Hazard profile to assist in identifying hazards and the necessary controls required to safely use an Aluminium mobile scaffold up to 4 metres in height.

TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY

Check site specific hazards and implement necessary controls

elevate access Access Solutions

Hazard Profile – Aluminium Mobile Scaffolding

Job Activity (Tasks)	What Can Harm You (Hazards)	What Can Happen (Risks)	Causes Which Need to be Managed (Controlled)
General planning	Inadequate training, inadequate planning, consultation and improvisation.	Injury due to inexperience or failure to provide or use appropriate equipment.	• Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task correctly. • Inadequate consultation with relevant employees. • Competent person not used for scaffold erection up to 4 metres in height (class SB). • Qualified (ticketed) scaffolder not used to erect scaffold in excess of 4 metres in height or where complex configurations are involved.
	Unstable scaffold due to lack of competency in erection.	Injury due to scaffold collapse or partial collapse.	• Competent person not used for scaffold erection up to 4 metres in height. • Qualified (ticketed) scaffolder not used to erect scaffold where the working platform exceeds 4 metres height (class SB) in height or if the scaffold has cantilevers or outriggers. • Foundation or ground not suitable for mobile scaffold. • Different scaffold systems mixed together. (mix and match problems)
	Overload of scaffold components.	Collapse causing fall from height.	• Wrong type of scaffold used for the job – light duty use only. • Scaffold components overloaded beyond design limits. • Different scaffold systems mixed together. (mix and match problems).
	Unstable or incorrect erection of scaffold.	Injury due to scaffold collapse or partial collapse.	• Instructions are not provided, or are not clear – print is too small and/or photocopy cannot be accurately followed. • Scaffold poorly maintained by supplier – colour coding referred to in instructions is not visible on components. • Damaged scaffold

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			components supplied.
Planning by Principal Contractor or Subcontractor depending on contract conditions	Live electricity too close to scaffold erection or completed scaffold is moved too close during use.	Electric shock or electrocution.	• Earth Leakage Switch not installed on mains supply or portable generator. • Working on or moving mobile scaffold too close to live power lines. • Scaffold components or material handled are greater than 4 metres in length. • Scaffold component or material contacts power lines. • Tiger Tails (insulation) not in place on power lines or wet conditions make them ineffective. • Strong wind causes power lines to swing closer to work area. • Scaffold component being handled strikes and shatters unprotected light bulb.
Erection of base frames and bracing	Unsupported frames being erected at ground level.	Frames fall over striking person erecting scaffold or other person close to the work area.	• Bracing or team member not used to support first frames. • Foundation not level or unsuitable for mobile scaffold. • Castor wheels not adjusted correctly or not locked.
	Incorrectly assembled first frames causing unstable scaffold base.	Fall from completed scaffold or fall from scaffold during erection.	• Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task. • Instructions are not provided or are not clear – print is too small and/or photocopy cannot be read. • Scaffold poorly maintained – colour coding referred to in instructions is not visible on components. • Base frame assembled upside down – castor wheels will not fit correctly.
Erection of 2nd level frames and bracing	Climbing lightweight scaffold base frames during erection.	Scaffold tips over causing fall.	• Climbing up the outside of the frame causes scaffold to tip sideways. • 2 persons not used to assist in frame erection. • Foundation not level or unsuitable for mobile scaffold.

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	Base frames not adequately braced or supported.	Instability/ collapse of base frames causing fall.	• Scaffold distorts out of square due to plan bracing being left out. • Insufficient diagonal bracing or bracing fixed incorrectly. • Castor wheels not locked to prevent movement or lock/s broken. • Foundation not level or unsuitable for mobile scaffold. • Castor wheels not adjusted correctly when leveling the base frames.
	Electrical supply too close to work area.	Electric shock or electrocution.	• Earth Leakage Switch not installed on mains supply or portable generator. • Working too close to live power lines. • Scaffold components or materials handled are greater than 4 metres in length. • Tiger Tails (insulation) not in place on power lines or wet conditions make them ineffective. • High wind causes power lines to swing closer to work area. • Scaffold component strikes and shatters unprotected light bulb.

	Scaffold exceeds height to base dimensions ratio.	Scaffold topples over causing a fall from height.	• General height of the light duty prefabricated aluminium mobile scaffold exceeds 3 times the minimum base dimension (ref AS4576).
			  • e.g. a scaffold with base dimensions of 2.4m x 1.8m the height to the working platform should be no more than 5.4m.
			• For a scaffold with a narrow base width of less than 1.2m the height of the light duty prefabricated aluminium mobile scaffold exceeds twice the base width (ref AS4576),
			  • e.g. a scaffold with a base of 2.4m x 1.2m the height to the working platform should be no more than

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			2.4m.
Erection of working platform	Manual Handling.	Strains and sprains; injuries such as back damage.	• 2 persons not used to lift platforms onto 2nd level frames.
	Split (uneven) decks installed onto 2nd frames.	Step backward off higher deck causing fall from height.	• Working platform installed with split decks, i.e. both deck platforms are not set at the same height.
Erection of edge protection, ladder and toeboards	Climbing on lightweight scaffold base frames.	Scaffold moves unexpectedly or tips over causing fall.	• 2 persons not used to assist in frame erection. • Foundation uneven or soft. • Planks and ply or steel plates not used where soft ground is a problem.
	Movement of scaffold tower.	Fall from unprotected working platform.	• Castor wheels not locked to prevent movement whilst edge protection is erected.
	Edge protection incomplete.	Fall from the edge of the working platform.	• Handrail not positioned 900 – 1100mm above the working platform on all sides. • No midrail installed to all sides.
	Ladder access hatch (trap door) in working deck.	Fall through ladder access hatch.	• Hatch not closed or trapdoor missing.
	Inappropriate access to working deck.	Fall whilst gaining access to working platform.	• Climbing up or down the outside of the scaffold – no ladder access. • Ladder not positioned internally and at the appropriate angle 1:4 i.e. for every 4 metres in height 1 metre out from the base. • Ladder not secured at the top and the bottom. • Ladder does not project at least 1 metre above the working platform. • Ladder does not access the working platform through a trapdoor. • Ladder hung vertically off the handrail or ledger on the external or internal face of the scaffold.

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	Unsecured tools and/or equipment lying on working platform.	Struck by falling object.	• No toeboards fitted to the working platform. • No exclusion zone around scaffold positioned in a public or work area. • Area around base of scaffold not bunted off.
Use of scaffold	Vehicle or mobile plant strikes scaffold.	Injury due to scaffold collapse.	• Scaffold positioned too close to plant operating area. • Plant not operated in a defined exclusion zone. • Base of scaffold not adequately protected from impact e.g. concrete Jersey kerbs. • "Spotter" not used to supervise plant.
	Carrying out "hot work" in scaffold.	Burns.	• Fire extinguisher not full or adjacent to work area on scaffold working platform. • Worker/s not trained in the use of fire equipment. • Incorrect type of fire extinguisher provided for the required task, e.g. water or powder based. • No PPE or incorrect PPE for the required task.
	Incomplete scaffold.	Fall from scaffold frames or working platform.	• Un-authorised removal of or interference with scaffold components. • Scaffold not inspected by competent person prior to use. • Isolation system for incomplete scaffolds, e.g. tag and/or bunting, not in place. • Incomplete edge protection to working platform – no handrail or midrail or both.
	Split (uneven) decks installed onto 2nd frames.	Step backward off higher deck causing fall from height.	• Working platform installed with split decks, i.e. both deck platforms are not set at the same height.
	Scaffold left unattended and unsecured.	Scaffold accessed by inexperienced person or scaffold falls onto person	• Scaffold not barricaded to prevent un-authorised use. • Scaffold not secured to prevent movement e.g. during windy weather.

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		or object.	• Castor wheels not locked.
Moving scaffold to new location	Moving scaffold to a new location.	Scaffold topples over resulting in a fall.	• Failure to descend from scaffold and re-position from the base of scaffold. • Moving scaffold whilst a person is still positioned aloft on the working platform, e.g. grasping overhead roof trusses to pull scaffold along. • Scaffold moved onto bitumen or other soft surface causing castor wheels to subside. • Planks and ply or steel plates not used where soft ground is a problem. • Scaffold too close to an exposed edge, i.e. within 1 metre.
	Electrical supply too close to work area.	Electric shock or electrocution.	• Earth Leakage Switch not installed on mains supply or portable generator. • New work area not inspected for electrical hazards. • Working too close to live power lines – within 4 metres. • Scaffold components are greater than 4 metres in length. • Tiger Tails not in place over power lines. • Strong wind causes power lines to swing closer to the work area. • Scaffold component strikes and shatters unprotected light bulb.
Dismantling and/or alteration	Scaffold incomplete or partly dismantled.	Fall from scaffold.	• Un-authorised removal of or interference with scaffold components. • Scaffold not inspected by competent person prior to use. • Isolation system for incomplete scaffold, e.g. tag and/or bunting, not in place.

Job Activity (Tasks)	What Can Harm You (Hazards)	What Can Happen (Risks)	Causes Which Need to be Managed (Controlled)
	Unstable or incorrect dismantling of scaffold.	Injury due to scaffold collapse.	• Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task. • Instructions are not provided or are not clear – print is too small and/or photocopy cannot be accurately followed. • Scaffold poorly maintained by supplier – colour coding referred to in instructions is not visible on components.
	Inappropriate alterations to scaffold.	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold.	• Competent person not used for scaffold alteration. • Qualified (ticketed) scaffolder not used for complex alteration, e.g. cantilever or outrigger. • Scaffold not inspected by competent person prior to use. • Isolation system for incomplete scaffold, e.g. tag and/or bunting, not in place.

SAFETY IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY DONOT TAKE RISKS IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT

1. SITE HAZARDS
2. SUITABILITY OF EQUIPMENT FOR JOB TASK (LOADINGS ETC)
3. CONDITION OF EQUIPMENT
4. AMOUNT OF SCAFFOLDING EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED FOR SET TASK.

DONOT PROCEED

REFER TO SUPPLIER OF EQUIPMENT OR SITE SAFETY MANAGER

ELEVATE ACCESS SOLUTIONS
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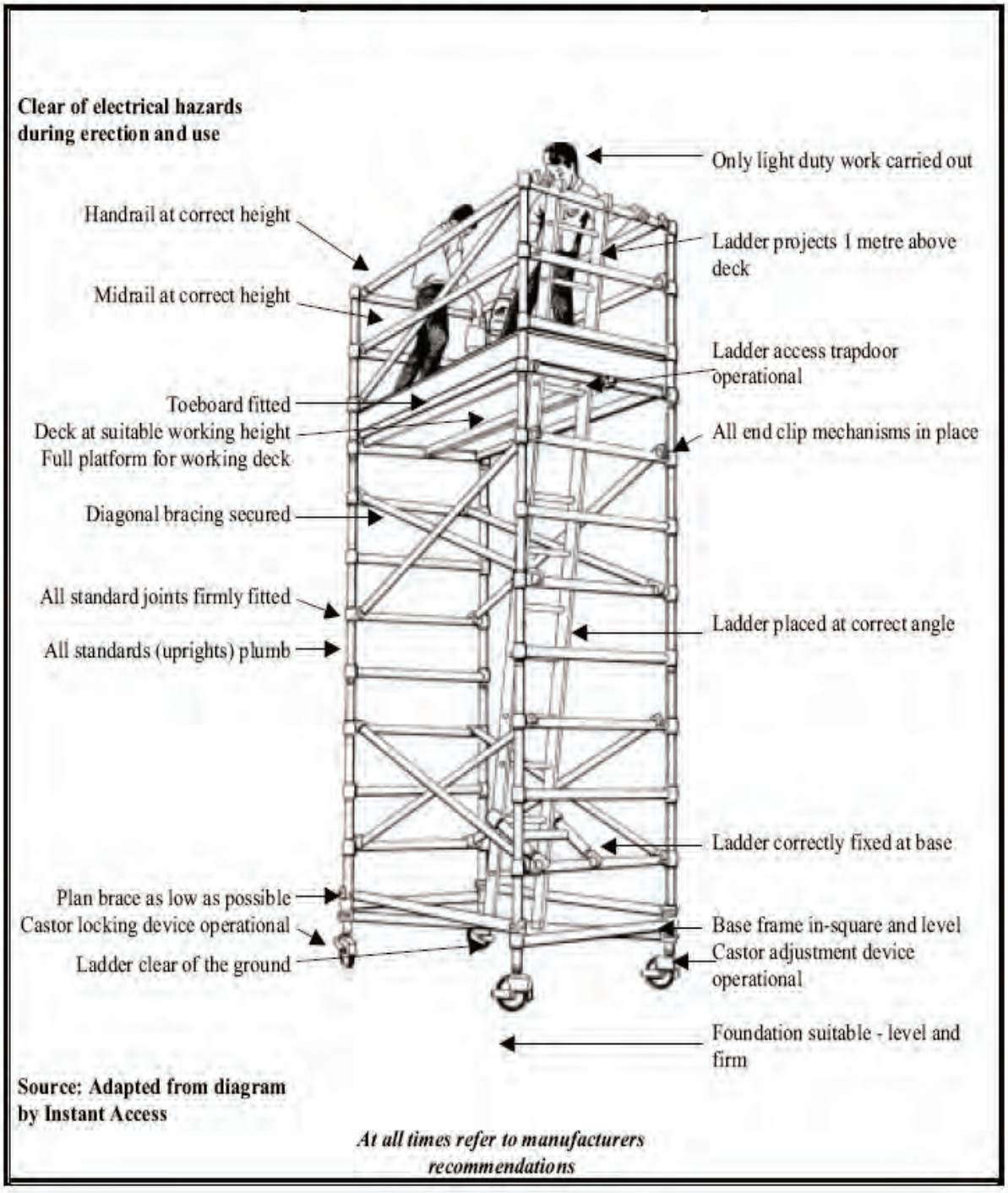
Access Solutions

Check-list for Lightweight Aluminium Mobile Scaffolds



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