

Cymru Scaffold Inspections



INSPECTION OF: Site Scaffoldings

SITE: Aberavon House, Port Talbot, SA13 1 PB

PRINCIPLE CONTRACTOR: Hacer Developments

CLIENT: Apollo Scaffolding, 10 Arthur St, Neath, Glamorgan, SA11 1HP

SCAFFOLD CONTRACTOR: Apollo Scaffolding, 10 Arthur St, Neath, Glamorgan, SA11 1HP

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: AS 260 South Elevation

Design Number: 17/RSDL/02/148-4

Date of Scaffold Inspection: Tuesday 27th March 2018

Time of Scaffold Inspection: 10:45-14:15

Status of Scaffold: Passed with observations.

Pages in the report: 9

Inspector: Don Murray (CISRS Advanced Scaffold Inspector)

Cymru Scaffold Inspections

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Scaffold Inspections

To meet the requirements of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 scaffolding should be inspected:

- After installation /prior to being used
- At least weekly thereafter
- Following any circumstances which could jeopardise the safety of the installation such as high winds/adverse weather conditions. So even if a scaffolding structure was inspected just the day before it should be inspected again if for example there were high winds overnight or reports of event such as an earthquake in the region.

It is the responsibility of the hirer/ user to ensure that scaffolding has been inspected in line with the regulations.

HSE [guidance](#) stipulates that all scaffolding inspections should be carried out “by a competent person whose combination of knowledge, training and experience is appropriate for the type and complexity of the scaffold.”

Competence may have been assessed under the CISRS or an individual may have received training in inspecting a specific type of system scaffold from a manufacturer/supplier.

The default competence is widely held to be a [Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme](#) qualification.

Regular statutory inspections of the scaffolding shall take place at least every 7 days or after any event likely to have affected the scaffold’s stability and recorded in the scaffold register (See appendix C). The tag type system (if used) will also be updated to record the inspection.

The Scaffold Inspection Report must be completed after the inspection and a copy of the report delivered to the person for whom the inspection was carried out within 24 hours of the inspection taking place.

The scaffold inspection report should note any defects or matters that could give rise to a risk to health and safety and any corrective actions taken, even when those actions are taken promptly, as this assists with the identification of any recurring problem.

Note: Any tag system is a supplementary check only and does not replace the statutory inspection and report as required within the Work at Height Regulations 2005.

All initial and weekly scaffold inspections must be undertaken by a competent person who has attended a nationally recognised scaffold inspection training course. (e.g. CISRS Scaffold Inspection Training Scheme (SITS) Basic or Advanced), alternatively a CISRS Scaffolder or Advanced card holder is competent to inspect structures up to the grade of their card i.e. CISRS Scaffolder Basic Structures, and Advanced Scaffolder all structures whereas a more complex structure should be inspected by a CISRS Advanced Scaffold Inspection card holder.

All scaffolding inspections should be carried out by a competent person whose combination of knowledge, training and experience is appropriate for the type and complexity of the scaffold.

For more complex structures such as a Designed Scaffolds, an Advanced Scaffold Inspector should be used in order to meet the required of such an inspection.

Should the Contractor not have in his employ a qualified inspector, he may instruct the scaffolding contractor to carry out this duty on his behalf.

This should be by separate instruction to the main contract.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/safetytopics/scaffoldinginfo.htm>

TG20:13 (NASC) is considered to be Industry Standard and is Technical Guidance on the design code for tube and fitting scaffolds BSEN12811-1 within the UK.

SG4:15 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding (NASC) is a safety guidance note on the safe system of work that Scaffolders employ to erect, alter and dismantle scaffolding within the UK, again this document is considered to be Industry Best Standard.

Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme (CISRS) The Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme (CISRS) has been the industry recognized scaffold training scheme for over 30 years. It is the preferred scaffolding qualification of all the major organizations including CSCS, NASC, HSE, UKCG, T&G, UCATT and the largest scaffold systems manufacturers

System Scaffolding Product Training Scheme (SSPTS) is product awareness training for system scaffolds.

National Access and Scaffolding Confederation (NASC) is recognised as a Trade Association for scaffolding contractors in the UK.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE) It is the body responsible for the encouragement, regulation and enforcement of workplace health, safety and welfare, and for research into occupational risks in England and Wales and Scotland.

Statutory inspection of scaffolding on site to be undertaken in accordance with the Work at Height Regulations 2005 (Regulation 12), TG20:13 and SG4:15 (for safe Scaffolder working practices) *Note: The Scaffold Inspection Report is to be completed in conjunction with the statutory scaffold inspection register.*

Overview:

The updated Design's for the scaffolding were in place prior to the inspection and were used by the Advanced Scaffold Inspector during the inspection to check for the compliance with regard to the requirements of the Design and TG20:13.

The defects/faults found on the scaffold and modifications/alterations required have been highlighted in order to demonstrate what is required for the scaffold to meet the requirements of TG20:13 and SG4:15, also to demonstrate where Best Practice has/has not been used by the Scaffold Contractor and those Contractors who are using the scaffold in accordance with their chosen task.

Note: This report is to be completed in conjunction with the statutory scaffold inspection register.

An inspection of the scaffolding was undertaken by Don Murray, Cymru Scaffold Inspections, on the building that is being converted from Offices to Living Accommodation.

These are the findings and recommendations that the Advanced Scaffold Inspector reported after the scaffold inspection took place.

Scaffold: AS 260

The Scaffold on the South Elevation of Aberavon House has had ties removed when the higher Working Lifts have been dismantled. There are sufficient ties on the scaffold in order to meet the requirement of the Design and TG20:13.

There has been no third-party inference of the scaffold to report during this inspection, housekeeping was at it's best level to date on the scaffold and Working Lifts on the South Elevation.

Boards & Scaffold Materials:

There are warped boards on the Working Lifts that need to be monitored during the course of the project as they pose a potential tripping hazard.

Ties:

There are sufficient ties on the scaffold on the South Elevation in order meet the requirement of the Design and TG20:13

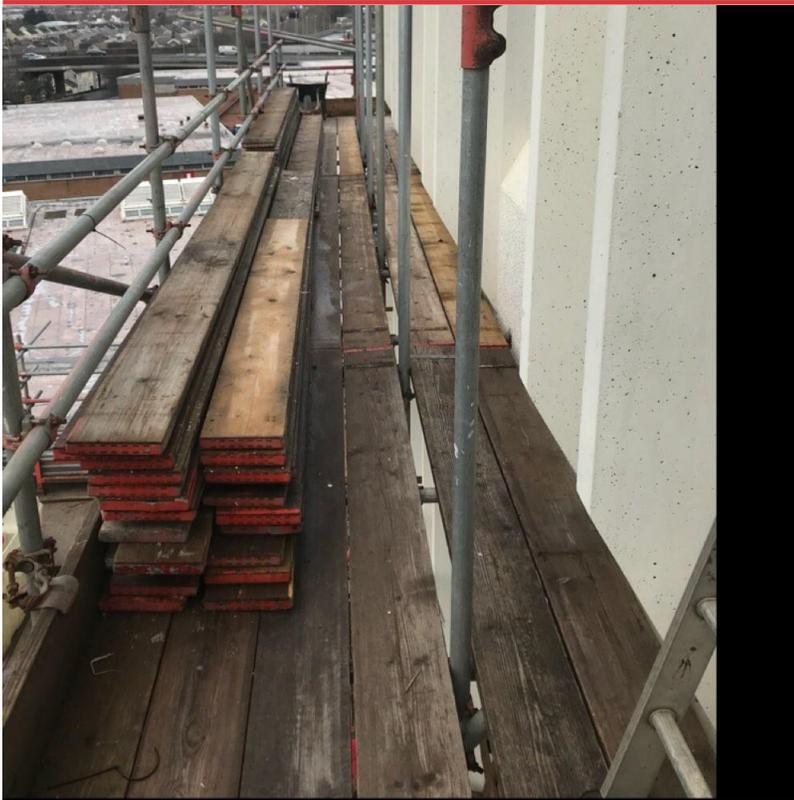
Toeboards and Trap Doors:

Although the South Elevation Access Tower is not being used at present, Trap Doors need to be added as listed below in order prevent falls from height and objects falling from height.

Modifications & Alterations:

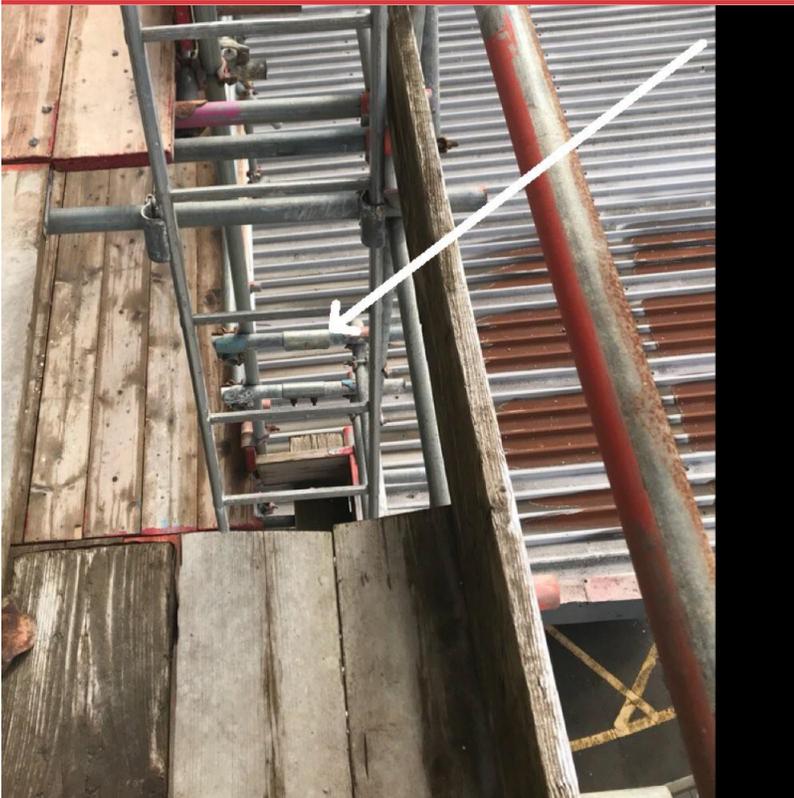
Modifications and alterations have taken place since the last scaffold inspection, it is advised that all scaffold materials be removed from the scaffold on the South Elevation prior to next use.

Comments & Recommendations:



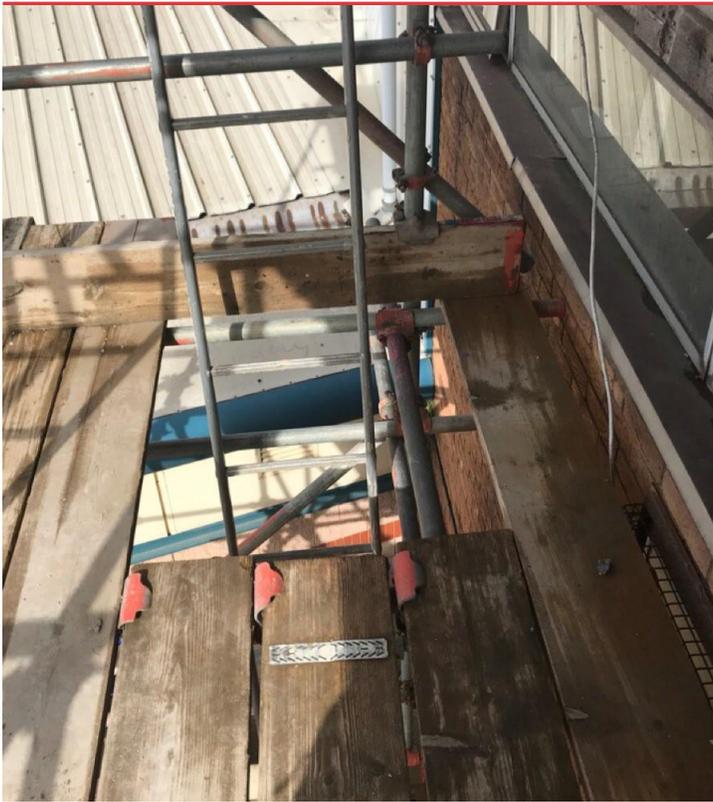
SOUTH ELEVATION ACCESS TOWER

There are scaffolds materials on the South Elevation Access Tower that need to be removed in order to create greater access



SOUTH ELEVATION ACCESS TOWER

The Access ladder had not been secured but single fittings have been used as opposed to rope lashing as per TG20:13



SOUTH ELEVATION ACCESS TOWER

There are Trap Doors missing from the Working Lifts that need to be in position in order to prevent falls from height



SOUTH ELEVATION ACCESS TOWER

The Access ladder had been removed from the scaffold, the gate has been tied off in order to prevent falls from height.



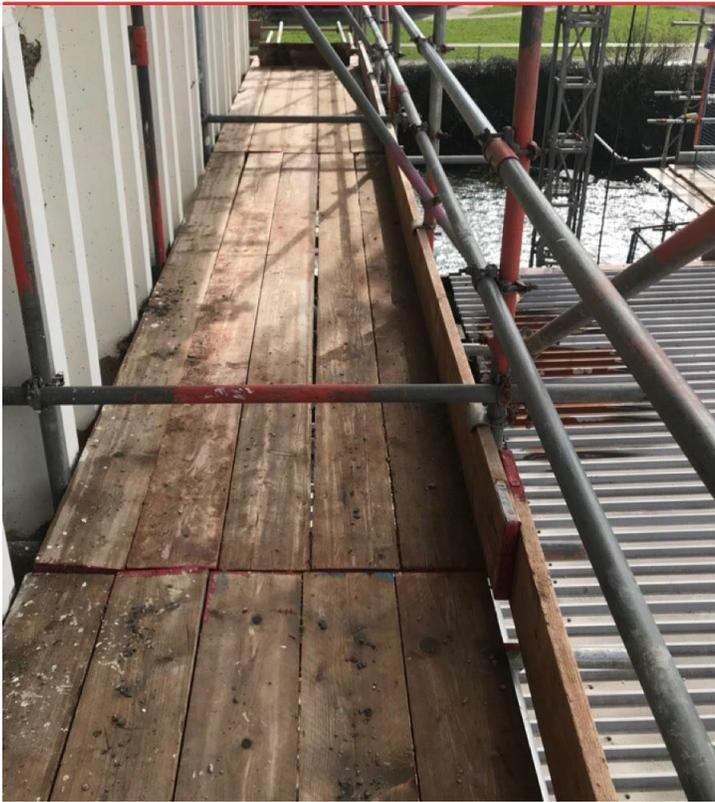
SOUTH ELEVATION

There are sufficient beams and ties on the scaffold on the South Elevation in order to meet the requirements of the Design and TG20:13



SOUTH ELEVATION WORKING LIFTS

Ties had been removed from the highest Working Lift from when the Top Working Lift was dismantled



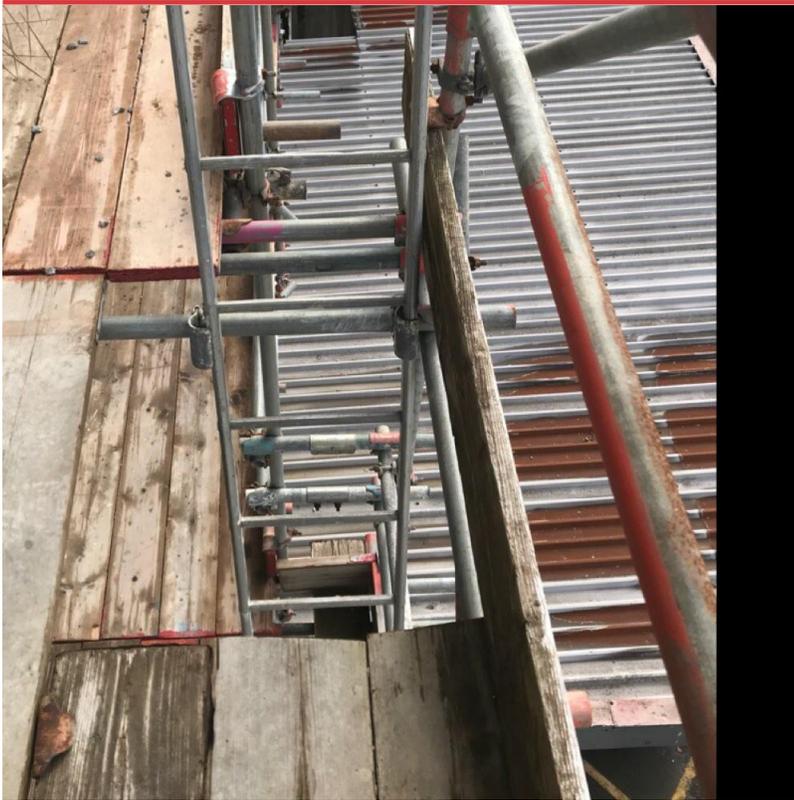
SOUTH ELEVATION

The Working Lifts were clear of waste and debris and the Housekeeping was of optimum condition but the scaffold materials need to be removed prior to next use



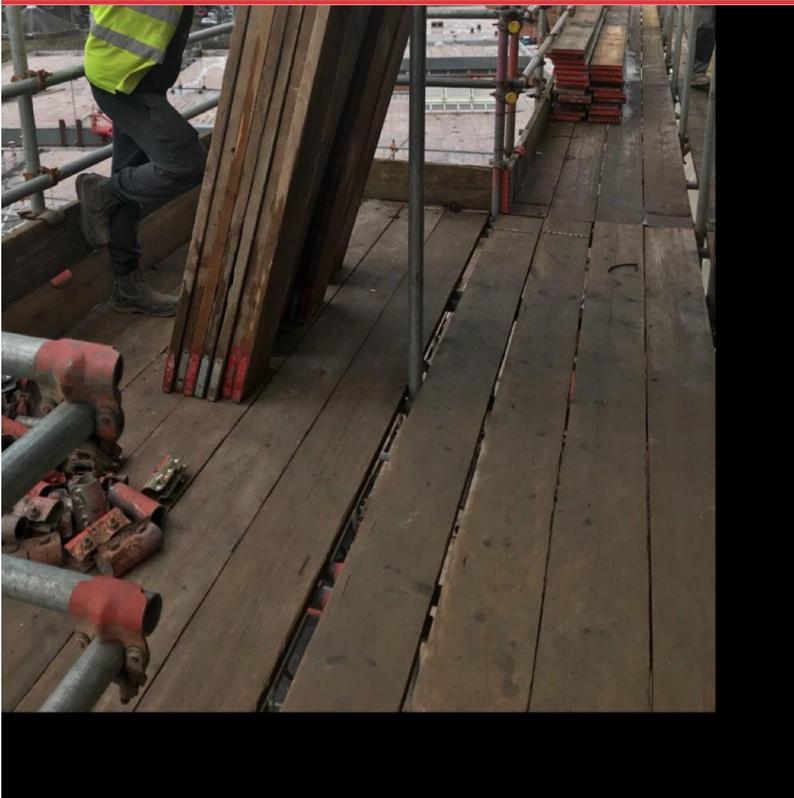
SOUTH ELEVATION ACCESS TOWER

There are sufficient beams being used on the scaffold on the South Elevation



SOUTH ELEVATION

There is a Trap Door missing on the Working Lift that needs to be replaced in order for prevent falls from height and objects falling from height



SOUTH ELEVATION

The scaffold materials placed on the South Elevation need to be removed prior to next use



SOUTH ELEVATION

As per Design sufficient ties and beams have been used in order to meet the compliance of the Design and TG20:13



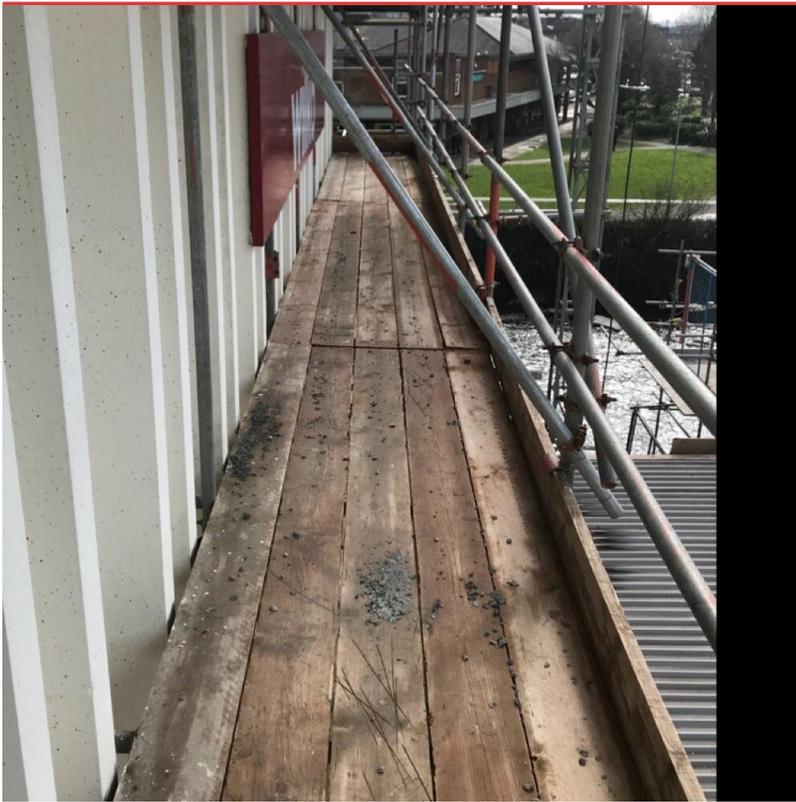
SOUTH ELEVATION

There are sufficient ties and bracing in the scaffold in order to meet the compliance of the Design and TG20:13



SOUTH ELEVATION

Scaffold materials need to be removed from Working Lifts in order to create greater access, as illustrated, Working Lifts have been removed from the scaffold in order to meet the ongoing requirements of the project.



SOUTH ELEVATION

The Working Lifts were free from debris and waste materials on the Elevation nearest to the Rubbish Chutes