NATIONAL ACCESS & SCAFFOLDING CONFEDERATION

NASC Regional TG20 Presentations to Principal Contractor & Temporary Works Consultants

RAISING STANDARDS

Leeds 11th May 2017
London 23rd May 2017

NASC

National Access & Scaffolding Confederation

Why Use an NASC Member?

Delivered by:

Rick Statham CMIOSH
Joint Managing Director

25 YEARS

safety&access ltd

Supporting Industry
1991 - 2016

www.safetyaccess.co.uk

National Access and Scaffolding Confederation

Overview

Founded in 1945.

Recognised as the national trade body for access and scaffolding within the UK.

Objective

To ensure the scaffolding and access industry maintains the highest practicable standards of safety and workmanship.

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- Benchmarking best practice for scaffolding
- Working closely with key organisations to meet and develop industry requirements

HSE Health & Safety Executive

BUILDUK Leading the Construction Industry

CISRS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SCAFFOLDERS RECORD SCHEME

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SCAFFOLDERS RECORD SCHEME

citb

CSCS CONSTRUCTION SKILLS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

STRATEGIC FORUM FOR CONSTRUCTION

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Inclusive Coverage

Full Membership

- Scaffolding contractors
- Companies involved in the hire, sale and manufacturing of scaffolding and access equipment

Information Membership

- Service providers to the scaffolding/access industry

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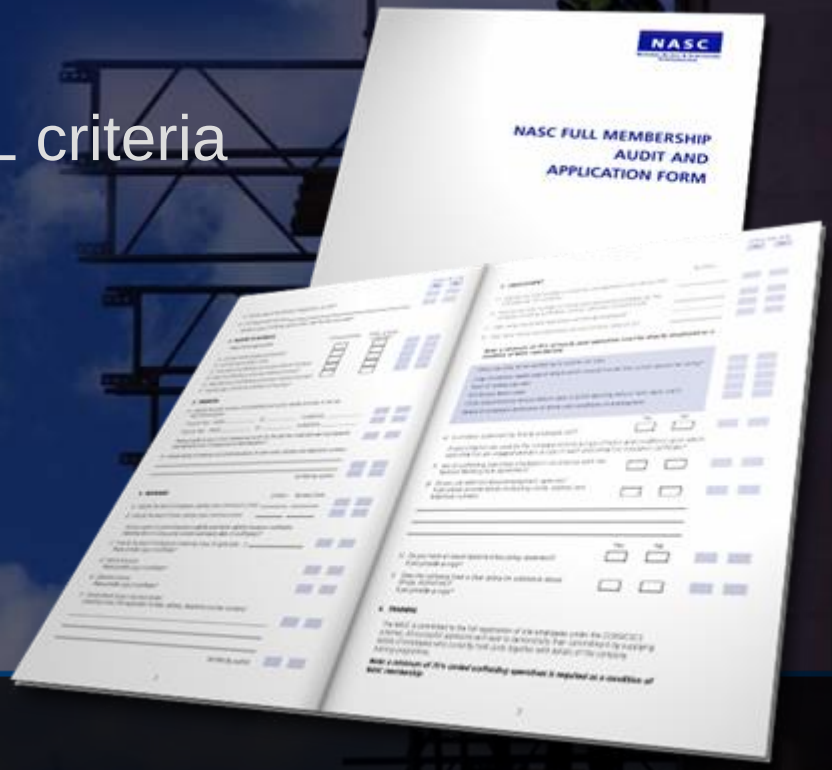
Strict Membership Criteria

- Rigorous application process
- Applicants must meet ALL criteria
- Successful applicants independently audited at office and site



SSIP

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Strict Membership Criteria

- Must be trading for 2 years
- 75% minimum directly employed scaffolding operatives
- 90% minimum CISRS carded scaffolding operatives
- CITB and VAT registered
- £5m Public Liability and £10m Employers Liability

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Strict Membership Criteria

- Health and Safety compliance
- Identifiable scaffolding plant and equipment
- Attend minimum number of NASC meetings
- Initial 12 month audit followed by annual audits to ensure NASC standards are maintained
- Agree to abide by the NASC Code of Conduct

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Membership Statistics

31 Applications Submitted
(Prev. 12 months)

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2017 Membership Statistics

14 Successful New Members

NASC 2017

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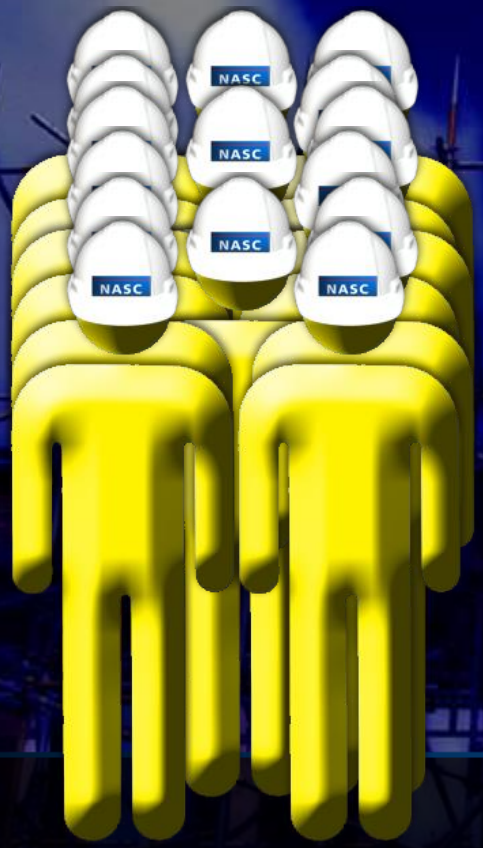

Currently 231 full member companies

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Nationwide

70% - 80% of the UK scaffolding spend (estimate)

NASC represented throughout the UK

Work in every sector: Nuclear, Offshore, Industrial, House Building

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Organisation

- 100+ committee members

  Training
  Health and Safety
  Technical
  Hire, Sale and Manufacturing
  Contractual
  Audit
  Marketing

- 2 regional meetings per year (5 regions)

- 9 staff (full and part time)

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Guidance

- Safety Guidance
- Technical Guidance
- Contractual Guidance
- Security Guidance

Available to: members | sites | contractors | everybody


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2017
MAINTAINING HIGH STANDARDS IN SCAFFOLDING
SAFETY REPORT
COMPARISON OF NASC/HSE ACCIDENT STATI
Comparison of NASC Accident
Statistics derived from the NASC
Number of NASC Operatives
NASC
Construction industry stat
Construction Industry Gene
Scaffolding Industry Fatal
Note: The general construction
period runs from January - De
separate figures for non NAS
06 > NASC
INJURIES
Overall the most commonly reported injuries were Fractures of the Hand Finger & Wrist 21, Fractures of the Feet, Toes & Ankles 12 and followed by Sprains to Feet, Toes & Ankles 7, Cuts to the Hands, Fingers & Wrists 6, Multiple Fractures 3, Fractures to the Leg, Hip & Groin 3.

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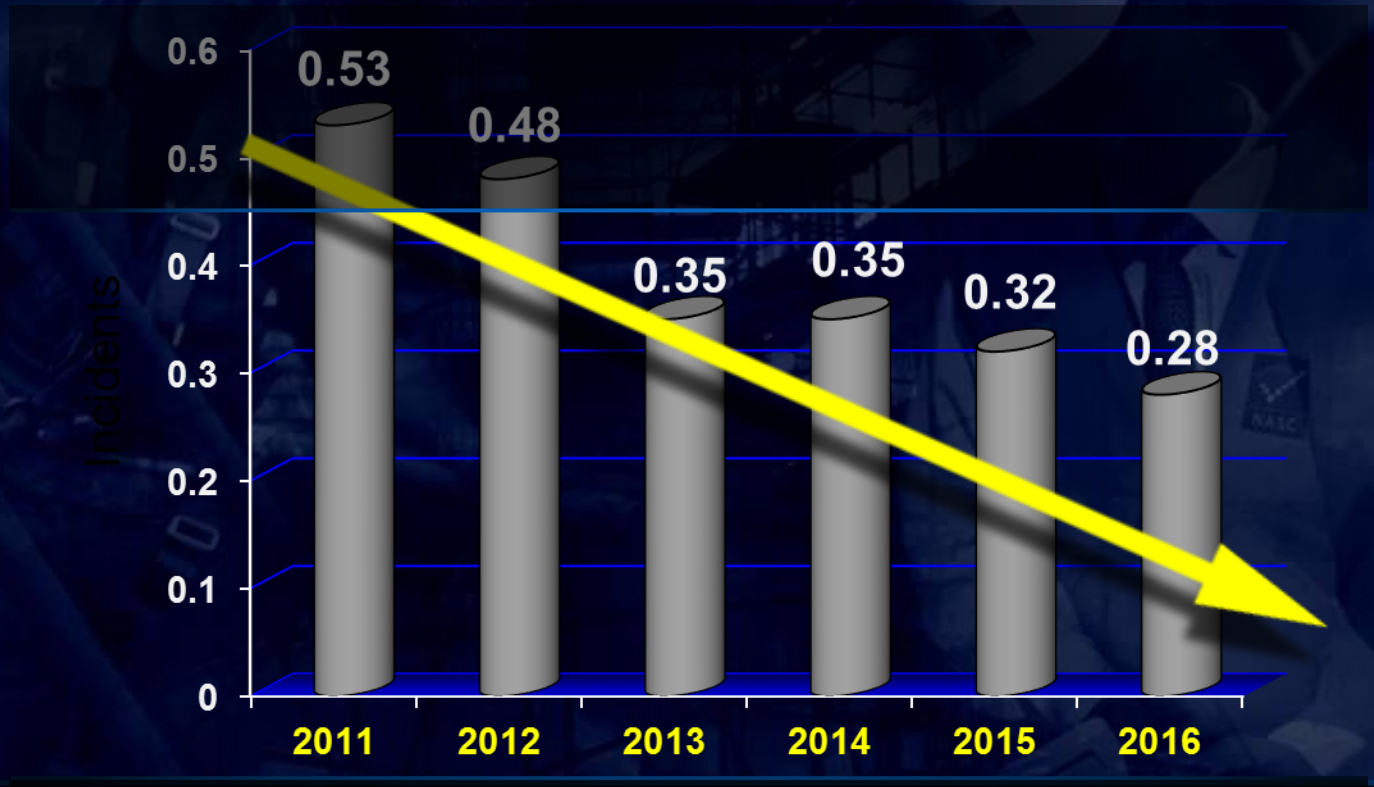
Accident Figures (Frequency Rate)



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Operatives	13716	14098	13749	14988	14954	17005

Published Figures from NASC Safety Report 2017

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Protection of the Public

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Interaction with the general public during scaffolding operations can be high risk

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Avoiding Problems

- Robust scaffold design and checking
- Competent people to erect and dismantle
- Effective supervision
- Diligent Handover and Inspection
- Responsible scaffold users
- Appoint competent scaffolding contractors
- Precautions against falling objects during work activity period on scaffold

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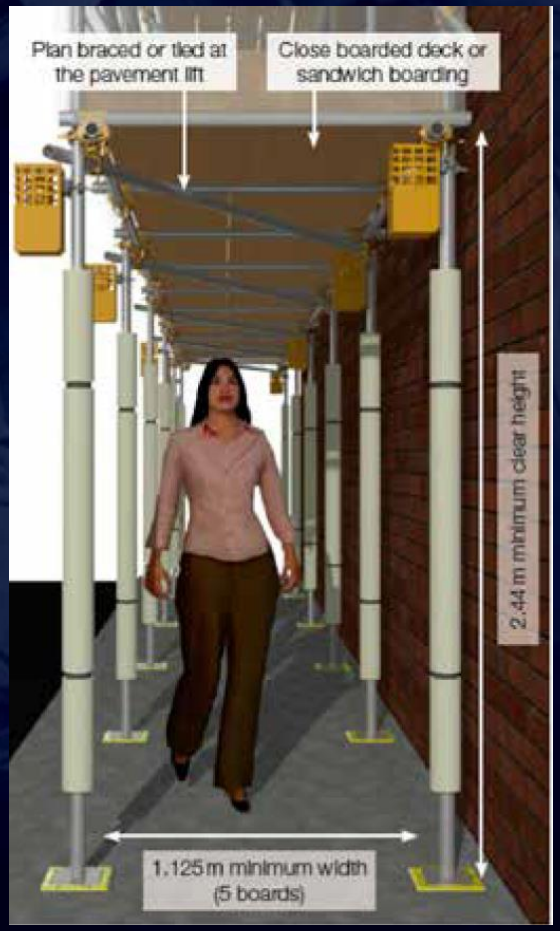
TG 20 structural scaffolding features

Pavement lifts

Independent scaffolding erected over a public pavement requires safety measures that include increased headroom of 2.5 – 2.7 m and no ledger bracing below the first lift.

Note: Pavement Gantries are not featured in TG20:13 and are subject to bespoke deign.



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TG 20 structural scaffolding features

Cantilevered protection fans

Independent scaffolding may incorporate a light-duty cantilevered fan that protects those below from falling materials.

Other forms of fan require a bespoke design.

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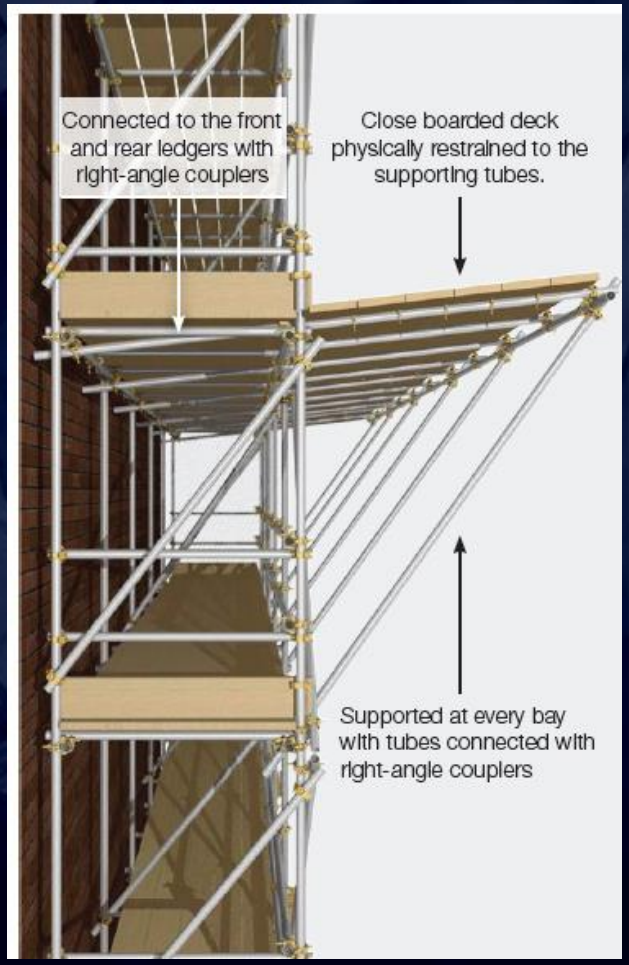
Classes of Protection Fan

- A TG20:13 light-duty fan is designed to support a maximum uniform imposed load of 0.75 kN/m 2
- A TG 20 compliant protection fan is a light-duty fan that is commonly used to catch small falling objects such as fittings from a vertical distance of no more than 6 m.
- A protection fan cannot guarantee to stop a falling object: the trajectory of a falling object or the influence of the wind may be such that it lands outside the fan, or it may bounce even when falling short distances.
- If a light-duty fan is deemed to be insufficient, a heavier-duty fan may be used.
- These fans should be designed specifically for their purpose.



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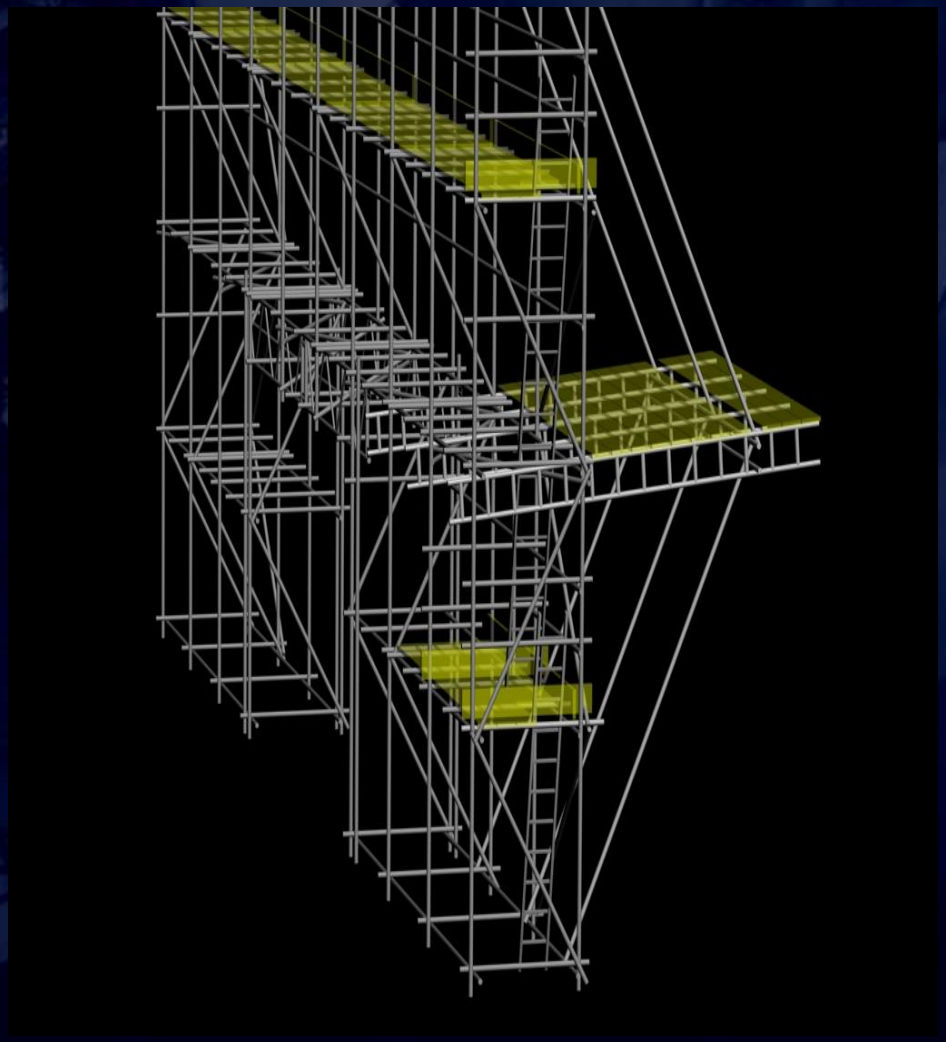
MEDIUM DUTY CLASS B FAN BUILT OUT FROM A SCAFFOLD

- 1.0kN/m²
- Projection 2.4m – 5m
- Transoms to support decking
- Spurs may need supplementary couplers to resist wind uplift
- Must be tied at fan level

- Max distance of fall of materials 10 metres

- **Requires bespoke design**



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Gantry Scaffold

Requires bespoke design

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Loading & Unloading Scaffolding Vehicles

During delivery & removal of equipment on site

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Effective supervision and safe systems of work

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Consider Proximity to Roads etc.

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Communication ("The Client Brief") TG20

The client brief should include at least: (But not restricted to)

- The anticipated usage of the scaffold, the maximum number of people using the scaffold at any time, the working loads to be carried, and the nature of any plant that might be used on it;
- The scaffold height, length and any other critical dimensions;
- Any specific requirements or provisions, for example openings through the scaffold for vehicular access or pedestrian walkways;
- The period of time it is required to be in place;
- Whether stair access should be provided instead of ladders;
- Whether there is a need for a loading tower or specially strengthened portion of the scaffold to receive loads to be placed by mechanical handling equipment or which consist of packaged materials and the magnitudes of all such loads;
- Whether there is a need for temporary cladding, such as brick guards, debris netting or sheeting.

Scaffold Specification Template

(Guide to Managing and Appointing Scaffolding Contractors)

Management Guide

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BUILDUK
Trade Association Member

NASC Guidance
April 2016

APPENDIX B – EXAMPLE OF CISRS SCAFFOLDERS CARDS

6.2. **Scaffold Boards**

6.2.1

…old boards must comply with BS2482:2009. Other boards
…d veneer or plastic manufacture shall comply with the
…ents of TG20:13 section 4.2.

…han 2.4 metres long) should be secured to prevent
…uld internal boards that are considered likely to be

…f scaffolds, lapped boards to be avoided so far as

…mply with current UK industry standards.
…W 2 TYPES CLASS A 6 kN AND CLASS B 9 kN.

…netting

…ct specifications (which should include a
…e main contractor) scaffolds may require
… netting fitted and if not TG20:13
…lace prior to erection.

…here cranes are used) shall be fitted
… FULLY protect operatives from the
…ion and prevent falls of operatives
…sition.

…th brick guards or similar

…age to provide users with clear
…It is recommended that this
…the fork truck driver.

…order to comply with the
…e and NASC SG25 (Latest
…regard to the hierarchy

	YES	NO

NASC SG34: Protection of the Public


SG34:17

Guidance on Protection of the Public

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1. INTRODUCTION

Legislation, including the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM 2015) and Management of Health and Safety Regulations (MHSW 1999), outlines that clients, main contractors, designers, users (e.g. other contractors on site who will use the scaffold) and scaffold contractors have a duty to consider and control the risks to the general public as early as possible, at the enquiry stage, planning stage (i.e. planning, pavement license, traffic management, segregation, hoarding, lighting, signage, etc) and throughout the life of each project.

The general public will not be aware of the hazards associated with scaffolding activities making them more vulnerable to the possibility of injury; therefore adequate planning involving all parties is essential for the safe erection, use, alteration, maintenance and dismantling of scaffold structures in close proximity to the general public and others who may be affected by scaffolding operations.

This NASC guidance document has been produced to give an overview of the planning required and the range of precautions that need to be considered to eliminate the risk of harm (including that of controlling the risk of falling material and transport accidents).[1]

1 Many of the pictorials in this guidance document have been taken from existing NASC Guidance, such as TG20:13.

Please note that the TG20:13 illustration on the front page has been amended to show the provision of a single guardrail to control access and footfall under the scaffold, because of the risk of tripping over the baulk timber. Where guardrails are required (in consultation with the local authority issuing the Highway Licence) there may be a requirement for suitable breaks in the handrail and baulk (e.g. for escape route or for access) at intervals dependant on the length of the scaffold.

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1 of 24

January 2017

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TG20:13 Operational Guide

The client brief

The scaffolding contractor's *client* is the individual or organisation procuring the scaffold, who will usually be a building contractor rather than the ultimate client of the construction project.

Clear communication between the client and the scaffolding contractor is essential to ensure that there are no misunderstandings between them. These communications should be written down, or be in some other retrievable form, so that they may be referred to during the planning and implementation of the works. As a minimum the client should give the contractor the information listed below.

When accepting the contract, the scaffolding contractor should confirm the details of the client's brief and any limitations to it.

The client brief should include at least:

- The site location;
- The anticipated usage of the scaffold, the maximum number of people using the scaffold at any time, the working loads to be carried, and the nature of any plant that might be used on it;
- The scaffold height, length and any other critical dimensions;
- Any specific requirements or provisions, for example openings through the scaffold for vehicular access or pedestrian walkways;
- The period of time it is required to be in place;
- The nature of the ground and any supporting structures as far as the client is aware;
- Whether stair access should be provided instead of ladders;
- The presence of any hidden hazards that might create unexpected risks to the scaffolding contractor, the workforce or other people;

Duties of persons using scaffolds

The client is responsible for ensuring that the scaffold is only used as defined in the client brief and that the loading and limitations stated in the handover certificate are not exceeded. The client should inform the scaffold contractor of any damage caused to the scaffold and of any movement or distress so that these matters may be corrected.

If the scaffolding contractor has not been contracted to carry out the regulatory inspections, the client is to ensure that such inspections are being done by some suitably competent person and records kept, as described in section 18.3. The client is also responsible for ensuring that fall prevention measures are checked before the scaffold is used in accordance with Regulation 13 of the *Work at Height Regulations 2005*.

If the client fails to inform the scaffold contractor of any damage, misuse or the failure to inspect, then the scaffold contractor's responsibility for the scaffold will be reduced by the extent of that damage, misuse or failure to inspect.

During any work on a building or structure that may result in materials being displaced or removed, so that there could be a risk of significant items falling onto persons below, the client should assess the need for adequate containment. The client should then inform the scaffolding contractor if the containment already on the scaffold needs upgrading.

Unauthorised modifications

Individuals using the scaffold must not make any alterations to it under any circumstances. The unauthorised modification of scaffolding by unqualified operatives can result in fatalities or serious injuries to site personnel or the general public, can result in property damage, may invalidate insurance cover and could be an offence against the individual under Section 7 of the *Health and Safety at Work Act*. Scaffolding may only be modified by competent scaffolders who have been authorised to do so by the scaffolding contractor. Clients should enforce a zero-tolerance policy against unauthorised alteration and work closely with the scaffolding contractor and users of the scaffold to ensure that it is applied.

Common types of scaffold interference are the removal of ties by other trades, the removal of guard rails and toe boards to allow materials to be loaded directly onto the working platforms and the undermining of the scaffold foundations by utility contractors.

The scaffolding contractor should aim to control these risks through communication with the client and by careful planning, ensuring that the design and construction of the scaffold are appropriate for the needs of the client.

Mechanical handling

A loading tower or specially strengthened portion of the scaffold is required to receive loads that are placed by mechanical handling equipment or that consist of packaged materials. Guidance is provided in chapter 12.

Persons using scaffolding on which loads are to be placed should ensure that the scaffold is not overloaded, either locally or in general, by excessive imposed loads.

Lifting ope

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is also required
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Where the scaff
may require ad
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All materials be
prevent them fa
individually or g
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Users of t
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be modi
authorise

Protecting people and property

All those involved in the supply, erection, use and dismantling of scaffolding have a duty to protect those affected by their works.

Protection of the public

Persons carrying out works, including scaffolders and the users of scaffolds, have a duty under the *Health and Safety at Work Act* to protect people not in their employment from injury from the works. The precautions that should be taken include:

a. Securing the area around the scaffold to distance people from the work;

b. Preventing persons from being struck by falling objects by the use of a protected thoroughfare, brick guards, debris netting, sheeting or protection fans as necessary;

c. Cladding tubes, tube ends and coupler bolts that project into access spaces to prevent injury;

d. Preventing unauthorised access as far as possible from the area of the work and a sufficient area around it, ensuring that all access routes to the scaffold are protected, such as from inside buildings. Sentries may be required to control sensitive areas;

e. Checking that pavement scaffolding conforms to local authority requirements regarding minimum widths, minimum heights, warning notices, safety markings, accessibility for those with disabilities, and so on;

f. Protecting pedestrians from passing traffic with suitable barrier systems.

These precautions are described further in chapter 10.

In addition to the general duties to the public under the *Health and Safety at Work Act* outlined above, persons erecting or using scaffolding in or near public places may also have specific duties under other legislation.

Protecting scaffolders

Scaffolds should be erected, altered and dismantled in a manner that offers an adequate level of protection to the scaffolders doing the work. The protective measures that should be employed include:

a. The working areas must be effectively guarded (see sections 6.16, 6.17 and 6.20);

b. Where not guarded, scaffolders must use appropriate measures to minimise the risk of falling from a height, as advised in NASC publication *SG4: Preventing falls in scaffolding*;

c. There must be an effective and rapid means of rescue available should it be necessary, as advised in NASC publication *SG19: Guide to formulating a rescue plan*;

d. Scaffolders must have suitable personal protective equipment, including coveralls, safety foot wear, safety helmets, gloves, eye protection and ear defenders as necessary for the situation (see section 17.5);

e. There must be appropriate and detailed information on site concerning the construction works and any hazards, as defined by the risk assessment and method statement (see sections 17.4 and 17.5);

f. Manual handling operations should be organised to remove or minimise risk to scaffolders and supporting staff, as advised in NASC publication *SG6: Manual handling in the scaffolding industry*;

g. Access to the scaffold platforms must be sufficient, safe and appropriate (see chapter 08).

Protecting the scaffold

Scaffolds are relatively slender structures assembled from light, slender components. They are vulnerable to damage by vehicles, plant, impact, overloading and from unauthorised modification. These matters should be considered during the risk assessment, as described in section 17.4, and control measures implemented where necessary.

Protecting the environment

Generally scaffolds by themselves are unlikely to cause any environmental problems. However the work done from scaffolds can involve grit blasting, pressure or paint spraying that, if not properly contained, could result in environmental pollution problems. Where such work is to be undertaken, this must be clearly stated in the client brief so that the scaffold can be designed to contain such debris.

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