffold plan. If it's not practical to place ties as instructed, consult the scaffold designer, manufacturer, supplier, or an engineer

Falls during erection, alteration or dismantling

- All persons involved in the scaffolding work must hold the required scaffold licence
- Scaffold must be installed in accordance with the scaffold design documentation
- Incomplete or damaged scaffolds must be signed with "danger scaffold incomplete do not use"
- Establish physical exclusion zone during the erection, alteration and dismantling of scaffold
- Scaffolds must be erected and dismantled in 1-metre lifts

Monitoring

The control measures for managing the risks associated with Scaffold must be inspected to ensure that they are correctly applied and are effectively managing the risks.

Scaffold must be formally inspected at the following times:

- Before its first use
- Every 30 days (minimum)
- Following scaffold alteration, modification and repair
- As defined by the manufacturer (e.g. daily pre-start for mobile scaffolds)
- Following an event that may affect the stability or integrity of the scaffold e.g.:
  - Significant weather event (storm, high winds)
  - Being struck by mobile plant
  - Following an incident