



IGO GROUP SAFETY STANDARD 37 - LADDERS AND SCAFFOLDING

INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL





DOCUMENT APPROVAL FOR USE

Document owner: Head of Governance and Risk

Date first issued: 23/5/2016

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Change	Reviewed	Approved	Date
18.1.18	K.Ashby	K.Ashby	18.1.18

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1. INTENT

The purpose of this Standard is to define IGOs's requirements for the management of portable ladders and scaffolding use.

2. APPLICATION

This standard shall apply to all IGO sites and projects (exploration, construction and development) and to all IGO employees, contractors (including sub-contractors) IGO sites and projects.

3. OVERVIEW

A primary objective of scaffold planning and design is to prevent scaffold collapse before, during and after placement of the scaffold. The collapse or misuse of a scaffold can cause death or significant injury to workers or passers-by and damage to structures.

IGO requires that scaffolding used on IGO site is manufactured and used in accord with Australian Standard AS1576 – Scaffolding and SafeWork Australia guidelines:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/guidance-scaffolding).

This standard defines how IGO's Safe Management System integrates with these external standards.

All portable ladders must comply with, and have attached data tags, that demonstrate compliance with Australian Standard 1892. For guidance on the safe use of ladders, refer to 'safe use of ladders' on the SafeWork Australia website.

4. DEFINITIONS

4.1 Job Supervisor

IGO's Permit to Work processes are dependent on clarity as to who is supervising a job. Specifically, IGO uses the term 'Job Supervisor' to mean any person, irrespective of position title, who assumes or is assigned responsibility for the direct supervision of the Work Team.

4.2 Work Area Owner

The 'Work Area Owner' is the manager or superintendent who is responsible for the normal day to day management of a physical area or part of a IGO site or project. The Work Area Owner must be familiar with what activities are occurring in their area; this specifically includes a responsibility to know a) what Permit to Work governed activities are occurring in their area, and b) know the identity of relevant Job Supervisors.

5. DEFINED HAZARDOUS WORK

The erection or dismantling of Scaffolding is **Defined Hazardous Work**. Consequently:

- the task must be completed in accordance with a task specific Safe Work Procedure (SWP), or in absence of such, a JSEA. Refer to *IGO GSS3 - Personal Risk Management: 'Take 5' & JSEAs*, and;

- unless exempted, the task must be formally approved by means of a Permit To Work (also referred to as a Scaffolding Permit). Refer to **IGO GSS14 - Permit to Work**.

Note: Work on scaffolding in accord with the scaffoldings designed purpose is not Defined Hazardous Work

6. EXEMPTIONS

Sites and projects shall, by means of a risk assessment process, identify activities that are exempted from the requirement to have a Scaffolding Permit in place (e.g. tasks involving simple scaffolds erected in accordance with a SWP). Exemptions must be documented and approved by site management.

7. BEFORE STARTING SCAFFOLDING WORK

7.1 Competency and licensing

IGO requires that:

- a person who designs a scaffold structure or erects, alters or dismantles any scaffold must be competent to do the work safely.
- a person undertaking scaffolding work must hold the relevant class of scaffolding High Risk Work Licence as required by the WHS Regulations.

The responsibility to check that those involved are qualified is the Job Supervisor.

7.2 High Risk Work Licence

The scaffolding High Risk Work Licence classes are:

- Basic scaffolding licence—required for scaffolding work involving:
 - modular or prefabricated scaffolds
 - cantilevered materials hoists with a maximum working load of 500 kilograms
 - ropes
 - gin wheels
 - fall arrest systems including safety nets and static lines, and
 - bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork).
- Intermediate scaffolding licence—required for scaffolding work involving:
 - cantilevered crane loading platforms
 - cantilevered scaffolds
 - spur scaffolds
 - barrow ramps and sloping platforms

- scaffolding associated with perimeter safety screens and shutters
- mast climbing work platforms, and
- tube and coupler scaffolds including tube and coupler covered ways and gantries.
- Advanced scaffolding licence—required for scaffolding work involving:
 - cantilevered hoists
 - hung scaffolds including scaffolds hung from tubes, wire ropes or chains, and
 - suspended scaffolds.

Note: A person who erects, alters or dismantles a scaffold where there is a risk of a person or object falling four metres or less from the platform or structure does not require a high-risk work licence. This sort of work may involve tasks like erecting a small frame scaffold to repair the eaves of a house or to paint a ceiling. These types of scaffolds are not generally used to provide a work platform at a height in excess of one storey or for use by many workers at once.

7.3 Choosing a scaffold

IGO requires that all scaffolding supplied to sites comes from a reputable supplier and the scaffolding material is certified as compliant to Australian Standards.

IGO requires that consideration be given to different scaffold types as per SafeWork Australia guidelines

- Guide to scaffolds and scaffolding
- Guide on suspended (swing stage) scaffolds, and
- Information Sheet: Tower and mobile scaffolds.

7.4 Mixing scaffolding from different systems

Scaffolding from different manufacturers or suppliers, while sometimes looking compatible, often has different dimensions and tolerances. Mixing incompatible scaffolding can reduce the structural integrity of a scaffold and could lead to the collapse of the scaffold. IGO requires that: scaffolding from different manufacturers is not mixed unless a competent engineer.

8. ERECTING, DISMANTLING AND MODIFYING A SCAFFOLD

8.1 Essential construction elements

IGO requires that all scaffold structures must:

- have complete decks (floor);
- have guardrails (top and mid rails) and toe-boards;
- have a safe means of access and egress;
- be built to conform with this procedure;
- conform with relevant Australian Standards; and

- be regularly inspected, fitted with a current scaff-tag (seven days or at periods of less than seven days as determined by the risk assessment) and maintained.

8.2 Specific requirements

- Scaffolders shall only work from a decked platform. Each alternate platform shall be fully decked.
- Metal scaffold planks used with modular scaffolding should cover the full width of the framework, where there are no other means to prevent the planks from sliding.
- Solid timber scaffold planks less than 44 mm thick should be supported at a maximum distance between supports of 1.8 m.
- Where a scaffolder could fall a distance of 1.8 m or more, guardrails shall be installed during erection of the scaffold.
- The guardrails shall remain in place until that section of the scaffold is dismantled.
- Guardrails shall be installed as soon as practicable.
- Toeboards or kickplates should be used in accordance with AS4576.
- A means of safe access and egress shall be provided from the start of erection, and:
 - shall be progressed with the scaffold; and
 - used correctly by the scaffolders at all times.

8.3 Methods of erection

To select the best method of raising and lowering equipment, consider the:

- proximity of hazards (e.g. electric wires, protrusions, obstructions);
- size of the scaffold;
- nature of the scaffold;
- type and amount of scaffold componentry;
- amount of equipment; and
- ready availability of manual or mechanical lifting appliance (e.g. gin wheels, air or electric winches, on-site cranes).

When two or more scaffolders are working aloft on the scaffold, they must document through a JSEA a methodical work sequence that:

- properly organises the work;
- ensures the work is properly secured;
- allocates specific tasks to each scaffolder; and
- ensures the risk of accidents is minimised.

8.4 Controlling fall hazards through work methods

There is the potential for scaffolders to fall from incomplete scaffolds during their erection and dismantling. In particular, scaffolders can be exposed to fall hazards:

- during the placement or removal of scaffold planks (internal fall);
- from the open sides or ends of the scaffold (external fall); and
- while climbing from one lift of the scaffold to the next lift (climbing fall).

Refer to **IGO Safety Management System Standard 19 - Working Height**.

Controlling the risk of internal falls by fully decking each lift

The risk of internal falls while erecting a scaffold shall be controlled by fully decking each lift. This involves:

- positioning a full deck of planks at each lift;
- positioning planks on the next lift whilst standing on a fully-decked platform; and
- leaving each lift fully decked in place until it is dismantled.

During dismantling of a lift, planks are to be removed whilst standing on the fully-decked platform immediately below.

Note: All platforms require full edge protection (guardrails-midrails toeboards or guardrails-brickguards) to enable such authorisation.

Precautions associated with this method include:

- The scaffold design must be **checked** to ensure that the placement (weight) of a full deck at each lift does **not adversely affect the working capacity** of the scaffold's standards and / or supporting structure.
- Where the number of fully decked lifts exceeds the number of simultaneously used and/or loaded working platforms that the scaffold can safely support, decks on non-working lifts must be physically closed off and signposted to prevent their inadvertent use.

Where the provision of additional decks of planks involves hazardous manual handling tasks, a risk assessment must be conducted and appropriate control measures must be implemented.

Control measures include:

- in the first instance, mechanical aids such as cranes, hoists (EWPs) or forklifts; or
- where this is not reasonably practicable, consideration should be given to other measures such as increased crew sizes, job rotation or additional breaks.

Controlling the risk of external falls

The risk of injury due to external falls from the open sides and ends of the scaffold shall be minimised through the following controls:

- Sequential erection will involve a one-bay-at-a-time sequential installation of standards and guardrails (or guardrails alone where standards are already in place). Dismantling is simply a reverse of the sequence. At no time, should a person be in a position where they are unprotected where there is a risk of injury from falling and at all times when working at or more than 1.8 m above ground level.
- It should be noted that where platform brackets (hop-ups) are to be installed later, where the adjacent structure is yet to be built or in other like circumstances, internal guardrails should also be installed as part of the above sequence.
- The use of the sequential erection method does not preclude the use of alternative methods such as purpose-designed proprietary advance guardrail systems or other systems of work that provide an equivalent level of fall protection.
- The particular method selected to control the risk of external falls depends upon the relative feasibility of its application to the scaffold configuration being considered.

Controlling the risk of climbing falls

An appropriate access system will be in place considering the following controls.

- Ensure that an appropriate access system is in place can control the risk of climbing falls for scaffolders gaining access from one lift to the next.
- Access shall be in the form of a stairway or ladder access that is progressively installed as the scaffold is erected, rather than added on at a later stage.
- Supervisors / team leaders are responsible for ensuring that the practice of scaffolders climbing the scaffold framework is expressly forbidden.

8.5 Situations where safety harnesses shall not be used

A safety harness has limited practical application for the construction of scaffolds. A harness should not be used where:

- it is possible for scaffolders to hit an object prior to their fall being arrested;
- its use would restrict the scaffolder's free movement so as to increase the risk of sprain or strain injuries;
- its use would present a risk of scaffold components becoming entangled or unbalanced during handling; and
- there is no adequate and correctly positioned anchorage for lanyards or inertia reels.

Note: Safety harnesses shall not be used in the erection and dismantling of normal standing scaffolds unless they are attached to an engineered anchor point directly above the work.

8.6 Situation where safety harnesses can be used

Safety harnesses systems are an acceptable control solution in the following situations when erecting or dismantling scaffolds:

- on hung scaffolds, where the scaffold is constructed from top to bottom and there is nothing for the scaffolder to strike below in the event of a fall;
- on cantilevered needles (for the erection of the first lift and later for dismantling that lift) and for decking between the needles;
- when attaching and removing spurs that project from the supporting scaffold or supporting structure; or
- when fixing and removing trolley tracks on suspension rigs. (A trolley track is a suspended rail that supports and guides trolleys for swing stages, work cages and other types of suspended scaffolding).

Note: Where harness systems are used, in all instances a scaffolder must not be exposed to a fall prior to being securely connected to, or after disconnected from, the anchorage point.

9. ACCESS PLATFORMS

Single deck platforms that do not cover the full width of the scaffold may be used as access platforms provided guardrails and mid rails are fixed directly to the perimeter of the platform. Guardrail and mid rails must be secured by using approved couplets to ensure rails do not move away from the edge being protected. Hinged trapdoor platforms for ladder must be used with single deck access platform.

10. MOBILE SCAFFOLDING

All mobile scaffolds must be constructed, assembled and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Only a competent person in possession of the appropriate qualification may erect, alter or dismantle scaffolding. Mobile Scaffolding must meet the following requirements:

- The height of a mobile scaffold shall not exceed three times the length of its least base dimension.
- The freestanding height of a light duty aluminum tower-frame scaffold with a base width of less than 1.2m should not exceed twice the base width.
- The height of light-duty aluminum tower-frame scaffold must not exceed 9 m unless specifically stated in the suppliers documented information.
- A mobile scaffold shall not be used except on a solid level surface and equate in strength to support safely the total load imposed on the surface by the weight of the scaffold, the person using the scaffold and the material to be placed thereon.
- A mobile scaffold must not be moved:
 - Whilst any person is upon such scaffold.
 - By a person upon such a scaffold.
- A working platform must not be erected between adjacent mobile scaffolds.
- A mobile scaffold must not be located any closer to power lines than the minimum required distance for a static (i.e. non-mobile) scaffold.

- Plan braces shall be secured diagonally immediately above the lowest ledger and transom, and shall be secured to the corner standards with approved methods.
- Wheels are to be locked and checked before use.
- Mobile scaffolds are not to be erected over stairs, ramps, walkways or gantries without permission of the Site Engineer.
- A guardrail and mid rail shall be erected to the exposed edge of a working platform or any other place where a risk of falling exists.
- Where the nature of the work makes it difficult for the person to be fully aware of the proximity of the platform edge (e.g. overhead work or welding), edge protection should be provided, regardless of the height of the platform.
- Where a person could fall onto or into any substance likely to cause injury or be harmful to that person.
- A toe board shall be erected to the exposed edges of a working platform or any other place where tools or material can fall 2 metres or where there is a risk of tools or materials falling.
- A guardrail shall be positioned no less than 900 mm or more than 1,100 mm above the edge being protected.
- A mid rail shall be positioned no less than 450 mm or more than 600 mm above the edge being protected.
- Damaged or defective equipment should be tagged so others are aware of the damage. The damaged or defective equipment must be stacked to one side, away from all other scaffold

11. SCAFFOLDING READY FOR USE

IGO requires that once the scaffold construct is completed, inspected and deemed ready for use, that ScaffTag's be fitted.

Nobody shall work on scaffold in the absence of a completed ScaffTag.

12. SCAFFTAG

The ScaffTag System shall be used for all types of scaffolding during erection and dismantling to identify the type, rating, serviceability and currency of inspection.

12.1 Placement of Scaff-tag

A Scaff-tag holder displaying 'Do Not Use' shall be placed at all access points of the scaffold as soon as practicable on commencement of scaffold erection.

The Scaff-tag shall remain in this condition until inspected by the competent person; see Section 11 'Inspection and Maintenance'.

12.2 Completion of Scaff-tag

The Scaff-tag must be completed and signed by the competent person once the scaffold is deemed safe to use. The completed tag shall be placed in the Scaff-tag holder showing the green side of the tag indicating the scaffold is safe to use and the limitations of use.

Under no circumstances is the Scaff-tag to be altered or removed by anyone other than the competent person or a person authorised by the competent person.

13. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The Work Area Owner shall ensure that a scaffold is inspected and maintained so it is safe to use. This includes inspections at hand-over and post-handover and after scaffold repairs, modifications or additions. For registered plant like prefabricated scaffolding, a record of all commissioning and decommissioning, inspection, maintenance, alterations and dismantling must be kept.

Specifically, IGO requires that scaffold structures are:

- inspected by the scaffolders within every seven days;
- inspected after any event likely to affect the stability of the scaffold (for example, following strong winds or storms);
- regularly tested and maintained as part of the scaff-tag process;
- regularly inspected by a competent person, and in the case of a roster at the commencement of the new cycle of the roster;
- the person responsible for the erection of the scaffold should provide the relevant person or principal contractor with a handover certificate which is kept on site until the scaffold has been dismantled; and
- recorded in the scaffold register by the Job Supervisor

Ensure that scaffolding equipment is immediately taken out of service if:

- it is damaged in any way; or
- an inspection shows evidence of excessive wear or potential malfunction of components; or
- scaffold certification is out of date (i.e. scaff-tag is not current).

Further information on scaffold inspection and maintenance is in the [Guide to scaffold inspection and maintenance](#).

14. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AROUND SCAFFOLDING

Mobile plant and vehicular traffic are hazards which can potentially affect worker safety and the safe use and structural integrity of a scaffold. Control measures to minimise the risks associated with moving plant and traffic include:

- re-routing vehicles and mobile plant away from where the scaffold is located e.g. by using traffic controllers to redirect traffic
- using barricades, signs, posts, buffer rails, guards, concrete or timber kerbs to prevent mobile plant and traffic from coming into contact with a scaffold, and
- ensuring the scaffold does not have unnecessary protrusions e.g. over-length transoms, putlogs, tie tubes or over-height standards.

Refer to **IGO Group Safety Standard 9 – Traffic Management**.

15. ACCESS CONTROL

The **Work Area Supervisor** with management or control of a scaffold at a workplace must prevent unauthorised access to the scaffold while the scaffold is incomplete or unattended.

Entry to scaffold areas should be restricted to those carrying out the scaffolding work while the scaffold is being erected, altered, repaired or dismantled. Specifically a Scaff-tag holder displaying 'Do Not Use' shall be placed at all access points of the scaffold as soon as practicable on commencement of scaffold erection.

Additionally, where the scaffold poses a hazard, barriers shall be erected as per **IGO Safe Work Standard 7 – Barricades, Barriers & Safety Signage**.

16. EMERGENCY PLANNING

All sites routine using scaffolding must have an Emergency Plan for recovery of a patient from heights. Refer to **IGO Safety Standard 8 - Emergency Management** and Response Planning.

17. RECORDS & DOCUMENTATION

A range of documentation may be required depending on the scaffolding and scaffold. For example, prefabricated scaffolding requires plant design registration. The construction of a scaffold where a person can fall more than two metres requires a Safe Work Procedure for construction work. A designer must prepare a safety report for a specific or unusual scaffold designs but not for common scaffold designs where the risks are already known. Further information on designer's safety reports is in the Code of Practice: Construction work.

18. RELATED DOCUMENTS

18.1 Common Management System Standards

- IGO CMSS 6 - Training, Competence and Awareness.

18.2 HSES Standards and Guidelines

- IGO GSS3 - Personal Risk Management: 'Take 5' & JSEAs.
- IGO GOHS 1 - Fitness for Work and Wellbeing

18.3 External Reference Material

19. APPENDIX A: COMMON HAZARDS AND RISK CONTROLS

19.1 Adjacent buildings or structures

No part of the scaffolding work should adversely affect the structural integrity of other buildings. Consideration must be given to controlling risks associated with:

- collapse of the scaffold onto an adjacent building or structure, and
- collapse of an adjacent building or structure, or a part of a building or structure due to scaffolding

- work or related activities.

19.2 Electric lines

Electric lines whether overhead or underground can be a significant hazard. Construction work carried out on or near energised electrical installations or services is high risk construction work and a SWMS must be prepared before this work starts.

Further information on managing risks associated with electricity and scaffolds is in the:

- *Information Sheet: Scaffolding work near overhead electric lines, and*
- *Code of Practice: Managing electrical risks at the workplace.*

19.3 Entry and exit

Safe entry and exit is required for workers when erecting, using and dismantling a scaffold. Common means of entry and exit include:

- temporary stairs or ladder access systems installed at the start of erection and progressed with the scaffold
- permanently installed platforms or ramps e.g. part of an adjacent building
- personnel hoists—non-mechanical forms of exit e.g. a ladder or stair tower should be provided in case of emergency, and
- the existing floor level of a building if entry from there is safe.

Stairs should be secured to the scaffold bay. If stairs cannot be self-secured to the scaffold they should be lashed. If not secured the designer or supplier should provide documentation showing the maximum amount of clearance allowed between the transom and the top and bottom of the stair module. The gap between the end of a stair module and a transom should be as small as possible. Large gaps can lead to stairs dislodging and falling when a load is placed onto it.

19.4 Falls

Refer to ***IGO Safety Management System Standard 19 - Working Height.***

A risk to health and safety associated with a fall by a person from one level to another that is reasonably likely to cause injury to the person or any other person must be managed. Hazards that may increase the risk of falls include:

- poor environmental conditions like:
 - strong winds that may cause workers to lose balance
 - rain causing slippery work surfaces
 - glare emitted from work surfaces or poor lighting affecting visibility
- materials, equipment or protruding objects below or in adjoining work areas like:
 - pallets of construction materials
 - vertical reinforcing steel

- rubbish skips
- exposed starter bars
- large tools
- void areas not identified or protected e.g. ladder access voids
- incomplete scaffolds or loose scaffolding in areas where work is being done or is likely to be done, and
- inadequate training, instruction and supervision of scaffold workers.

Passive engineering controls like handrails and edge protection can minimise the risk of a fall during work at height. Catch platforms can be used to minimise the distance a person could fall during work at height and also to catch falling objects.

Fall arrest systems should only be used during the following scaffold activities:

- Erecting or dismantling drop or hung scaffolds where the scaffold is constructed from top to bottom—this allows for a clear fall zone in the event of a fall.
- Fixing and removing trolley tracks on suspension rigs.
- Erecting or dismantling cantilevered needles and decking between the needles. Fall arrest systems could also be used when the first lift of scaffold is erected where workers are standing on the deck between the needles.
- Erecting and dismantling the first lift of a cantilevered scaffold including the first platform.
- Attaching and removing spurs projecting from the supporting structure.

Further information on falls is in the Code of Practice: Managing the risk of falls at workplaces.

19.5 Falling objects

Falling object risk control measures include fall arrest platforms, overhead protective structures, perimeter containment screens and exclusion zones to eliminate or minimise the risk of falling objects.

Perimeter containment screens can be made of mesh, high quality shade cloth, timber, plywood, metal sheeting or other suitable material. Before using perimeter containment screening, consider other risks like conductivity of electricity and additional dead and live loads. For example, the extra wind loading on the scaffold should be considered when selecting a screening material and the framework supporting a screen must be able to support loads resulting from the screen.

Perimeter containment screens should be located inside the standards on working platforms or in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Where used, the lining should be attached to the inside of the mesh. Additionally, refer to **IGO Safe Work Standard 7 – Barricades, Barriers & Safety Signage**.

The scaffold design and its ties fitted with containment sheeting should be approved by a competent person, for example an engineer with experience in structural design.

19.6 Portable Ladders

All portable ladders used on IGo sites must comply with, and have attached data tags that demonstrate compliance with Australian Standard 1892. For guidance on the safe use of ladders, refer to 'safe use of ladders' on the SafeWork Australia website.

Portable ladders may be used where entry to a working platform is needed by only a few people and where tools and equipment can be delivered separately to the working platform, for example by materials hoist, crane or a rope and gin wheel. In other circumstances, stairs shall be erected. Ladders used for entry to or exit from a scaffold should be:

- fixed industrial single ladders—not extensions ladders
- located within a separate ladder access bay of the scaffold wherever space permits, and
- set up on a firm, level surface, be securely fixed and not used on scaffold bays to gain extra height above the scaffold structure.

If the access bay is part of the working platform a trap door should be provided. Ladder entry should be far enough away from the working platform where possible to prevent people falling through openings. Engineering controls and safe work procedures should be implemented so that the trap door remains closed while working from the platform. Platforms should also allow correct use of ladders, for example a person passing through the trap door should not need to hold it open. Gates should be self-closing and not open away from the platform.

Ladders should not be used as a work platform or to gain extra height to carry out work from a scaffold.

Refer ***IGO Safety Management System Standard 19 - Working Height***.

19.7 Ground conditions

Ground conditions should be stable and those doing the scaffolding work should be aware of any factors that may affect ground stability before the scaffold is erected or during its use.

Ground conditions should be assessed by a competent person to check the ground is stable and able

to bear the most adverse combination of dead, live and environmental loads that can reasonably be expected during the period the scaffold is to be erected and dismantled and while it is in use.

Water and nearby excavations may lead to ground subsidence and the collapse of a scaffold. Any likely watercourse, for example a recently filled trench that has the potential to create a wash out under the scaffold base should be diverted away from the scaffold.

19.8 Loading

A scaffold should be designed for the most adverse combination of dead and live loads that can reasonably be expected during the period the scaffold is in use.

Dead loads relate to the self-weight of the scaffold structure and scaffolding including:

- working, catch or access platforms
- stairways, ladders, screens and sheeting
- platform brackets, suspension ropes, secondary ropes, traversing ropes and tie assemblies,

and

- hoists and electrical cables.
- Live loads include the:
 - weight of people
 - weight of materials and debris
 - weight of tools and equipment
 - environmental loads e.g. wind, rain, and
 - impact forces.

The specifications of the designer, manufacturer or supplier should be followed for the maximum loads of the scaffold. The dead and live loads should be calculated during the design stage to ensure the supporting structure and the lower standards are capable of supporting the loads that will be applied at the workplace.

If the scaffold is to be altered at the workplace, consider any new loads that may apply and consult the scaffold designer. For example, wind and rain loads may increase if perimeter containment, shade cloth or signs are attached to the scaffold. Staggering the joints in standards may help control the risk of scaffold collapse from additional environmental loads.

Scaffolds should not be used to support formwork and plant, for example hoist towers and concrete pumping equipment unless the scaffold is specifically designed for this purpose.