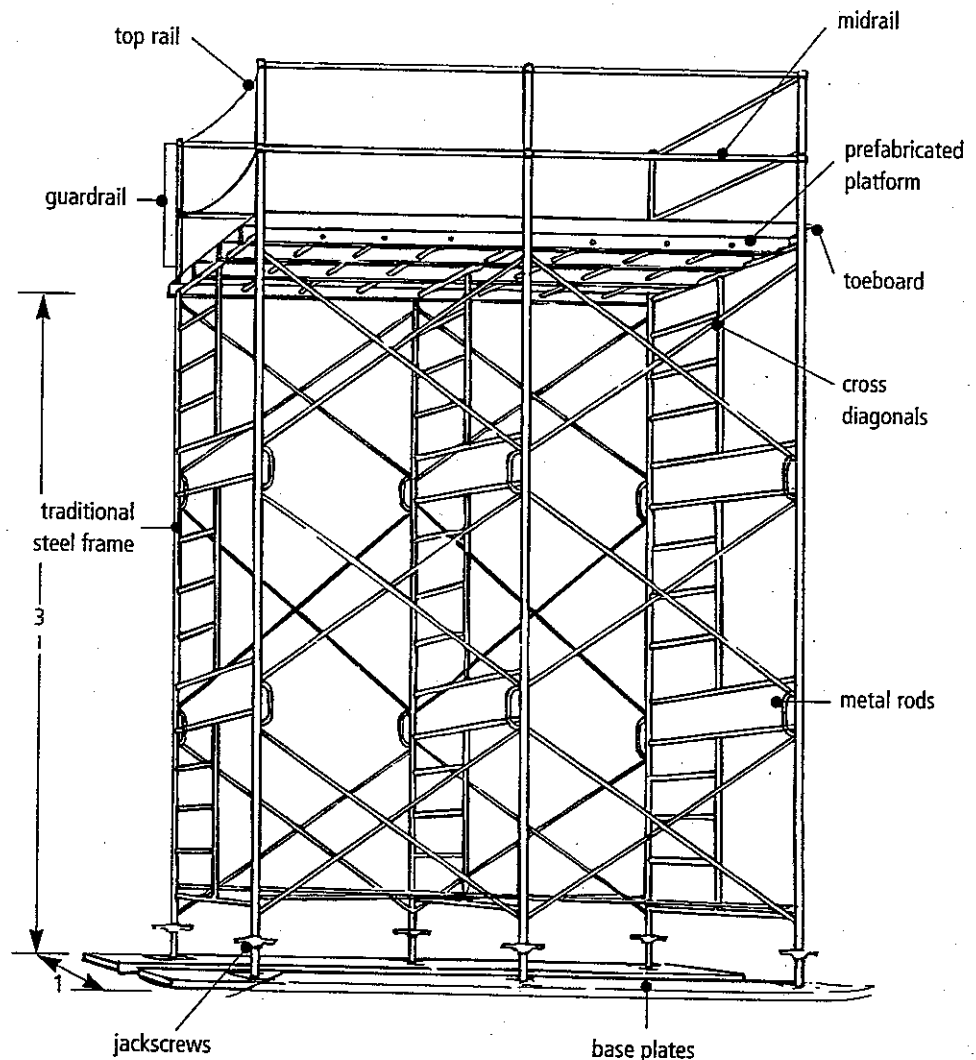


1. A scaffold must be erected on solid ground and its stability must be ensured by base plates. It must always be level (use a level). If necessary, use jackscrews to adjust the level of a scaffold resting on uneven ground (see figure 1).
2. Cross diagonals must be installed as the scaffold is erected. They must never be used as a means of access to the scaffold. All scaffold unit frames must be connected together by metal rods.
3. The 3:1 rule must be respected, meaning that the total height of the work platform must not exceed three times the smallest dimension of the base (taking into account the stabilizers, if there are any.)

Figure 1  
Scaffold



# 8.2

4. It is prohibited to use a ladder or hoisting equipment on a platform. As a result, lights must not stand higher than 1.8 m above the platform so that they can be adjusted without the use of a ladder. Also, the work platform must have a minimum width of 500 mm and be securely attached to the scaffold.
5. The scaffold and all its components must be able to support a load equivalent to four times the maximum permissible load. The scaffold must be designed, built, braced and maintained in such a way as to be wind resistant and support the loads and stresses to which it is subjected. Remember that the presence of tarpaulins, sheets, etc., considerably modify the behaviour of a scaffold subjected to blowing winds.
6. A scaffold must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions. Erection and dismantling plans must be drawn up, signed by an engineer and bearing his stamp, particularly:
  - when the height of a metal scaffold exceeds 18 m;
  - when the height of a wood scaffold exceeds 9 m;
  - when an outrigger or suspended scaffold extends more than 3 m from the surface of a building;
  - when a scaffold is used or mounted on a vehicle or on equipment that could be moved.
7. No one must be on a movable scaffold while it is being moved. Equipment must be solidly attached to a solid component of the scaffold. The braking system for a movable scaffold must be engaged when a movable scaffold is being used. Also, the base of a movable scaffold should be equipped with a horizontal cross diagonal to ensure the geometric integrity of the scaffold (see figure 2).
8. Each side of a platform more than 3 m above the ground must be equipped with a guardrail to prevent people or objects from falling. The guardrail must consist of a top rail, a midrail, and a toeboard (see figures 1 and 2).
9. The scaffold must include a secure means of access as well as landings every 6 m and must be kept clear.
10. Electric wires, ropes and hoses must be attached at regular intervals so that they do not create excessive stresses, and their length must be calculated in relation to the heights and displacements anticipated.

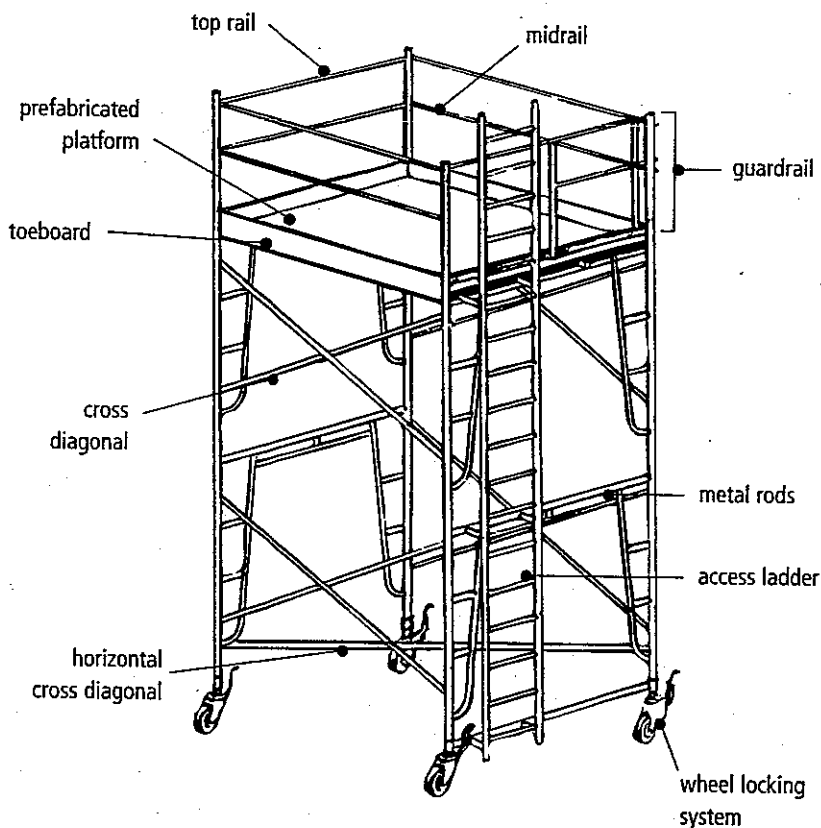
11. When weather conditions are unfavorable (electrical storm, intense rain, extreme heat or cold, winds over 40 km/h), the members of the production crew must leave the scaffold, and the equipment must be

removed, unless specific measures have been taken to ensure safety. In the event of an electrical storm, all deployable equipment must be returned to the ground.

12. The producer or his representative must stop the work when a component or a part of the scaffold might come within the following approach distances for power lines:

Voltage between phases (volts)	Approach distance
< 125,000	3 m
125,000 to 250,000	5 m
250,000 to 550,000	8 m
> 550,000	12 m

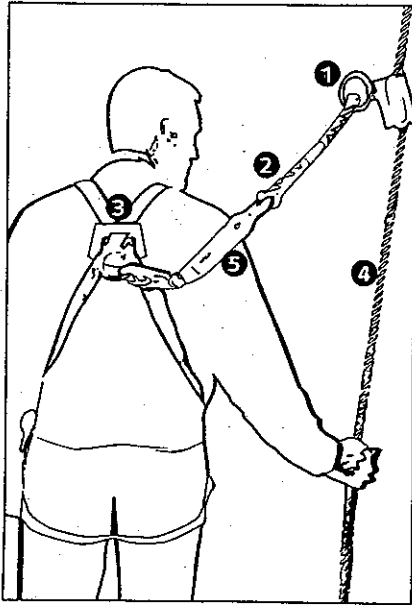
**Figure 2**  
**Movable scaffold**



13. The producer or his representative must plan for a means of fall arrest when the height of the scaffold exceeds 3 m. This may include:

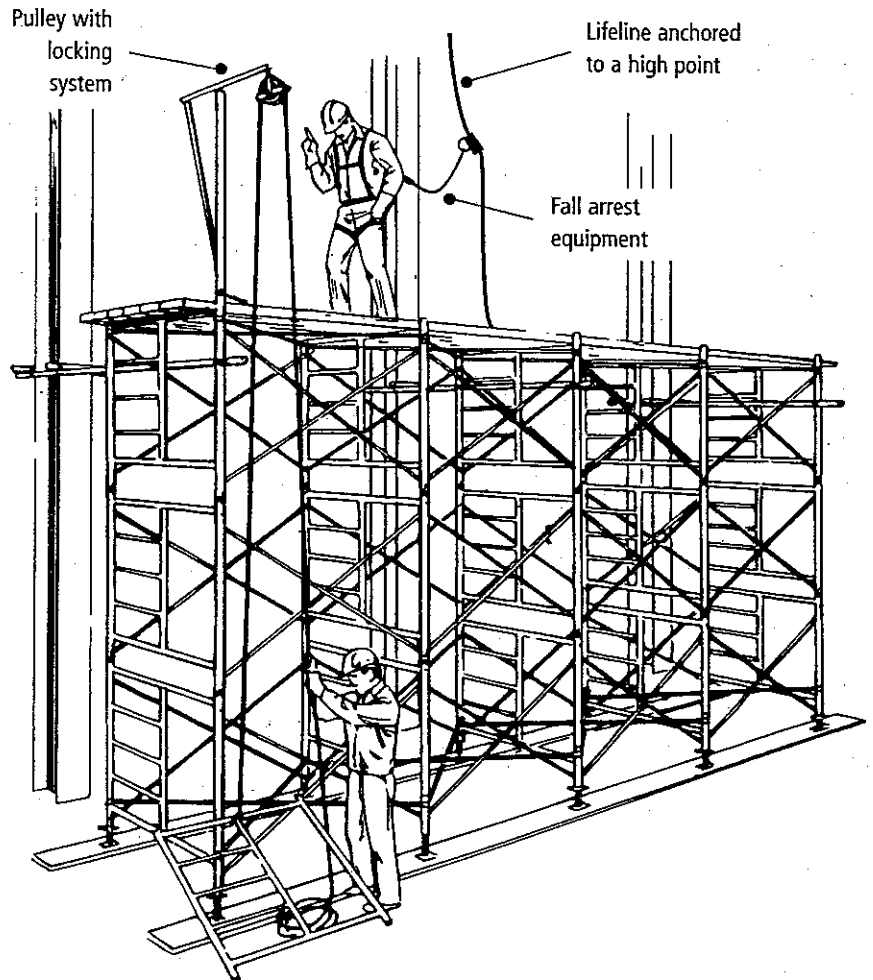
- a guardrail;
- personal fall arrest equipment complying with the following standards: Full Body Harness (CSA Z259.10-M90); Shock Absorber for Personal Fall Arrest Systems (CSA Z259.11-M92); Fall Arresting Devices, Personnel Lowering Devices and Life Lines (CSA Z259.2-M1979);
- a travel restraint system (Safety Belts and Lanyards CSA Z259.1-95).

Figure 3



1. Fall arrest device
2. Lanyard
3. Harness
4. Lifeline
5. Energy absorber

Figure 4



14. During the erection and dismantling of a scaffold, personnel must wear safety harnesses connected by lanyards to fall arrest devices sliding on lifelines. The lifeline must be connected to an anchor attached to the structure of a building or to a horizontal lifeline located above the work area (see figure 3).

15. When equipment is raised from the platform by means of a pulley, the pulley and its accessories must be equipped with hoisting brakes. These brakes must be designed and installed in such a way as to arrest a load of at least one and one half times the rated load (see figure 4). The pulley must not unbalance the platform.

Note: The information contained in this data sheet is not exhaustive and does not replace current standards, laws and regulations.

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