

## **32 Fall from baker-style scaffold – Inspection #1192670**

A **47 year old male** employee was fatally injured when he fell and struck his head on a concrete pad. On the day of the incident the victim, a framer, was installing Tyvek waterproofing material on a wall at a newly constructed commercial building. He was working from a baker-style scaffold at a height of approximately 6 feet from the concrete pad. Several employees working in the area heard a loud noise and ran to investigate. They found the victim lying on the ground unresponsive with an apparent head injury. There were no witnesses to the incident. During the investigation it was determined that the wheel locks on the baker-style scaffold, when engaged, did not prevent movement of the scaffold. The scaffold was not inspected by a designated competent person before each work shift for deficiencies.

### **Citation(s) as Originally Issued**

A complete inspection was conducted at the accident scene. Some of the items cited may not directly relate to the fatality.

#### **Citation 1 Item 1**

29 CFR 1926.416(e)(1)	Worn or frayed electric cords or cables were being used. In that the appliance cord for a DeWalt DWS535 circular saw was worn and damaged. A section of the outer insulation was missing exposing the conductor and copper wires.
-----------------------	---

#### **Citation 1 Item 2a**

29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)	Scaffolds and scaffold components were not inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence with could affect a scaffold's structural integrity. In that the employer had not designated a competent person to inspect the baker-style scaffold. The caster/wheel locks, when engaged, did not prevent movement of the scaffold wheels.
-----------------------	---

#### **Citation 1 Item 2b**

29 CFR 1926.452(w)(2)	Scaffold casters and wheels were not locked with positive wheel and/or wheel and swivel locks, or equivalent means, to prevent movement of the scaffold while the scaffold is used in a stationary manner. In that the caster/wheel locks on a baker-style scaffold, when engaged, did not prevent movement of the scaffold wheels while the scaffold is used in a stationary manner.
-----------------------	---

**32 Fall from baker-style scaffold – Inspection #1192670**

**Citation 1 Item 3**

29 CFR 1926.454(a)	The employer did not have each employee who performs work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards. In that each employee who worked from the baker-style scaffold was not provided training on hazard recognition and procedures of hazard minimization by a person qualified in the subject matter by the employer.
--------------------	---

**Citation 1 Item 4**

29 CFR 1926.1060(a)	The employer did not provide a training program for each employee using ladders and stairways, as necessary. The program shall enable each employee to recognize hazards related to ladders and stairways, and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed to minimize these hazards. In that the employer had not provided a ladder training program addressing hazard recognition and hazard minimization procedures for each employee using the 6' Werner ladder.
---------------------	---



Photo 1 of 1 – Caster/wheel lock from the baker-style scaffold (engaged) in position to prevent movement of the scaffold wheel. The scaffold wheel was able to spin freely when the lock was engaged.