

Scaffolding—Competent Person

This workshop is intended for what OSHA calls a “*competent person*”—that is, a person who is knowledgeable about scaffolding operations. It provides important background information about scaffolding safety to support the *competent person’s* experience. For many years, **Scaffolds** – General Requirements, continue to be one of OSHA’s **most violated** standards.

This *competent person* scaffold training covers OSHA’s five **most serious** scaffold hazards:

- Falls
- Unsafe Acts
- Falling Objects
- Electrocutions
- Scaffold Collapse

Critical to scaffolding safety are the use of *competent persons* for the design, erection/dismantling, and maintenance of scaffolds, and trained workers for their use. Therefore, assessing personnel abilities should be a part of all phases of the scaffolding inspection.

Note: Except where indicated, these requirements also apply to manually propelled, pump jack, ladder jack, tube and coupler, and pole scaffolds as well as the specialty scaffolds described in the Supported Scaffolds module.

This course covers the OSHA Scaffold requirements and is designed to enable participants to effectively **understand scaffold hazards** and how to mitigate them.



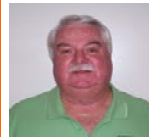
Our mission is to help employers reduce injury to employees through education and training, reduce pain and suffering, and reduce costs resulting from accidents in the workplaces of North Carolina.

Fee Schedule

\$39.95 per person

(15 person minimum charge requirement)

For more information, contact your NCIC Safety Consultant, [Alvin Scott](mailto:alvin.scott@ic.nc.gov)



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Certificate Course

Scaffolding— Competent Person

4-Hour Course



North Carolina Industrial
Commission
Safety Education

<http://www.ic.nc.gov/safety.html>

Compliance With OSHA Standards

Scaffolds are to be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only by experienced and trained employees who have been selected for that work by the *competent person*. [\[1926.451\(f\)\(7\)\]](#)

Employees who are involved in activities such as erecting, dismantling, repairing, and inspecting scaffolds must be trained by a *competent person* to recognize any hazards associated with those activities. **Training shall include:**

- The nature of scaffold hazards;
- Correct procedures for erecting, disassembling, etc. the type of scaffold in question;
- The design criteria, maximum intended load capacity, and intended use of the scaffold; and
- Any other pertinent requirements. [\[1926.454\(b\)\]](#)

Employees who perform work while on a scaffold must be trained by a qualified person to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used, and to understand the procedures to control those hazards. **Training shall include:**

- The nature of any electrical hazards, fall hazards, and falling object hazards in the work area;
- The correct procedures for dealing with those hazards;
- The proper use of the scaffold, and the proper handling of materials on the scaffold;
- The maximum intended load and the load-carrying capacity of the scaffold; and
- Any other pertinent requirements. [\[1926.454\(a\)\]](#)

Receive your certificate and pocket card upon successful completion of course!

Such retraining is required in at least the following situations:

Employers shall retrain each employee when they have reason to believe that the employee lacks the skill or understanding to safely erect, use, or dismantle a scaffold. **Such retraining is required in at least the following situations:**

- Changes at the worksite present a hazard for which an employee has not previously been trained;
- Changes in the types of scaffolds, fall protection, falling object protection, or other equipment present a hazard for which an employee has not previously been trained; and
- Inadequacies in an affected employee's work indicate that the employee has not retained the necessary proficiency. [\[1926.454\(c\)\]](#)

Worker Dies During Scaffold Erection!

Case Report from OSHA files

An employee was constructing the third level of a tubular, welded-frame scaffold while standing on the second level. The scaffold was constructed on a poured concrete floor and had been leveled. Each section of the framework measured 6'5" high. The working surface was solidly planked. When the employee tried to set the third level frame into the pins of the second level, the frame he was trying to position flipped to one side. The momentum of the frame thrust the employee backward off the second level. He fell to the ground, sustaining a fatal blow to his head.

Call Alvin at
919-218-2792

DESIGN AND ERECTION OF SCAFFOLDING



Scaffolds must be designed by a qualified person, and be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design (Figure 1). [\[1926.451\(a\)\(6\)\]](#)

Scaffolds are to be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision of a *competent person* qualified in such activities. [\[1926.451\(f\)\(7\)\]](#)

Scaffolds over 125 feet (38.0 m) in height above their base plates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design. [\[1926.452\(c\)\(6\)\]](#)

Non-mandatory examples of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with [1926.451\(a\)](#) are contained in [1926 Subpart L Appendix A](#).

Don't see a topic you need? Let us know and we'll develop a program!