



Technical Standard

Document Title:		Total # of pages
Scaffold Erection, Use, and Inspection		15
Organizational Scope:		Knowledge Area: Sub Knowledge Area – Business Knowledge Area
Corporate Wide Scope		Integrity Management: Occupational Health and Safety
Document Owner (by position):		Project:
Corporate - Element 2 - Process Steward		HOIMS Program
Document Group	Doc. Type Code	Review Cycle:
Management System	ST	1 Year

Comments:

Revision 2.0: Document extended for one year to facilitate the release of new nine Life-Saving Rules before full document review and to implement expiration staggering of Safe Operations documents in MSDP

Revision 1.0: This Technical Standard replaces the previous Procedure

Life Saving Rules:



2.0	IFU	2018/07/25	7/25/2018 8:53:00 AM Digital Approval	4/14/2015 3:30:05 PM Digital Approval (R1.0)	7/25/2018 8:36:40 AM Digital Approval	4/17/2015 3:32:53 PM Digital Approval (R1.0)
			Corporate Element 2 Process Steward	OI Manager, Canadian Products Marketing E2 Steward Representative	Process Performance Improvement Advisor	Corporate Element 2 Process Owner
Rev.	Issue Code	Issue Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Originator	Checker	QA Reviewer	Approver
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1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this Technical Standard is to establish the minimum standard for the erection, use and inspection of scaffolds.

2.0 Scope

This Technical Standard applies to all scaffolds which are intended for use on Husky owned, leased and/or operated property by Husky employees and/or contractors.

Business Units may adapt this Technical Standard. Any revisions must meet the minimum expectation of this corporate Technical Standard. Business Units are required to develop BU- or Site-Specific procedure(s) which would include roles and responsibilities based on the content of this standard, regulatory requirements and industry best practices.

3.0 Scaffold Erection, Use and Inspection Overview

Scaffolding has a variety of applications. It is used in turnaround, construction, routine maintenance and renovation. Scaffolding offers a safer and more comfortable work arrangement than working from ladders. Suitable and sufficient scaffolding must be supplied for work at elevations that cannot be accomplished safely by other means. Properly erected and maintained scaffolding provides workers safe access to work locations, level and stable working platforms, and temporary storage for tools and materials for performing immediate tasks.

Incidents involving scaffolding mainly involve people falling, incorrect operating procedures, environmental conditions and falling materials caused by things such as equipment failure, poor housekeeping, and inadequate primary securing and secondary retention. The causes of scaffolding incidents include failures at attachment points, parts failure, inadequate fall protection, improper construction or work rules, inadequate securing, and changing environmental conditions (high winds, temperature extremes or the presence of toxic gases). Additionally, overloading of scaffolding is a frequent cause of major scaffold failure. The majority of reported incidents associated with scaffolds occur during erection or dismantling.

Individuals exposed to scaffolding hazards include scaffold erectors and dismantlers, personnel working on scaffolds, and employees and the general public near scaffolding. Scaffold erectors and dismantlers are at particular risk, since they work on scaffolds before ladders, guardrails, platforms and planks are completely installed

Scaffolds must be erected by competent personnel. The following types: suspended scaffold, sheeted scaffold, cantilever scaffold, lifting frames, and potentially for all scaffolds outside the 3:1 height ratio (refer to clause 3.1.1) must be designed by a professional engineer, qualified and competent in the design and specification of the scaffold system being used.

GENERAL NOTE:

Information in this standard is provided for general reference based on common industry requirements, standards listed in OH&S regulations, and industry standards. They are not intended to replace manufacturer's specifications, which should be reviewed prior to the use of any scaffold components or systems.

All scaffolds must be erected, used, maintained and dismantled in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

3.1. Requirements for Safe Scaffold Use

1. Anticipate, Recognize, Evaluate, Control and Communicate (ARECC) Model must be followed at all times when implementing this standard as contained in the Corporate Safe Operations Procedure.
2. The following requirements will enhance safe erection and use of scaffolds:
 - a. Sound design

- b. Selection of the right scaffold for the job
- c. Personnel assignment
- d. Personnel training
- e. Fall protection
- f. Guidelines for safe and proper erection
- g. Guidelines for safe use
- h. Guidelines for alteration and dismantling
- i. Inspections
- j. Maintenance and storage

3.1.1. Sound Design

1. The scaffold should be capable of supporting its own weight and at least four times the maximum intended load to be applied or transmitted to the scaffold and components. Suspension ropes should be capable of supporting six times the maximum intended load. Guardrails should be able to withstand at least 0.9kN (200lbf) on the top rail and 0.45kN (100lbf) on the midrail. On complex systems, the services of an engineer may be needed to determine the loads at particular points.
2. Free-standing scaffolds shall not exceed a height of 3 times the smallest dimension of its base.

3.1.2. Scaffold Selection

1. The responsibility of recognizing scaffold requirements rests on the person managing control of work. If the scaffold selection is contracted out:
 - a. Choose a competent scaffold supplier, rental agency and/or erector who is thoroughly knowledgeable about the equipment needed and its safe use.
 - b. Obtain the manufacturers' documentation, which states equipment limitations, special warnings, intended use and maintenance requirements.
2. For internally selected scaffolds, ensure a competent determines where scaffolds should be used and the type of scaffolding needed while ensuring they meet the regulatory and/or legislative requirements. Note that scaffolds are generally rated light, medium and heavy duty.
 - a. Light duty scaffolds shall be capable of supporting evenly distributed working loads of 1.2 kN/m² (25 lbs/ft²). This is the minimum working load requirement for scaffolds.
 - b. Medium duty scaffold is a scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 2.4 kN/m² (50 lbs/ft²).
 - c. Heavy-duty scaffolds shall be capable of supporting evenly distributed working loads of 3.6 kN/m² (75 lbs/ft²)
3. Precautions should be taken for facility's structure in relationship to the scaffold, including distinctive site conditions. The following factors must be considered during the selection process and should include but not limited to:
 - a. experience of erection and working personnel
 - b. length and type of work tasks to be performed
 - c. weight of loads to be supported
 - d. location (indoor or outdoor)
 - e. space available
 - f. hazards to people working on and/or near the scaffolding
 - g. required fall protection
 - h. material hoists

- i. rescue equipment (particularly for suspended scaffolds)
- j. weather and/or environmental conditions
- k. availability of scaffolding, components, etc.
- l. fire potential on or in a scaffold arrangement (this may impact material selection)

3.1.3. Assigning Personnel

1. Assign a competent person to oversee the scaffold selection, erection, use, movement, alteration, dismantling, maintenance and inspection. Only assign competent personnel to work on scaffolding. Be certain they are knowledgeable about the type of scaffolding to be used and about the proper selection, care and use of fall protection equipment (perimeter protection, fall protection/work positioning belts and full harnesses, lanyards, lifelines, rope grabs, shock absorbers, etc.).

3.1.4. Training

1. Employees using scaffolding shall receive instruction on the particular types of scaffolds that they are to use. Training should focus on proper erection, handling, use, inspection, dismantling and care of the scaffolds. Training must also include the installation of fall protection, particularly guardrails, and the proper selection, use and care of fall arrest equipment.
2. The competent person(s) shall receive additional training regarding the selection of scaffolds, recognition of site conditions, scaffold hazard recognition, protection of exposed personnel and the public, repair and replacement options, and requirements of standards.
3. Those trained and competent shall also be familiar with correct scaffolding procedures so they can better determine needs and identify deficiencies.

3.1.5. Fall Protection

1. Guardrails must be installed on all scaffold platforms in accordance with required standards and at least consist of top rails, midrails and toeboards (if more than 1.52m (5 ft) above the ground or floor).
2. Workers on suspended scaffolds must use a fall arrest system as protection against the failure of the scaffold or its components. As a minimum, this system will consist of a full body harness, lanyard, rope grab, independent vertical lifeline and an independent lifeline anchorage.
3. It is important to remember that fall protection is only as good as its anchorage. The anchorage points are independent points on structures where lifelines are securely attached. These points must be able to support at least 2268kg (5,000 lbs) per employee and 2449kg (5,400 lbs) for a fall of up to 1.83m (6 ft) or 1361kg (3,000 lbs) for a fall of 0.62m (2 ft) or less.

3.1.6. Guidelines for Proper Erection

1. Incidents and injuries can be reduced and/or prevented when the guidelines in this section are followed. For standards on portable ladders, refer to the Work at Height Technical Standard (See Section 6.1).
 - a. Anticipate the presence of hazards before erecting scaffolds and maintain a safe distance from them.
 - b. Supervise the erection of scaffolding. This must be done by a person competent by skill, experience and training to ensure safe installation according to the manufacturer's specifications and/or regulatory requirements.
 - c. Know the voltage of energized power lines. Ensure increased awareness of the location of energized power lines; maintain safe clearance between scaffolds and power lines (i.e., minimum distance of 1m (3 ft) for insulated lines less than 300 volts; 3m (10 ft) for insulated lines 300 volts or more). Identify heat sources like steam pipes.

- d. Have scaffolding material delivered as close to the erection site as possible to minimize the need for manual handling. Arrange components in the order of erection.
- e. Ensure the availability of material hoisting and rigging equipment to lift components to the erection point and eliminate the need to climb with components. Examine all scaffold components prior to erection. Return and tag "Do Not Use" or destroy defective components.
- f. Prohibit or restrict the intermixing of manufactured scaffold components, unless: (1) the components are designed to fit together properly, without force, (2) the use of dissimilar metals will not reduce strength, and (3) the design load capacities are maintained.
- g. Where applicable, have scaffolding drawings readily available for review.
- h. Provide suitable access to and between scaffolds. Access can be provided by portable ladders; hook-on ladders; attachable ladders; stairway-type ladders; integral prefabricated scaffold rungs; direct passage from another scaffold, structure or personnel hoist; ramps; runways; or similar adequate means. Cross braces and scaffold frames shall not be used to access scaffold platforms unless they are equipped with a built-in ladder specifically designed for such purpose.
- i. The bottom steps of ladders must not be more than 0.62m (2ft) from the supporting level. Rest platforms are recommended for at least every 6m (20ft) of elevation or as per jurisdiction guidelines or requirements. When direct access is used, spacing between scaffold and another surface should be no more than 360mm (14in) horizontally and 0.62m (2ft) vertically.

3.1.7. Guidelines for Use of Scaffolds

1. There are separate and distinct requirements for different scaffold types, refer to applicable regulations for specifics. The following are general requirements, including but not limited to:
 - a. Be certain that scaffolds and components are not loaded beyond their maximum rated capacities.
 - b. Prohibit the movement of scaffolds when employees are on them.
 - c. Maintain a safe distance from energized power lines.
 - d. Prohibit work on scaffolds until snow, ice and other materials that could cause slipping and falls are removed.
 - e. Protect suspension ropes from contact with sources of heat (welding, cutting, etc.) and from acids and other corrosive substances.
 - f. Prohibit scaffold use during storms and high winds.
 - g. Remove debris and unnecessary materials from scaffold platforms.
 - h. Prohibit the use of ladders and other devices to increase working heights on platforms.
 - i. Scaffolds, if required, shall be equipped with rope for hauling material tools to the working deck.

3.1.8. Guidelines for Alteration and Dismantling

1. Require that scaffolds be altered, moved and dismantled under the supervision of a competent person.
2. Alteration and dismantling activities should be planned and performed with the same care as with erection.
3. Tag any incomplete scaffold or damaged component as out of service.

3.1.9. Inspections

1. Inspect all scaffolds and components upon receipt at the erection location. Return, tag “Do Not Use” or destroy defective components. Inspect scaffolds before use and attach a tag stating the name of the individual, time and date of inspection.
2. Inspect scaffolds before each workshift, especially, after changing weather conditions and prolonged interruptions of work. Check for such items as solid foundations, stable conditions, complete working and rest platforms, suitable anchorage points, required guardrails, loose connections, tie-off points, damaged components, proper access, and the use of fall protection equipment. A sample scaffold inspection form is located in Appendix B.

3.1.10. Maintenance and Storage

1. Maintain scaffolds in good repair. Only replacement components from the original manufacturer shall be used. Intermixing scaffold components from different manufacturers must be avoided. Fabricated scaffolds should be repaired according to the manufacturer’s specifications and guidance. Job-built scaffolds should not be repaired without the supervision of a competent person.
2. Store all scaffolding parts as per manufacturer’s recommendations and in an organized manner. Examine and clean all parts.

3.2. Additional Guidelines on Scaffolds

3.2.1. Scaffold Base

1. A solid base is required for the safe erection of scaffolding and is a key factor in ensuring its stability.
2. Mudsills (sole plates) are required for surfaces such as gravel, clay or fill. Mudsills shall be placed continuous under a minimum of two standards and shall extend a minimum of 225mm (9 in) beyond the standard.
3. Mudsills can be construction grade material; either rough or normal thickness but should have a minimum width of 254mm (10 in). Mudsills shall not be used as scaffold planks, and must be painted and identified as mudsills, to avoid being mistaken as scaffold planks.
4. Vertical scaffold standards shall be used in conjunction with base plates or screw jacks. When these components are placed on mudsills, they shall be secured. On surfaces such as concrete and asphalt or other surfaces unlikely to settle, squares of plywood shall be used between the base plate or screw jack and the surface. This is required to prevent damage to the surface and the base of the scaffold from moving.
5. Changing weather conditions may cause freezing or thawing of the ground or other surfaces supporting a scaffold, adequate precautions need to be taken to ensure continued suitability of the supporting surface.

3.2.2. Tie-ins

1. Tie-ins shall be a “push/pull type”, positively connected to avoid movement in either direction.
2. Material used for tie-ins shall be protected against damage, and be of a composition that will protect against heat, chemicals and/or other hazards as required.
3. Scaffolds shall be anchored, by a tie-in a minimum of 4m (13ft) vertically and 6m (20ft) horizontally.

3.2.3. Scaffold Platforms

1. In process plants, all scaffolding should be constructed of fire retardant materials (e.g. aluminium, FR treated wood, etc.) Glue laminate planks are recommended for scaffold platforms, manufacturer’s specifications must be checked for strength and size equivalency.
2. All scaffold platforms should be planked as fully as possible (beginning at the work surface

- face) with gaps between planks no more than 25.4mm (1 in) wide (to account for plank warp and wane). The remaining space on bearer member (between the last plank and guardrail) cannot exceed 240mm (9.5 in) (the space required to install an additional plank).
3. Scaffold units must not extend more than 152mm (6 in) over their supports unless they are cleated or contain hooks or other restraining devices. When platform units are abutted together or overlapped to make a long platform, each end should rest on a separate support or equivalent support.
 4. Scaffold platforms shall be at least 0.5m (18 in) wide for light duty scaffolds and 1m (36 in) for heavy-duty scaffolds.
 5. Lumber planks must be inspected and tested by a competent worker before incorporation into a scaffold.
 6. Scaffold planks shall be cleated and secured to prevent movement.
 7. Planks shall not span more than 3m on a light duty or more than 2.1m (7 ft) on heavy-duty scaffold.
 8. Planks shall not extend less than 150mm (6 in) or more than 300mm (12 in) beyond a ledger.
 9. Scaffold planks shall not be painted.
 10. Platforms shall extend fully between the handrails during erection and dismantling, and be moved up or down as a unit.

3.2.4. Guardrails and Toe Boards

1. Guardrails and toe boards shall be installed on all scaffolds and temporary work platforms 1.5m (5 ft) and over.
2. The top guardrail shall be no less than 1m (36 in) or more than 1.07m (42 in) above the work platform. Intermediate rails shall be placed midway between the top rail and the work platform.
3. Guardrails shall be supported by vertical supports that are not more than 3m (10 ft) apart.
4. Guardrail used for scaffolds shall be a component of the scaffolds whenever possible. If using fire retardant lumber, guardrails must be constructed of 38mm x 89mm (1.5 ft x 3.5 ft) material as a minimum.
5. Toe boards shall be installed a minimum of 140mm (5.5 in) above the outer edge or work platforms, and at ladder openings in the deck.

3.2.5. Bracing

1. Bracing is required to increase stability in scaffolds by supporting the scaffold against lateral and horizontal movement.
2. Bracing shall be installed on the standards or to the attachment point provided in scaffolds. Diagonal bracing shall be installed as near as possible to the attachment of ledger or transoms on the standard known as the node point.
3. All vertical and horizontal members shall be installed plumb and level respectively.
4. Diagonal members used in cantilevers, buttresses or outriggers are direct load bearing members, called rakers or spurs and can be attached to horizontal member.
5. Face or sway bracing shall be installed on both sides of the scaffold starting on every fourth standard to a maximum of 6m (20 ft) intervals. The long bay method of face bracing shall extend the full height of the scaffold and run at approximately 45 deg.
6. An alternate method of face bracing, called full bay, is to fully brace every third bay of the scaffold, to a maximum of 6m (20 ft) to the full height of the scaffold.
7. Full bay bracing shall be used when bay sizes do not allow the long bay method to intersect at node points. Internal bracing shall be installed across the width and ends of the scaffold, every fourth set of standards to a maximum of 6m (20 ft). Internal bracing often runs at 60 deg, as platform width is usually less than length.
8. Plan braces shall be installed horizontally every third lift, under the working edge, on free standing or rolling scaffolds. Plan bracing can also be required for other applications, especially engineered scaffolds. The purpose of plan bracing is to provide support that will prevent the structure from twisting or corkscrewing.

3.2.6. Access

1. Access to scaffolds shall be provided by ladders or internal stairwells. Braces, ledgers or ladders built into frames shall not be used for access. For standards on portable ladder use, refer to the Work at Height Technical Standard (see Section 6.1)
2. Stairwells shall be protected by handrails where there is an exposure to fall.
3. Scaffold ladders shall be installed and removed by section to allow use by workers involved in erection and dismantling.
4. Scaffold ladders shall:
 - a. Extend a minimum of 1m (3ft) above the work platform.
 - b. Have a minimum clearance of 150mm (6ft) behind the rungs.
 - c. Have backcages installed, with 760mm (30 inches) clearance, for ladders over 4m (13ft) in height. Backcages shall extend to within 2.4m (8ft) of grade.
5. Where scaffolds are built on elevated areas, scaffold ladder cages shall extend to the platform or handrail level on any sides that present a fall hazard.
 - a. Swing gates with automatic closure shall be installed where possible to allow safe access to external ladders.
6. Trap doors are not an acceptable method of controlling the hazard created by ladder opening in scaffold decks.
7. Have rest platforms installed or the ladder offset every 6m (20ft) or as per jurisdiction guidelines or requirements.

3.2.7. Rolling Scaffolds

1. Rolling scaffold (where applicable) shall:
 - a. Not exceed a height of 3 times the smallest dimension of its base.
 - b. Have securely attached outriggers, on both sides of the scaffold, if used to attain the 3:1 ratio.
 - c. Have wheels that are equipped with locking devices that are used whenever personnel are on the scaffold.
 - d. Not have personnel on them when they are being moved.
 - e. Be used on surfaces that are firm, level and free of hazards that may cause the scaffold to topple.
 - f. A scaffold that is mounted on pneumatic tires shall not be supported by the pneumatic tires while the scaffold is being erected, used or dismantled.

3.2.8. Inspection and Tagging

1. A competent person shall be responsible for the inspection and tagging of scaffolds. Information on a tag shall include, but not be limited to: inspector, type of use, inspection record, date, etc. This responsibility shall not be delegated.
2. Scaffold identification tags are colour-coded for easy references and should be used as follows:

Tag Colour Code	Meaning	Description
RED	SCAFFOLD INCOMPLETE – DANGER: DO NOT USE	This tag is placed by a competent scaffolder at the start of erection. Red tags can be placed by any project personnel at any time the scaffold is deemed unsafe for use.
YELLOW	CAUTION	This tag is used to indicate special requirements for safe use.

Tag Colour Code	Meaning	Description
		Scaffolds are not to be left incomplete for convenience or for rush jobs.
GREEN	SAFE FOR USE	This tag is used for complete scaffolds that comply with this procedure and present no specific hazard.

3. Scaffold tags shall be placed at the point of access in weatherproof holders. Scaffolds that are missing tags shall not be used until inspected by a competent person.
4. At a minimum, scaffolds shall be re-inspected weekly (7 days) and after any alteration. Subsequent inspections shall be noted on the back of the tag. If required by legislation, scaffold log or register should be maintained at the dictated frequency.

4.0 Document Accountability and Responsibility

If you have questions, comments or suggestions regarding this document please contact one of the positions identified below, which is held by the related person identified on the coversheet.

Role	Position title	Coversheet approval role
Corporate Element 2 Process Owner	VP, Process & Occupational Safety	Approver
Quality Assurance	Team Lead – Corporate Operations Integrity	QA Reviewer
E2 Steward Representative	OI Manager, Canadian Product Marketing	Checker
Author / Document Owner/ Corporate Element 2 Process Steward	Team Lead – Corporate Safe Operations	Originator

5.0 Definitions and Acronyms

The table format below provides terminology used in this document that needs a more thorough definition.

Term	Definition
Aerial Device	Any vehicle mounted, telescoping and/or articulating equipment used to position personnel (workers).
Aerial Ladder	An aerial device consisting of a single- or multiple-section extendable ladder.
Articulating Boom Platform	An aerial device with two or more hinged boom sections.
Bearer	A horizontal transverse scaffold member (which may be supported by ledgers or runners) upon which the scaffold platform rests and joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles and similar members.
Boatswain Chair	A seat attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one person in a sitting position
Brace	A tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member. Brace also means a rigid type of connection holding a scaffold to a building or structure.

Term	Definition
Bracket Scaffold	A scaffold consisting of a work platform supported by brackets attached to a structural wall
Cantilevered Scaffold	A scaffold consisting of a work platform attached to components that extend out from a building or a structure
Cleat	A structural member used at the ends of platform units to prevent the units from slipping off their supports. Cleats are also used to provide footing on sloped surfaces such as crawling boards.
Competent Person	A person who is (i) qualified because of that person's knowledge, training and experience to do the assigned work in a manner that will ensure the health and safety of persons in the workplace, and (ii) knowledgeable of the provisions of legislations and regulations that apply to the assigned work in addition to the potential and/or actual danger to health or safety associated with the assigned work
Coupler	A device for locking together the component tubes of a tube and coupler scaffold.
Equivalent	An alternative design, material or method that the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the method or item specified in the standard.
Extendable Boom Platform	An aerial device (except ladders) with a telescopic or extendable boom. Telescopic derricks with personnel platform attachments are considered to be extendable boom platforms when used with a personnel platform.
Forklift Platform	A work platform supported by an industrial lift truck
Full Body Harness	A belt system designed to distribute the impact energy of a fall over the shoulders, thighs and buttocks. A properly designed harness will permit prolonged worker suspension after a fall without restricting blood flow, which may cause internal injuries. Rescue is also aided because of the upright positioning of the worker.
Harness	A design of straps that is secured about the employee in a manner to distribute the arresting forces over at least the thighs, shoulders and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline or deceleration device.
Hoist	A mechanical device to raise or lower a suspended scaffold. It can be mechanically powered or manually operated.
Insulated Aerial Device	An aerial device designed for work on energized lines and apparatus.
Ladder	Portable, Fixed, or Constructed types as listed in legislation.
Ladder Stand	A mobile, fixed-size, self-supporting ladder that appears as a wide flat tread ladder in the form of stairs.
Ledger	A horizontal scaffold member upon which bearers rest. It is the longitudinal member that joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles and similar members.
Maximum Intended Load	The total load of all employees, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, wind loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component at any one time.
Ladderjack Scaffold	A scaffold consisting of a work platform supported by one or more brackets that are attached to one or more ladders
Light Duty Scaffold	A scaffold designed to support a uniformly distributed load of not more than 1.2 kN/m ² (25 lbs/ft ²)

Term	Definition
Outrigger	The structural member of a supported scaffold used to increase the base width of a scaffold in order to provide greater stability for the scaffold.
Outrigger Beam	The structural member of a suspension scaffold or outrigger scaffold that provides support for the scaffold by extending the scaffold point of attachment to a point out and away from the structure or building.
Personal Fall Arrest System	A system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline or suitable combinations of these. The use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.
Platform Unit	The individual wood planks, fabricated planks, fabricated decks and fabricated platforms that compose the platforms and walkways of a scaffold.
Positioning Device System	A body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.
Pumped Jack Scaffold	A scaffold consisting of a work platform supported by vertical poles and adjustable support brackets
Rated Capacity	The maximum safe working load for the scaffold rated capacity (i) as determined by the manufacturer of the scaffold, if the scaffold is a manufactured scaffold, or (ii) as certified by a professional engineer
Rolling Scaffold	a scaffold consisting of a work platform that is (i) supported by wheels, and (ii) designed to be moved manually
Roofing Bracket	A bracket (i) that is secured to a sloped roof, and (ii) to which a work platform is secured
Runner	The lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing member that supports bearers on tube and coupler scaffolds.
Safe Surface	A surface at a workplace that (i) has sufficient size and strength to adequately support a worker who falls on to the surface, and (ii) is sufficiently horizontal to prevent a further fall from the surface by a worker who has fallen on to the surface
Scaffold	Any temporary elevated or suspended platform and its supporting structure used for supporting employees or materials or both, except this term does not include crane or derrick suspended personnel platforms.
Scissor Lift	A self or manually propelled lifting personnel platform (within wheel base) capable of vertical movement with onboard controls
Standard	A basis for comparison, a reference point against which other things can be evaluated
Suspended Scaffold	A scaffold with a work platform suspended from and supported by components cantilevered out from a building or other structure, and includes a swingstage, a boatswain's chair and a multi-point suspended scaffold
Swingstage	A scaffold with a work platform supported by suspension ropes that are parallel
Tie-ins	A connection or association between two structures or processes.
Toeboard	Toe board is the lowest guardrail required on open sides and ends of scaffold working platforms, which are 3m (10 ft) or more above grade. Toe boards prevent objects laying on the platform from falling over

Term	Definition
	the sides or ends. Toeboards are required on all scaffolds regardless of height as a safe work practice.
Vertical Pickup	A rope used to support the horizontal rope in catenary scaffolds.
Walkway	A portion of a scaffold platform used only for access and is not a work level.
Work Area	A location at the workplace at which a worker is, or may be required or permitted to be, stationed and includes a work platform
Working Loads	Loads imposed by workers, tools, materials and equipment.
Work Level	An elevated platform used for supporting employees and their materials where work activities are performed.
Work Platform	A temporary horizontal working surface that provides access to a work area and support to a worker at the work area

Table 1: Terms and Definitions

6.0 Governing and Reference Documents

6.1. Governing Documents

The following documents should be referenced to provide internal governing and external regulatory context for the content of this document.

Governing Document	Document Title
Policy	1.04 Health Safety and Environment
Corporate Standard	Safe Operations
Corporate Procedure	Safe Operations
Technical Standard	Hazard Assessment
Technical Standard	Work at Height
Technical Standard	Work Authorization & Permitting

Table 2: Governing Documents

6.2. Reference Documents

The following documents should be referenced to provide context for the content of this document.

Reference Document	Document Title
Standard	U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration standard 1915.71, 1910 subpart D
Standard	CSA-S269.2-M87 Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes

Table 3: Reference Documents

Appendix - A Versioning History

Revision Number	Date (drop down pick list)	Reason for Change – highlight what changed in document
0.1 (Draft)	2 October 2014	Edited to add Ladders and update legislation
0.2	23 October 2014	Issued for QA review
0.3	25 March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed document type from procedure to technical standard • Updated document as per comments from review session • Issued for approval
1.0	20 April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document issued for use (IFU) • Coversheet and section 4.0 updated to include VP P&OS as approver and corporate E2 process owner • Document updated with changes as per approver comments
1.1	29 September 2015	Added links of referenced Technical Standards
2.0	25 July 2018	Issued for Use - reissued with no significant changes from Rev 1.1. Refer to the notice on the cover page.

Table 4: Versioning History

Appendix - B Scaffold Inspection Form – Sample

SCAFFOLDING ERECTION & USE INSPECTION

 Weather: Rain Snow Sunny Windy

Date: _____

Supervisor: _____

Time: _____

Number of workers: _____

Location: _____

		ADEQUATE?	
EQUIPMENT CHECK		YES	NO
1.	Set up provided by a competent person/subcontractor and written confirmation that the equipment is safe to use as per local requirements/standard.		
2.	Access/Egress is kept in a safe manner.		
3.	No defective equipment is being used.		
4.	No alterations made to the setup, including tied back guardrails & planks, the mesh covering etc....		
5.	Identified problems are documented and rectified.		
FALL PROTECTION PLAN			
1.	When working above twenty-five feet a fall protection plan must be specific to the job location.		
2.	If working above ten feet and being exposed to fall hazards then a fall protection must be implemented.		
3.	The workers must be trained and supervised.		
4.	The equipment must be available.		
5.	The anchor system must be in compliance.		
SIGNAGE MUST BE UTILIZED PROPERLY			
1.	Workers are working safely.		
2.	Signage is in place.		
3.	Control zone is in place.		
4.	Minimizing risk exposure to workers/sub-trades/general public.		

This form must be as required. A copy is to be provided to the contractor upon request. It is the responsibility of the supervisor to inspect and monitor the work activities Contractors completing this scope of work are responsible to ensure coordination of the work activities and may at any given time stop the work in the event that there is no compliance to the requirements.

 SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE

 COMPANY

INSP FORM

Husky Energy