

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND INDUSTRY SERVICES

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND REGULATION

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY STANDARDS COMMISSION

(By authority conferred on the construction safety standards commission by sections 19 and 21 of Act No. 154 of the Public Acts of 1974, as amended, being SS408.1019 and 408.1021 of the Michigan Compiled Laws)

PART 12. SCAFFOLDS AND SCAFFOLD PLATFORMS

R 408.41201 Scope.

Rule 1201. This part pertains to scaffolds and scaffold platforms used in construction operations. The equipment may be commercially manufactured or job-built. This part does not apply to crane or derrick suspended personnel platforms as prescribed in R 408.41001a et seq. and R 408.43201 et seq.

History: 1981 AACCS; 1990 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS.

R 408.41203 Definitions; A to C.

Rule 1203. (1) "Adjustable multipoint suspension scaffold" means a scaffold that has a continuous platform which is supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports that is so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of a platform to desired working positions.

(2) "Bearer," sometimes called a putlog, means a horizontal transverse scaffold member which may be supported by ledgers or runners, upon which the scaffold platform rests, and which joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles, and similar members.

(3) "Boatswain's chair" means a single-point adjustable suspension scaffold that consists of a seat or sling designed to support 1 employee in a sitting position.

(4) "Brace" means a rigid connection that holds 1 scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member or that holds 1 scaffold member to a building or structure.

(5) "Bricklayer's square scaffold" means a supported scaffold that is composed of framed squares that support a platform.

(6) "Carpenter's bracket scaffold" means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform supported by brackets attached to a building or structural walls.

(7) "Carriage" means an assembled steel framework which is affixed to a steel tower and which is used to support a work platform.

(8) "Catenary scaffold" means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform supported by 2 essentially horizontal and parallel ropes attached to structural members of a building or other structure. Additional support may be provided by vertical pickups.

(9) "Chimney hoist" means a multipoint adjustable suspension scaffold used to provide access to work inside chimneys. (See "multipoint suspension scaffold.")

(10) "Cleat" means a structural block used at the end of a platform to prevent the platform from slipping off its supports. Cleats are also used to provide footing on sloped surfaces such as crawling boards.

(11) "Competent person" means a person who is experienced and capable of identifying an existing or potential hazard in surroundings, or under working conditions, that are hazardous or dangerous to an employee and who has the authority and knowledge to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate the hazards.

(12) "Coupler" means a device for locking together the component parts of a tube and coupler scaffold.

(13) "Crawling board," sometimes called a chicken ladder, means a plank that has cleats which are spaced and secured at equal intervals for use by an employee on roofs. A crawling board is not designed to carry any material.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41204 Definitions; D to I.

Rule 1204. (1) "Double pole (independent pole) scaffold" means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform which rests on cross beams (bearers) supported by ledgers and a double row of uprights independent of support, except for ties, guys, and braces, from any structure.

(2) "Equivalent" means alternative designs, materials, or methods to protect against a hazard that the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials, or designs specified in these rules.

(3) "Exposed power lines" means electrical power lines which are accessible to employees and which are not shielded from contact. Exposed power lines do not include extension cords or power tool cords.

(4) "Eye" or "eye splice" means a loop that may have a thimble at the end of a wire rope.

(5) "Fabricated decking and planking" means manufactured platforms that are made of wood, including laminated wood, and solid sawn wood planks, metal, or other materials.

(6) "Failure" means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

(7) "Float" or "ship scaffold" means a scaffold which is hung from an overhead support by means of ropes and which consists of a substantial platform that has diagonal bracing underneath and that rests upon, and is securely fastened to, 2 parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span.

(8) "Forklift truck (industrial)" means a self-loading truck which is equipped with a load carriage and forks and which is used for transporting and tiering loads.

(9) "Form scaffold" means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform supported by brackets attached to the formwork.

(10) "Guardrail" means a horizontal barrier that is erected along the exposed sides and ends of a scaffold.

(11) "Heavy-duty scaffold" means a scaffold that is designed and constructed to carry a working load of not more than 75 pounds per square foot.

(12) "Hoist" means a manual or power-operated mechanical device used to raise or lower a suspended scaffold.

(13) "Horse scaffold" means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform supported by construction horses (saw horses). Horse scaffolds constructed of metal are sometimes known as trestle scaffolds.

(14) "Interior hung scaffold" means a suspension scaffold that consists of a platform suspended from the ceiling or roof structure by fixed length supports.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1997 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41205 Definitions; L, M.

Rule 1205. (1) "Ladder jack scaffold" means a scaffold that is supported by brackets attached to ladders.

(2) "Ladder safety device" means a device which is installed on a ladder and which, when attached to an employee as prescribed in R 408.44501 et seq., will prevent an accidental fall of the employee.

(3) "Landing" means a platform at the end of a flight of stairs.

(4) "Large area scaffold" means a pole scaffold, tube and coupler scaffold, systems scaffold, or fabricated frame scaffold erected over substantially the entire work area, for example, a scaffold erected over the entire floor area of a room.

(5) "Lean-to scaffold" means a supported scaffold that is kept erect by tilting it toward, and resting it against, a building or structure.

(6) "Ledger" means a horizontal member of a scaffold which extends from post to post and which supports bearers that form a tie between the posts.

(7) "Light-duty scaffold" means a scaffold that is designed and constructed to carry a working load of not more than 25 pounds per square foot.

(8) "Maximum intended load" means the maximum anticipated weight of persons, equipment, material, and scaffold.

(9) "Medium-duty scaffold" means a scaffold that is designed and constructed to carry a working load of not more than 50 pounds per square foot.

(10) "Midrail" means a rail which is located approximately midway between a guardrail and platform and which is secured to uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of a platform.

(11) "Mobile scaffold" means a powered or unpowered portable caster or wheel-mounted supported scaffold.

(12) "Mobile scaffold tower" means a type of freestanding scaffolding that can be manually moved horizontally from one area to another.

(13) "Multilevel suspension scaffold" means a scaffold that is manufactured to have 2 or more work platforms which are one above another and which are connected vertically to each other by rigid metal members, all of which are suspended from overhead supports.

(14) "Multipoint suspended scaffold" means a scaffold that is constructed of rigid steel or wire rope members which suspend and support a work platform. The scaffold can be stationary or the scaffold can be mobile and travel horizontally.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41206 Definitions; N to R.

Rule 1206. (1) "Needle beam scaffold" means a scaffold that consists of a platform supported by needle beams.

(2) "Outrigger" means the structural member of a supported scaffold used to increase the base width of a scaffold in order to provide support for, and increased stability of, the scaffold.

(3) "Outrigger beam (thrustout)" means the structural member of a suspension scaffold or outrigger scaffold that provides support for the scaffold by extending the scaffold point of attachment to a point out and away from the structure or building.

(4) "Outrigger scaffold" means a platform supported by, and fastened to, outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside the building or structure.

(5) "Platform" means a work surface elevated above lower levels.

Platforms can be constructed using individual wood planks, fabricated planks, fabricated decks, and fabricated platforms.

(6) "Power-operated hoist" means a hoist that is powered by other than human energy.

(7) "Pump-jack scaffold" means a scaffold for light-duty work that consists of vertical poles, platform planking, and movable brackets for raising or lowering the platform on the vertical poles by a manual pumping action.

(8) "Qualified person" means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

(9) "Rated load" means the manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.

(10) "Repair-bracket scaffold" means a supported scaffold that consists of a platform supported by brackets which are secured in place around the circumference or perimeter of a chimney, stack, tank, or other supporting structure by 1 or more wire ropes placed around the supporting structure.

(11) "Roof bracket scaffold" means a rooftop-supported scaffold that consists of a platform resting on angular-shaped supports.

(12) "Rough terrain forklift truck" means a wheeled-type truck which is designed primarily as a fork truck that has a vertical mast or pivoted boom, or both, which has variable fixed length reach and which may be equipped with attachments and that is intended for operation on unimproved natural terrain as well as the disturbed terrain of construction sites. A machine that is designed primarily for earth-moving, such as a loader or dozer, even though its buckets and blades are replaced with forks, or a machine that is designed primarily as an over-the-road truck that has a lifting device is not a rough terrain forklift truck.

(13) "Runner" (ledger or ribbon) means the lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member that may support the bearers.

History: 1981 AACS; 1997 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41207 Definitions; S.

Rule 1207. (1) "Scaffold" means a temporary elevated platform which is supported or suspended, including its supporting system and points of anchorage, and which is used for supporting an employee or materials, or both.

(2) "Shore scaffold" means a supported scaffold which is placed against a building or structure and which is held in place with props.

(3) "Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold" means a manual or power-operated unit which is supported by a single rope from an overhead support and which is arranged and operated to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.

(4) "Single-pole scaffold" means a type of wood pole scaffold that has a platform which rests on putlogs or cross beams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row of posts or uprights and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall.

(5) "Stall load" means the load at which the prime mover of a power-operated hoist stalls or the power to the prime mover is automatically disconnected.

(6) "Steel tower" means a vertical assembly of tubular steel post members connected together with welded diagonal and horizontal steel bracing.

(7) "Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffold" means a platform resting directly on the rungs of step ladders or trestle ladders.

(8) "Stiff arm brace" means a steel horizontal member used to tie a steel tower to a structure to prevent the scaffold from overturning.

(9) "Stilt" means a device which is attached to the leg and foot or shoe of an employee and which is used to elevate the employee from a work surface.

(10) "Supported scaffold" means 1 or more platforms supported by any of the following:

(a) Outrigger beams.

(b) Brackets.

(c) Poles.

(d) Legs.

(e) Uprights.

(f) Posts.

(g) Frames.

(h) Similar rigid support.

(11) "Suspension scaffold" means 1 or more platforms suspended from an overhead structure by ropes or other nonrigid means.

History: 1981 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41208 Definitions; T to W.

Rule 1208. (1) "Toeboard" means a horizontal barrier that is erected along the exposed edges of an elevated surface to prevent materials, tools, or equipment from falling.

(2) "Tube and coupler scaffold" means a manufactured assembly that consists of all of the following:

(a) Tubing that serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners.

(b) A brace supporting the post.

(c) Special couplers that serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members.

(d) A work platform.

(3) "Tubular welded frame scaffold" or "fabricated frame scaffold" means a scaffold platform that is supported by a metal sectional frame that consists of posts and a horizontal bearer that has intermediate members.

(4) "Two-point suspension scaffold" or "swing stage" means a suspension scaffold that consists of a platform which is supported by hangers (stirrups) suspended by 2 ropes from overhead supports and which is equipped with means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform to desired work levels.

(5) "Unstable objects" means items whose strength, configuration, or lack of stability may allow them to become dislocated and shift and, therefore, may not properly support the loads imposed on them. Unstable objects do not constitute a safe base support for scaffolds, platforms, or employees. Examples include, but are not limited to, barrels, boxes, loose brick, and concrete blocks.

(6) "Vertical pickup" means a rope used to support the horizontal rope in catenary scaffolds.

(7) "Window jack scaffold" means a platform which extends through a window opening and which is secured to the structure and supported by braces.

(8) "Working load" means a load that is imposed by persons, materials, and equipment.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41209 Training requirements.

Rule 1209. (1) This rule supplements and clarifies the requirements of R 408.40114(2) of construction safety standard Part 1. General Rules as the rule relates to the hazards of work on scaffolds. An employer shall have each employee who performs work on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in scaffold safety. The training shall enable an employee to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize the hazards. The training shall include the following areas as applicable:

(a) The nature of any electrical hazards, fall hazards, and falling object hazards in the work area.

(b) The correct procedures for dealing with electrical hazards and for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection systems and falling object protection systems being used.

(c) The proper use of the scaffold, and the proper handling of materials on the scaffold.

(d) The maximum intended load and the load-carrying capacities of the scaffolds used.

(e) Any other pertinent requirements.

(2) An employer shall have each employee who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by a competent person to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question. The training shall include the following topics, as applicable:

(a) The nature of scaffold hazards.

(b) The correct procedures for erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, inspecting, and maintaining the type of scaffold being used.

(c) The design criteria, maximum intended load-carrying capacity, and intended use of the scaffold.

(d) Any other pertinent requirements.

(3) If an employer has reason to believe that an employee lacks the skill or understanding needed to safely perform work that involves the erection, use, or dismantling of scaffolds, then the employer shall retrain the employee so that the requisite proficiency is regained.

Retraining is required in all of the following situations:

(a) Where changes at the worksite present a hazard about which an employee has not been previously trained.

(b) Where changes in the types of scaffolds, fall protection, falling object protection, or other equipment present a hazard about which an employee has not been previously trained.

(c) Where inadequacies in an affected employee's work involving scaffolds indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite proficiency for the work involved.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41210 Construction and capacity generally.

Rule 1210. (1) A scaffold shall be designed, constructed, erected, and used in accordance with the provisions of this part. A scaffold shall be designed by a qualified person.

(2) A scaffold shall not be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered, except under the supervision of a competent person.

(3) A scaffold and its components shall be capable of supporting, without failure, not less than 4 times the maximum intended load.

(4) A specially designed scaffold that utilizes methods of bracing other than cross bracing is acceptable if the scaffold and its components comply with the requirements of this rule.

(5) A scaffold shall not be loaded to more than the designed working load.

(6) Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect a scaffold's structural integrity. Any scaffold, including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, or platforms, that is damaged or weakened from any cause shall be immediately repaired or replaced. Any scaffold or accessories that are repaired shall have at least the original designed strength of the scaffold or accessory.

(7) An employee on a scaffold who is exposed to an overhead hazard of falling material shall be protected with overhead protection that is sufficient to prevent injury.

(8) All load-carrying wood members of scaffold framing shall be a minimum of 1,500 psi fiber stress value.

(9) All scaffold dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American lumber standards, which are adopted by reference in these rules and are available from the West Coast Inspection Bureau, 6990 S.W. Virne Road, P.O.

Box 23145, Portland, Oregon 97223, or from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, MIOSHA Standards Division, P.O. Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909, at a cost of \$9.50. However, where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy the minimum requirement of that standard.

(10) The poles, legs, or uprights of scaffolds shall be plumb and shall be securely and rigidly braced to prevent swaying and displacement.

(11) The support for a scaffold shall be sound, rigid, and capable of carrying the maximum intended load without settling or displacement.

Leveling jack adjusting screws, when used, shall not extend more than 18 inches below the base of the scaffold. Unstable objects, such as barrels, boxes, pallets, brick, or concrete blocks, shall not be used to support a scaffold or work platform. Scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.

(12) Scaffold components that are not designed to be compatible shall not be intermixed.

(13) A shore or lean-to scaffold shall not be used.

(14) Makeshift devices, such as, but not limited to, boxes and barrels, shall not be used on top of scaffold platforms to increase the working level height of employees.

(15) A ladder shall not be used on a scaffold to increase the working level height of employees, except on a large area scaffold where an employer has satisfied all of the following criteria:

(a) When the ladder is placed against a structure that is not a part of the scaffold, the scaffold shall be secured against the sideways thrust exerted by the ladder.

(b) The platform units shall be secured to the scaffold to prevent the units from moving.

(c) Either the ladder legs shall be on the same platform or another means shall be provided to stabilize the ladder against unequal platform deflection.

(d) The ladder legs shall be secured to prevent them from slipping or being pushed off the platform.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41211 Access to scaffold platforms.

Rule 1211. (1) Access to a scaffold platform shall be provided by 1 or more of the following:

(a) A ladder that conforms to R 408.41101 et seq.

(b) Hook-on or attachable metal ladders that are specifically designed for use in construction with manufactured types of scaffolds. If hook-on or attachable metal ladders are used as access to, or egress from, a work platform that is more than 35 feet above the ground or floor level, then a ladder safety device shall be installed or the ladders shall be offset with landing platforms and guardrails that are installed at not more than 35-foot intervals.

(c) Step or hook-on, stair-type accessories that are specifically designed for use with appropriate types of scaffolds.

- (d) Direct access from an adjacent scaffold, the structure, or personnel hoist. The direct access to or from another surface shall be used only when the scaffold is not more than 14 inches (36 cm) horizontally and not more than 24 inches (61 cm) vertically from the other surface.
- (e) A ramp, runway, or stairway that conforms to R 408.42121 et seq.
- (2) The intermediate horizontal members of the frame of a manufactured tubular welded frame scaffold may be used instead of a ladder or stairway for access to, and egress from, the work platform, if all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) All the frames and component parts are compatible in design.
- (b) The intermediate horizontal members of a frame are a minimum of 11½ inches in length.
- (c) The horizontal members of each frame shall be uniformly spaced and shall not be more than 18 inches center to center vertically.
- (d) When frames are connected vertically to one another, the distance between the bottom horizontal member of the upper end frame and the top horizontal member of the lower end frame shall be within 3 inches of the uniform spacing of the horizontal members of each frame.
- (e) The elevation to the lowest horizontal member of the bottom frame shall not be more than 24 inches from the ground or floor.
- (f) Each horizontal member shall be capable of supporting 300 pounds applied at its midpoint without bending or cracking.
- (g) Each horizontal member shall be inspected for, and found free of, cracks, bends, or bad welds. Cracks, bends, or bad welds shall be corrected.
- (h) Only 1 employee at a time shall use a horizontal member of a frame as access to, or egress from, the workstation.
- (i) Cross braces shall not be used as a means of access.
- (3) The guardrail system located on the side where horizontal members of the scaffold frame are used for access to, or egress from, a work platform shall be constructed as follows:
- (a) The intermediate rail shall be omitted between the corner posts at the access location.
- (b) The top rail shall be continuous between posts. A scaffold and its components shall be capable of supporting, without failure, not less than 4 times the maximum intended load.
- (4) The overhang of a work platform shall not interfere with an employee accessing or leaving a work platform.
- (5) If horizontal members of scaffold frames are used as access to, or egress from, a work platform which is more than 35 feet above ground or floor level, a ladder safety device shall be installed and used or the horizontal members shall be offset with landing platforms and guardrails that are installed at not more than 30-foot intervals.
- (6) Steps and rungs of ladder and stairway-type access shall line up vertically with each other between rest platforms.
- (7) All of the following provisions apply to erecting or dismantling a scaffold:
- (a) An employer shall provide a safe means of access for each employee erecting or dismantling a scaffold if providing safe access is feasible and does not create a greater hazard. The employer shall have a competent person determine whether it is feasible or would pose a greater hazard to provide, and have employees use, a safe means of access. The determination shall be based on site conditions and the type of scaffold being erected or dismantled.
- (b) Hook-on or attachable ladders shall be installed as soon as scaffold erection has progressed to a point that permits safe installation and use.
- (c) When erecting or dismantling tubular welded frame scaffolds, endframes, that have horizontal members which are parallel, level, and not more than 22 inches apart vertically as climbing devices for access, the employer shall ensure that the tubular welded frame scaffolds are erected in a manner that creates a usable ladder and provides a good handhold and foot space.
- (d) Cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds shall not be used as a means of access or egress.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41212 Accumulation of tools, material, or debris prohibited; weather conditions; slippery conditions; electrical hazards; rope protection; fall protection.

Rule 1212. (1) Excess tools, materials, and debris shall not be permitted to accumulate on a scaffold to create a hazard.

(2) Work on or from scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless a competent person has determined that it is safe for employees to be on a scaffold and that the employees are protected by a personal fall arrest system. Wind screens shall not be used unless the scaffold is secured against the anticipated wind forces imposed.

(3) A scaffold shall be kept free of slippery conditions such as those caused by ice, snow, oil, grease, or other slippery compounds.

(4) An employee shall not be allowed within 10 feet of uninsulated electrical energized lines.

(5) Before a scaffold is erected within 10 feet of an electrical line, the utility or property owner shall be consulted. An electrical line or electrical apparatus shall be considered energized unless the property owner or utility indicates it is de-energized and the line or apparatus is visibly grounded. If de-energizing is impractical and the equipment is exposed to contact by an employee, the minimum clearances set forth in table 1 shall be maintained between the scaffold, employee, or material, whichever is closer.

The requirements for employees performing power transmission and distribution work, electrical work, or telecommunications work are found in construction safety standard Part 16. Power Transmission and Distribution, Part 17.

Electrical Installations, and Part 30. Telecommunications, being R 408.41601 et seq., R 408.41701 et seq., and R 408.43001 et seq., respectively, of the Michigan Administrative Code. (6) Table 1 reads as follows:

TABLE 1

INSULATED LINES

VOLTAGE	MINIMUM DISTANCE	ALTERNATIVES
Less than 300 volts	3 feet (0.9 meters)	2 times the length of the line insulator, but not less than 10 feet (3.1 meters)
300 volts to 50 kilovolts	10 feet (3.1 meters)	
More than 50 kilovolts	10 feet (3.1 meters) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 centimeter) for each kilovolt over 50 kilovolts	

INSULATED LINES

VOLTAGE	MINIMUM DISTANCE	ALTERNATIVES
Less than 50 kilovolts	10 feet (3.1 meters)	2 times the length of the line insulator, but not less than 10 feet (3.1 meters)
More than 50 kilovolts	10 feet (3.1 meters) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 centimeter) for each kilovolt over 50 kilovolts	

(7) Welding, burning, riveting, or open flame work shall not be performed within 10 feet of fiber or synthetic rope that is used to suspend a scaffold, unless the rope is protected from sparks, flame, or hot metal.

Only treated or protected fiber or synthetic ropes shall be used for or near any work that involves the use of corrosive substances or chemicals.

(8) A suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on nonadjustable or adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, not less than 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to the rope.

(9) If personal fall arrest systems are required by these rules for the protection of employees, then the arrest system equipment shall be as prescribed in R 408.44501 et seq.

(10) To reduce the possibility of welding current arcing through the suspension wire rope when performing welding from suspended scaffolds, a welder shall take the following precautions, as applicable:

(a) An insulated thimble shall be used to attach each suspension wire rope to its hanging support, such as a cornice hook or outrigger. Excess suspension wire rope and any additional independent lines from grounding shall be insulated.

(b) The suspension wire rope shall be covered with insulating material extending not less than 4 feet (1.2 meters) above the hoist. If there is a tail line below the hoist, it shall be insulated to prevent contact with the platform. The position of the tail line that hangs free below the scaffold shall be guided or retained, or both, so that it does not become grounded.

(c) Each hoist shall be covered with insulated protective covers.

(d) In addition to a work lead attachment required by the welding process, a grounding conductor shall be connected from the scaffold to the structure.

The size of the conductor shall be at least the size of the welding process work lead, and the conductor shall not be in series with the welding process or the workpiece.

(e) If the scaffold grounding lead is disconnected, the welding machine shall be shut off.

(f) An active welding rod or uninsulated welding lead shall not be allowed to contact the scaffold or its suspension system.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41213 Guardrails; fall arrest devices.

Rule 1213. (1) A guardrail shall be installed on any open side or end of a scaffold work platform that is 10 (3.1 meters) or more feet above the floor or ground, except for any of the following:

(a) A boatswain's chair.

(b) A catenary scaffold.

(c) A float scaffold.

(d) A ladder jack scaffold.

(e) A needle beam scaffold.

The guardrail shall be as prescribed in R 408.42150.

(2) An employee on a boatswain's chair, catenary scaffold, float scaffold, needle beam scaffold, or ladder jack scaffold shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system. An employee on a single-point or 2-point adjustable suspension scaffold shall be protected by both a personal fall arrest system and guardrail system.

(3) A personal fall arrest device as prescribed in R 408.44502 shall be worn and attached to a substantial portion of a scaffold when the work platform of an adjustable suspension scaffold that has overhead protection is 10 (3.1 meters) or more feet above the floor, water, or ground.

Separate safety lines shall be attached to a substantial portion of the structure above and to the scaffold by an approved fall prevention device in a manner to prevent the scaffold from falling more than 12 inches if the scaffold suspension system fails.

(4) A top rail or an intermediate rail may be eliminated if the configuration of the scaffold and the material deck provides equivalent protection against an employee falling from the platform or if a personal fall arrest device is worn.

(5) A cross brace may be used as part of the guardrail system as follows:

(a) If the pivot point occurs from 36 inches to 48 inches above the platform, then a midrail shall be added midway between the platform and the brace pivot point.

(b) If the pivot point occurs from 18 inches above the platform, then a top rail shall be added.

(c) If the pivot point occurs less than 1 inches or more than 48 inches above the platform, then both a top rail and midrail shall be provided.

(6) An employer shall have a competent person determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds. An employer is required to provide fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds where the installation and use of the protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard.

(7) If vertical lifelines are used, then they shall be fastened to a fixed safe point of anchorage and shall be protected from sharp edges and abrasion.

Safe points of anchorage include structural members of buildings, but do not include any of the following:

- (a) Standpipes.
- (b) Vents.
- (c) Other piping systems.
- (d) Electrical conduit.
- (e) Outrigger beams.
- (f) Counterweights.

(8) If horizontal lifelines are used, they shall be secured to 2 or more structural members of the scaffold or may be looped around both suspension and independent support lines equal in number to the number of points supported and equivalent in strength to the strength of the suspension ropes.

Independent support lines and suspension ropes shall not be attached to the same points of anchorage.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41214 Hoisting machines generally.

Rule 1214. (1) A hoisting machine shall carry a label of an approved nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as underwriters laboratories or factory mutual engineering corporation, which states that the machine is approved for use on a suspension scaffold, swinging scaffold, or powered mobile elevating platform.

(2) If wire rope is used to suspend an adjustable scaffold, then the rope shall be in compliance with all of the following requirements.

(a) Have the fixed end equipped with a proper size thimble and attached to the upper support member.

(b) Have the running rope securely attached to the hoisting drum and have not less than 4 wraps of the rope remain on the drum at all times.

(c) When other types of hoists are used, either the suspension ropes shall be long enough to allow the scaffold to be lowered to the level below without the rope end passing through the hoist or the rope end shall be configured or provided with means to prevent the end from passing through the hoist.

(3) A hoisting machine shall be inspected daily when in use and shall not be put in service unless it is free of defects which would affect the operation of the machine.

(4) The stall load of any scaffold hoist shall not be more than 3 times its rated load.

History: 1981 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41215 Powered hoisting machines.

Rule 1215. (1) Gears and brakes of a powered hoisting machine shall be enclosed.

(2) In addition to the operating brake, a machine shall have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(3) Operating controls shall be of a deadman type.

(4) When a hydraulic or pneumatic system of a powered hoisting machine is bled, the platform supported by this system shall be in the lowered position or blocked in such a manner that the safety of the employee is assured.

(5) A leak in a hydraulic or pneumatic system shall be repaired before the unit is used.

(6) A reverse check valve or equivalent means shall be installed in the hydraulic cylinder to prevent uncontrolled fall of the work platform in case of system failure.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41216 Manually powered hoisting machines.

Rule 1216. (1) A manually powered hoisting device shall be equipped with a positive locking device.

(2) A manually powered machine shall be designed to prevent free-spooling of the cable drum.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41217 Planking and scaffold platforms generally.

Rule 1217. (1) If wood planks are used for a work platform, then the planks shall be scaffold-grade lumber that has a minimum of 1,500 pounds per square inch fiber stress value. The planks shall be not less than 2 inches by 10 inches. The platform shall consist of a minimum of 2 planks laid side by side. Each platform on all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between uprights where practicable. Spaces between the platform and the uprights shall not be more than 9½ inches. The maximum permissible spans for 2- by 10-inch or wider planks are as follows:

	Material full thickness undressed lumber	Material nominal thickness lumber
Working load (per square foot)	25 50 62 75	75 25 37 50 62
Permissible span	10 8 7 6	8 7 6 4 (feet)

(2) Laminated planks shall meet or exceed the load requirement of regular planking.

(3) A manufactured work platform shall be tested and listed by an approved nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(4) Wood scaffold planks, laminated planks, manufactured work platforms, and picks that are found to be defective shall be removed from service and shall not be used.

(5) A manufactured pick shall be permanently marked or tagged to indicate the maximum working load and shall not be less than 14 inches wide when used in single width, except that a ladder jack scaffold may be used with a minimum 12-inch manufactured pick.

(6) Platform planks shall be laid with their edges together so the platform is tight and does not have spaces through which tools or fragments of materials can fall.

(7) Planking shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:

(a) Extend over the end bearer not less than 6 inches, but not more than 12 inches.

(b) Be cleated or otherwise fastened to prevent shifting and be uniform in thickness, except where lapped as prescribed in subrule (10) of this rule.

(c) Where 16-foot planks are used as prescribed in subrule (9) of this rule, tie downs are not required unless wind uplift may occur.

(8) Hook-on-type manufactured work platforms may be used if they are secured to the bearer.

(9) Where planks are lapped, each plank shall lap its bearer not less than 6 inches, which will provide a minimum overlap of 12 inches.

(10) Where a scaffold turns a corner, the planks shall be laid to prevent tipping. The planks that meet the corner bearer at an angle shall be laid first and shall extend over the diagonally placed bearer far enough to have a good bearing, but not far enough to tip. The planks that run in the different direction shall be laid so as to extend over the rest on the first layer of planks.

(11) When moving a platform to the next level, an employee shall leave the old platform undisturbed until the new platform supports have been set in place and are ready to receive the platform planks.

(12) When a scaffold is occupied by an employee, a slippery condition that occurs on the scaffold platform shall be eliminated as soon as possible after the condition occurs.

(13) A platform shall not deflect more than 1/60 of the span when loaded.

(14) A wood platform shall not be covered with opaque finishes, except that platform edges may be covered or marked for identification. A platform may be coated periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes; however, the coating may not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces.

(15) The front of a platform shall be not more than 14 inches from the face of the work unless a guardrail system is erected along the front edge or unless a personal fall arrest system is used as set forth in R 408.44501 et seq., except that the maximum distance from the face of the work for plastering and lathing operations shall be not more than 18 inches.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41218 Plywood scaffold platforms.

Rule 1218. (1) If plywood is used as a work platform, the plywood shall be supported by 2- by 10-inch planks. The planks shall support 2 parallel edges of the plywood and shall also be spaced not more than 24 inches center to center.

(2) The plywood work surface shall be secured to the planks.

(3) If the plywood work surface is a load-carrying member, it shall have a minimum thickness of 5/8 inch.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41219 Protection from falling objects.

Rule 1219. (1) In addition to wearing a hard hat, an employee on a scaffold shall be provided with additional protection from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures that contain or deflect the falling objects.

If the falling objects are too large or heavy to be contained or deflected by any of the measures specified in this subrule, then the employer shall place the potential falling objects away from the edge of the surface from which they could fall and shall secure the objects as necessary to prevent them from falling.

(2) If there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking employees below, then all of the following provisions apply:

(a) The area below the scaffold to which objects can fall shall be barricaded and employees shall not be permitted to enter the hazard area.

(b) A toeboard shall be erected along the edge of a platform that is more than 10 feet (3.1 meters) above lower levels. The toeboard shall span a distance sufficient to protect employees below, except on a float (ship) scaffold, where an edging of (3/4-inch by 1½-inch (2- by 4- centimeters) wood or equivalent may be used in place of a toeboard.

(c) If tools, materials, or equipment are piled to a height higher than the top edge of the toeboard, then paneling or screening extending from the toeboard or platform to the top of the guardrail shall be erected for a distance sufficient to protect employees below.

(d) A guardrail system shall be installed with openings small enough to prevent the passage of potential falling objects.

(e) A canopy structure, debris net, or catch platform that is strong enough to withstand the impact forces of potential falling objects shall be erected over the employees below.

(3) Canopies, when used for falling object protection, shall be in compliance with all of the following criteria as applicable:

(a) A canopy shall be installed between the falling object hazard and employees.

(b) If a canopy is used on a suspension scaffold for falling object protection, then the scaffold shall be equipped with additional independent support lines equal in number to the number of points supported and equivalent in strength to the strength of the suspension ropes.

(c) Independent support lines and suspension ropes shall not be attached to the same points of anchorage.

(4) If used, toeboards shall be in compliance with both of the following provisions:

(a) Be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of not less than 50 pounds (222 nano) applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the toeboard.

(b) Be not less than 3½ inches (9 centimeters) high from the top edge of the toeboard to the level of the walking/working surface. A toeboard shall be securely fastened in place at the outermost edge of the platform and have not more than 1/4 inch (0.7 centimeter) of clearance above the walking/working surface. A toeboard shall be solid or have openings of not more than 1 inch (2.5 centimeter) in the greatest dimension.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

Editor's Note: Pursuant to section 56 of Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being §24.256 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, this rule is being published to correct an obvious error.

FLOOR AND GROUND SUPPORTED SCAFFOLDS

R 408.41221 Stilts.

Rule 1221. (1) A stilt shall be constructed in accordance with all of the following provisions:

(a) It shall be able to support 4 times the intended load.

(b) It shall have a bottom base plate which is not less than 3 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches and which is equipped with rubber pads

(c) It shall be not more than 20 inches in height from the bottom of the base plate to the foot support.

(d) It shall be made of metal and remain unpainted.

(e) It shall be made by a manufacturer of stilts.

(2) A stilt shall be inspected for damage, wear, and corrosion. A defective stilt, including the pins and straps, shall be repaired or replaced before being placed in use.

(3) A stilt shall be kept clean and free of accumulations of paint, plaster, and other debris.

(4) Stilts shall be used only if all of the following conditions exist:

(a) Floors are level.

(b) All floor holes are securely covered.

(c) When an employee is using stilts, the top edge height of the top rail, or equivalent member, shall be increased an amount equal to the height of the stilts.

(d) The floor is capable of supporting a load on the stilt's base plate without deformation of more than 1/4 of an inch.

(e) The floor is cleared of debris, materials, or liquids that could cause a slipping or tripping hazard.

(5) An employee who is wearing stilts shall not support, lift, or hold a weight of more than 20 pounds.

(6) Stilts shall not be used while going from one level to another.

(7) An employee may wear stilts on a scaffold only if it is a large area scaffold.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41222 Wood pole scaffolds.

Rule 1222. (1) Where a pole of a wood pole scaffold is spliced, the ends shall be squared and the upper section shall rest squarely on the lower section. Wood splice plates shall be fastened on not less than 2 adjacent sides, shall be not less than 4 feet in length, shall overlap the abutted ends equally, shall have the same width and same total cross-sectional area of the pole, and shall be capable of preventing displacement of the abutted ends. Splice plates of other materials of equivalent strength may be used.

(2) A single pole scaffold shall be securely guyed or tied to the building or structure. Where the height or length exceeds 25 feet, a pole scaffold shall be secured at intervals not greater than 25 feet vertically and horizontally.

(3) A bearer shall be set with its greater end dimension vertical and shall be long enough to project over the ledgers not less than 3 inches for proper support.

(4) The inner end of a bearer for a single pole scaffold shall be supported in accordance with 1 of the following:

(a) Rest in a wall of a building with not less than a 4-inch bearing.

Notching of the bearer is not permitted.

(b) Rest on a 12- by 2- by 6-inch wood block. The block shall be notched at the center to the width of the bearer and 2 inches deep. The bearer shall be nailed to both the block and the building.

(c) At a wall opening by a plank capable of supporting the loaded bearer and fastened to the building. The bearer shall be braced against displacement.

(5) A ledger shall be long enough to extend over 2 pole spaces. The ledger shall not be spliced between the poles. The ledger shall be reinforced by bearing blocks securely nailed to the side of the pole to form a support for the ledger.

(6) Diagonal bracing shall be provided to prevent the poles of a single pole scaffold from moving in a direction parallel with the wall of the building or from buckling.

(7) Bracing shall be provided between the inner and outer sets of poles in independent pole scaffolds. The free ends of pole scaffolds shall be cross braced.

(8) Full diagonal face bracing, in both directions, shall be erected across both faces of pole scaffold. The braces shall be spliced at the poles.

(9) A wood pole scaffold shall not exceed 40 feet in height and shall be constructed and erected in accordance with table 2.

(10) Where the ends of planks abut each other to form a flush floor, the butt joint shall be at the centerline of a pole. The abutted ends shall rest on separate bearers.

(11) Table 2 reads as follows:

Table for 408.41222

TABLE 2
Minimum Nominal Size and Maximum Spacing of Members of Wood Pole Scaffolds

	Height of Scaffold in Feet							
	Light				Medium		Heavy	
	Up to 20		20 ft. to 40 ft.		Up to 40 ft.		Up to 40 ft.	
	Single Pole	Independent	Single Pole	Independent	Single Pole	Independent	Single Pole	Independent
POLES	2 in. x 4 in.	2 in. x 4 in.	4 in. x 4 in.	4 in. x 4 in.	4 in. x 4 in.	4 in. x 4 in.	4 in. x 6 in.	4 in. x 4
POLES SPACING LONGITUDINAL	6 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.
POLE SPACING TRAVERSE		6 ft.		10 ft.		8 ft.		8 ft.
BEARERS	2 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in. 3 in. x 4 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in. 3 in. x 4 in.	2 in. x 1
LEDGERS	2 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 10 in.	2 in. x 1
BRACING	1 in. x 6 in.	1 in. x 6 in.	1 in. x 6 in.	1 in. x 6 in.	1 in. x 6 in.	1 in. x 6 in.	2 in. x 4 in.	2 in. x 4
MAXIMUM WIDTH	5 ft.		5 ft.		5 ft.		5 ft.	
TIE-INS	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4 in.	1 in. x 4

ALL MEMBERS SHALL BE USED ON EDGE.

History: 1981 AACCS.

R 408.41223 Tube and coupler scaffolds.

Rule 1223. (1) A tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, bearers, runners, and bracing of not less than a nominal 2-inch (1.90 inches outside dimension) steel tubing or equivalent.

(2) The material used for couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a drop-forged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum.

Dissimilar metals shall not be used.

(3) The posts of a tube and coupler scaffold shall not be spaced more than 6 feet apart in width and not more than 10 feet along the length for a light-duty rated scaffold, 8 feet along the length for a medium-duty rated scaffold, and 6 feet along the length for a heavy-duty rated scaffold.

(4) Drawings and specifications for a tube and coupler scaffold over 125 feet in height above the base plate shall be designed by a qualified engineer who is knowledgeable in scaffolding. Drawings and specifications shall be readily available at the jobsite. A scaffold that is less than 125 feet in height shall conform to the requirements of table 3.

(5) Runners shall be erected along the length of the scaffold and located on both the inside and the outside posts at even heights. When tube and coupler guardrails and midrails are used on outside posts, they may be used in place of outside runners. Runners shall be interlocked to form a continuous length and coupled to each post. The bottom runner shall be located as close to the base as possible. The runners shall be placed not more than 6 feet 6 inches on centers.

(6) A bearer shall be installed transversely between posts and shall be securely coupled either to a post bearing on a runner coupler or directly to a runner and shall be kept as close to the post as possible.

(7) A bearer shall be not less than 4 inches, but not more than 12 inches, longer than the post spacing or runner spacing. A bearer may be cantilevered for use as brackets to carry 2 2-inch by 10-inch planks. The bearer for a cantilevered section shall be not more than 24 inches and the section shall be limited to 25 pounds per square foot.

(8) Cross bracing shall be installed across the width of the scaffold at both ends and at least every third set of posts horizontally and every fourth runner vertically. The bracing shall extend diagonally from the inner and outer runners upward to the next outer and inner runners.

(9) Longitudinal diagonal bracing on the outer rows of poles shall be installed at a 45-degree angle from near the base of the first outer post upward to the extreme top of the scaffold. Where the longitudinal length of the scaffold permits, the bracing shall be duplicated beginning at every fifth post. In a similar manner, longitudinal diagonal bracing shall also be installed from the last post extending back and upward toward the first post.

Where conditions preclude the attachment of this bracing to the posts, it may be attached to the runners.

(10) Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4 to 1 ratio height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet (6.1 meters) or less thereafter for a scaffold 3 feet (0.91 meters) wide or less and every 26 feet (7.9 meters) or less thereafter for a scaffold more than 3 feet (0.9 meters) wide. The top guy, tie, or brace of a completed scaffold shall be placed no further than a 4 to 1 ratio from the top. The top guys, ties, and braces shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals of not more than 30 feet (9.1 meters), measured from 1 end, not both, towards the other end. Outriggers, when used, may be considered a part of the base dimension. The outriggers shall be installed on both sides of the scaffold at each frame line.

(11) Table 3 reads as follows:

TABLE 3 TUBE AND COUPLER SCAFFOLD	LIGHT DUTY	MEDIUM	HEAVY
Maximum uniformly distributed load	25 pounds per square foot	50 pounds per square	75 pounds load per square
foot Post spacing (longitudinal)	10 feet	8 feet	6 feet
Post spacing (transverse)	6 feet	6 feet	6 feet

Work levels	1	2	3	1	2	1
Maximum allowable additional planked levels	8	4	0	6	0	6
Maximum height (feet)	125	125	91	125	75	125

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41224 Tubular welded frame scaffolds (fabricated frame scaffold).

Rule 1224. (1) The spacing of frames of a tubular welded frame scaffold shall be consistent with the provisions of R 408.41223(3).

(2) The scaffold shall be braced by cross bracing or diagonal braces, or both, for securing vertical members together laterally. The cross braces shall be of sufficient length so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, square, and rigid. All brace connections shall be made secure.

(3) The frames shall be placed one on top of the other with coupling or stacking pins to provide proper vertical alignment of the legs.

(4) Where uplift may occur, frames shall be locked together vertically by pins or other equivalent suitable means.

(5) A guy, tie, and brace shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4 to 1 ratio height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet (6.1 meters) or less thereafter for a scaffold 3 feet (0.91 meters) wide or less and every 26 feet (7.9 meters) or less thereafter for a scaffold more than 3 feet (0.91 meters) wide. The top guy, tie, or brace of a completed scaffold shall be placed no further than a 4 to 1 ratio height from the top. A guy, tie, and brace shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals of not more than 30 feet (9.1 meters) measured from one end, not both, towards the other. Outriggers, when used, may be considered as part of the base dimension when installed on each corner of the long side at intervals of not more than 20 feet.

(6) Drawings and specifications for all tubular welded frame scaffolds over 125 feet in height above the base plates shall be designed by a qualified engineer who is knowledgeable in scaffolding. The plans shall be available at the jobsite.

(7) Brackets used to support cantilevered loads shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:

(a) Be seated with side brackets parallel to the frames and end brackets at 90 degrees to the frames.

(b) Not be bent or twisted from the positions specified in subdivision (a) of this subrule.

(c) Be used only to support personnel, unless the scaffold has been designed for other loads by a qualified engineer and built to withstand the tipping forces caused by the other loads being placed on the bracket-supported section of the scaffold.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41225 Horse scaffolds.

Rule 1225. (1) The horse for a horse scaffold shall be built of straight grained lumber or material of equivalent strength and braced to resist side thrusts.

(2) A horse shall not be more than 4 feet in height and length.

(3) Nailing of extension pieces is prohibited.

(4) Horses shall not be tiered.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41226 Bricklayer's square scaffold.

Rule 1226. (1) The squares of a bricklayer's square scaffold shall be not more than 5 feet wide by 5 feet high and set not more than 5 feet apart. The bearers and legs shall be made of 2- by 6-inch material, the corner braces of 1- by 6-inch material, and the diagonal braces of 1- by 8-inch material on both sides running from center to center of each member.

(2) Additional 1- by 8-inch bracing shall extend from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square on the front and rear of the scaffold.

(3) Each platform plank shall be supported by not less than 3 squares.

(4) A bricklayer's square scaffold shall not be tiered.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41227 Pump jack scaffolds.

Rule 1227. (1) Pump jack brackets, braces, and accessories shall be fabricated from metal plates and angles. Each bracket shall have 2 positive gripping mechanisms to prevent any failure or slippage.

(2) The platform bracket shall be fully decked.

(3) Poles that are used for a pump jack shall not be spaced more than 10 feet center to center when wood scaffold planks are used for a platform. The spacing may be more than 10 feet center to center if a manufactured platform meets the requirements of this part.

(4) A pole shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:

(a) Not be more than 30 feet in height.

(b) Be secured to the structure by rigid triangular bracing, or equivalent, at the bottom, top, and other points as necessary to provide a maximum vertical spacing of not more than 10 feet between braces. Each brace shall be capable of supporting not less than 225 pounds tension or compression.

(c) Be made of 2 2 by 4s of Douglas fir, or the equivalent, or 2 continuous lengths made of 2 by 4s spiked together, with the seam parallel to the bracket, with 10D common nails at not more than 12 inches center to center, staggered uniformly from opposite outside edges. Each 2 by 4 may be spliced to make up a pole if the splice is constructed to develop the full strength of the member.

(5) Where the bracket must pass bracing already installed, an extra brace shall be used approximately 4 feet above the one to be passed until the original brace is reinstalled.

(6) Occupancy of a pump-jack scaffold shall be limited to 2 employees between any 2 adjacent supports.

(7) If poles are made of wood, then the pole lumber shall be straight-grained and free of shakes, large loose or dead knots, and other defects that might impair strength.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41228 Steel tower scaffolds.

Rule 1228. (1) A steel tower scaffold shall be designed and erected according to the specifications of a qualified engineer who is knowledgeable in the subject.

(2) The erected scaffold shall meet the general provisions of this part.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41229 Suspended scaffolds; tipping moment requirement; support devices; outrigger beams; counterweights tiebacks; suspension ropes; use of certain equipment on scaffolds prohibited; securing scaffolds; use of

emergency escape and rescue devices.

Rule 1229. (1) Direct connections to roofs and floors, and counterweights used to balance an adjustable suspension scaffold, shall be capable of resisting not less than 4 times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at either the rated load of the hoist or not less than 1.5 times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater.

(2) A suspension scaffold support device, such as an outrigger beam, cornice hook, parapet clamp, and a similar device shall rest on a surface capable of supporting not less than 4 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold operating at the rated load of the hoist or not less than 1.5 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold at the stall capacity of the hoist, whichever is greater.

(3) A suspension scaffold outrigger beam, when used, shall be made of structural metal or equivalent strength material and shall be restrained to prevent movement.

(4) The inboard end of a suspension scaffold outrigger beam shall be stabilized by bolts or other direct connection to the floor or roof deck or shall be stabilized by counterweights, except that a multipoint adjustable suspension scaffold outrigger beam shall not be stabilized by counterweights.

(5) Before a scaffold is used, a competent person shall evaluate direct connections. The person shall confirm, based on the evaluation, that the support surfaces are capable of supporting the loads to be imposed. In addition, an engineer who is experienced in multipoint adjustable suspension scaffold design shall design the multipoint adjustable suspension scaffold connections.

(6) Counterweights shall be made of nonflowable material. Sand, gravel, and similar materials that can be easily dislocated shall not be used as counterweights.

(7) Only items specifically designed as counterweights shall be used to counterweight scaffold systems. Construction materials, such as, but not limited to, masonry units and rolls of roofing felt, shall not be used as counterweights.

(8) Counterweights shall be secured by mechanical means to the outrigger beams to prevent accidental displacement.

(9) Counterweights shall not be removed from an outrigger beam until the scaffold is disassembled.

(10) Outrigger beams that are not stabilized by bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck shall be secured by tiebacks.

(11) Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the suspension ropes.

(12) An outrigger beam shall be placed perpendicular to its bearing support, usually the face of the building or structure. However, if an employer can demonstrate that it is not possible to place an outrigger beam perpendicular to the face of the building or structure because of obstructions that cannot be moved, then the outrigger beam may be placed at some other angle if opposing angle tiebacks are used.

(13) Tiebacks shall be secured to a structurally sound anchorage on the building or structure. Sound anchorages include structural members, but do not include any of the following items:

- (a) Standpipes.
- (b) Vents.
- (c) Other piping systems.
- (d) Electrical conduit.

(14) Either tiebacks shall be installed perpendicular to the face of the building or structure or opposing angle tiebacks shall be installed.

Single tiebacks installed at an angle are prohibited.

(15) A suspension scaffold outrigger beam shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:

- (a) Have stop bolts or shackles at both ends.
- (b) Be securely fastened together with the flanges turned out when channel iron beams are used in place of I-beams.
- (c) Be installed with all bearing supports perpendicular to the beam center line.
- (d) Be set and maintained with the web in a vertical position.
- (e) When an outrigger beam is used, the shackle or clevis with which the rope is attached to the outrigger beam shall be placed directly over the center line of the stirrup.

(16) A suspension scaffold support device, such as a cornice hook, roof hook, roof iron, parapet clamp, or similar device shall be in compliance with the following provisions, as applicable:

- (a) Be made of steel, wrought iron, or materials of equivalent strength.
- (b) Be supported by bearing blocks.
- (c) Either be secured against movement by tiebacks installed at right angles to the face of the building or structure or have opposing angle tiebacks installed and secured to a structurally sound point of anchorage on the building or structure. Sound points of anchorage include structural members, but do not include any of the following items:
 - (i) Standpipes.
 - (ii) Vents.

- (iii) Other piping systems.
- (iv) Electrical conduit.
- (d) Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the hoisting rope.
- (17) A suspension rope that supports an adjustable suspension scaffold shall be of a diameter large enough to provide sufficient surface area for the functioning of brake and hoist mechanisms.
- (18) Repaired wire rope shall not be used as suspension rope.
- (19) Wire suspension ropes shall not be joined together, except through the use of eye splice thimbles connected with shackles or cover plates and bolts.
- (20) Swaged attachments or spliced eyes on wire suspension ropes shall not be used unless the attachments or eyes are made by the wire rope manufacturer or a qualified person.
- (21) The load end of a wire suspension rope shall be equipped with proper size thimble and shall be secured by eye splicing or an equivalent means.
- (22) Gasoline-powered equipment and hoists shall not be used on suspension scaffolds.
- (23) A suspension scaffold shall be tied or otherwise secured to prevent it from swaying. A competent person shall evaluate the scaffold and determine if it needs to be tied or otherwise secured. Window cleaner's anchors shall not be used to tie or otherwise secure a suspension scaffold.
- (24) A device that functions solely to provide emergency escape and rescue shall not be used as a working platform. This subrule does not preclude the use of a system that is designed to function both as a suspension scaffold and an emergency system.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

SUSPENDED SCAFFOLDS

R 408.41231 Adjustable multipoint suspension scaffolds.

Rule 1231. (1) An adjustable multipoint suspension scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 50 pounds per square foot and shall not be loaded to more than 50 pounds per square inch.

(2) An outrigger beam that is used for an adjustable multipoint suspension scaffold shall meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) Be made of metal that is equivalent in strength to a standard 7- inch, 15.3-pound steel beam.
 - (b) Be not less than 15 feet in length.
 - (c) Project not more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point.
 - (d) Be spaced not more than 7 feet on center.
- (3) The scaffold outrigger beam shall be securely fastened or anchored to the frame or floor system of the building or structure.
- (4) Only wire rope shall be used for suspending an adjustable multipoint suspension scaffold.
- (5) The steel shackles or clevises with which the wire ropes are attached to the outrigger beams shall be placed directly over the hoisting drums.
- (6) The outrigger beam shall rest on a wood bearing block that is capable of supporting the load without deformation.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41232 Multipoint suspended scaffold.

Rule 1232. (1) A multipoint suspended scaffold shall be suspended from structural components that are capable of supporting 4 times the maximum intended load.

- (2) A multipoint suspended scaffold shall be a light or medium-duty scaffold only.
- (3) If wire rope is used for the suspension of a multipoint suspended scaffold, a minimum of 2 wraps around the supporting structural members and around putlogs shall be used and secured with the proper number of wire rope clips or fist grips as prescribed in table 5 of R 408.41261(11).
- (4) Softeners shall be used to prevent damage to wire rope that is used for suspension.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS.

R 408.41233 Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds (swing stage scaffold).

Rule 1233. (1) A swing stage scaffold platform shall not be less than 20 inches nor more than 36 inches wide overall. The platform shall be securely fastened to the stirrups by U-bolts or by other equivalent means.

(2) At the beginning of each new installation, after a swing stage scaffold is completely suspended, the scaffold shall be tested by being set about 1 foot above the lowest elevation and loaded with 2 times the anticipated working load.

(3) The stirrups shall be designed with a support for a guardrail, intermediate rails, and toeboard.

(4) Rope and blocks that are used to support a 2-point adjustable scaffold shall have all of the following:

(a) Supporting ropes of 3/4-inch, first-quality manila rope or a synthetic rope of equivalent strength used with at least one 6-inch single and one 6-inch double block.

(b) Blocks that have sheaves which fit the size of the rope the blocks carry.

(c) Live ropes made fast to the scaffold in a manner to prevent displacement.

(d) The dead-end of the supporting rope connected to the block at the stirrup by means of an eye splice incorporating a thimble.

(5) Slings, hangers, platforms, and other supporting parts shall be inspected before every installation. Periodic inspections shall be made while the scaffold is in use. For wire ropes, see R 408.41261.

(6) A swing stage scaffold shall be limited to the following number of employees:

(a) For a scaffold designed for a working load of 500 pounds, not more than 2 employees shall be permitted to work at one time.

(b) For a scaffold designed for a working load of 750 pounds, not more than 3 employees shall be permitted to work at one time.

(7) Two or more scaffolds shall not be combined by bridging with planks or similar connecting links.

(8) Rollers or fenders shall be provided to prevent striking the building and to facilitate raising and lowering.

(9) The platform of a swing stage scaffold shall be 1 of the following types:

(a) Ladder-type platforms - The ladder-type platform shall be constructed to meet ANSI standard A10.8-1977 entitled "Scaffolding," which is adopted in these rules by reference and which may be inspected at the Lansing office of the department of consumer and industry services. The standard may be purchased at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$5.00 from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or from the Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, MIOSHA Standards Division, 7150 Harris Drive, Box 30643, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

(b) Plank-type platform - The plank-type platform shall be composed of not less than two 2 by 10-inch unspliced planks which are laid straight and which are cleated together on the underside, with the cleats starting 6 inches from each end and spaced at 12-inch intervals.

(c) Beam-type platform - The beam platform shall have side stringers made of lumber that is not less than 2 by 6 inches set on edge. The span between hangers shall not be more than 12 feet. The flooring shall be supported on 2 by 6-inch crossbeams which are laid flat, which are set into the upper edge of the stringers with a snug fit at intervals of not more than 4 feet center to center, and which are securely nailed in place.

The flooring shall be 1 by 6-inch lumber or 3/4-inch plywood and shall be securely nailed. Floorboards shall not be spaced more than 1/2 of an inch apart.

(d) Manufactured picks - When used, a manufactured pick shall conform to the requirements of R 408.41217(3), (4), and (5).

History: 1981 AACCS; 1990 AACCS; 1998-2000 AACCS.

R 408.41234 Multilevel suspension scaffolds.

Rule 1234. (1) A multilevel suspension scaffold shall have a separate fall prevention device that allows a drop of not more than 12 inches installed at each support point connected with a line to the scaffold.

(2) The device shall be attached to a wire rope safety line equivalent to the support rope, and the safety line shall be secured to a substantial member of the structure separate from the support rope and to the ground.

(3) Each employee shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system as specified in Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, attached to the scaffold.

(4) The multilevel suspension scaffold shall be in compliance with the provisions of R 408.41229 and R 408.41233.

(5) At the beginning of each new installation, after a multilevel suspension scaffold is completely suspended, the scaffold shall be tested by being set about 1 foot above the lowest elevation and loaded with 2 times the anticipated working load.

(6) A support for a platform shall be attached directly to the support stirrup and not to any other platform.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41235 Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.

Rule 1235. (1) A single-point adjustable suspension scaffold shall be raised or lowered by an electrical, air motor-driven, or manual hoisting machine.

(2) A single-point adjustable suspension scaffold shall travel only in a vertical line.

(3) At the beginning of each new installation, after a single-point adjustable suspension scaffold is completely suspended, the scaffold shall be tested by being set about 1 foot above the lowest elevation and loaded with 2 times the anticipated working load.

(4) The suspension methods shall be as prescribed in R 408.41229.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41236 Needle beam scaffolds.

Rule 1236. (1) A needle beam scaffold shall be suspended from a structure that is capable of supporting not less than 4 times the weight of the scaffold and intended load.

(2) The beams of a needle beam scaffold shall be of wood not less than 4 by 6 inches, with the greater dimension set vertically, or of equivalent structural metal.

(3) A needle beam scaffold shall not be altered or moved while in use.

(4) The distance between the needle beams shall not be more than 8 feet, the length of needle beams shall be not more than 12 feet, and the needle beams shall be supported at points 12 inches from the ends.

(5) Rope supports shall be of 1-inch, first-grade manila rope or synthetic rope of equivalent strength and shall be hung vertically. The rope shall be attached to the needle beams in a manner that prevents the needle beams from rolling or otherwise becoming displaced.

(6) The scaffold planking shall be in compliance with all of the following provisions:

(a) Be laid tight between supporting ropes.

(b) Be secured against displacement. Cleats are not an adequate means of attachment.

(c) Extend not more than 6 inches beyond the beam.

(7) Tools, bolts, and nuts on a needle beam scaffold shall be kept in containers that are properly secured on the scaffold.

(8) One end of a needle beam scaffold may be supported by and secured to a permanent structural member.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41237 Boatswain's chair.

Rule 1237. (1) The seat of a boatswain's chair made of wood shall be not less than 12 by 24 inches and 1-inch thick with the underside reinforced by cleats fastened to prevent splitting. Other materials used shall be of equivalent strength and size.

(2) Two 5/8-inch, first-quality manila rope slings or synthetic rope of equivalent strength shall be reeved through the 4 seat holes so as to cross each other on the underside. Where an employee is using a heat or spark-producing process, such as gas welding or cutting, a protected 3/8-inch wire rope shall be used in place of fiber rope.

(3) An employee shall be protected by a fall arrest system as prescribed in Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

(4) The tackle shall consist of bearing or bushed blocks and 5/8-inch, first-grade manila rope or its equivalent. The block shall be secured to roof irons, hooks, or other objects that are secured. Tiebacks shall be installed at right angles to the face of the building and shall be secured to the roof hooks and the building.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 408.41238 Float scaffolds.

Rule 1238. (1) A float scaffold shall be constructed of not less than 3/4-inch exterior plywood or equivalent material. The platform shall be not more than 3 by 6 feet in size, and the ends of the platform shall project 6 inches beyond the outer edge of the bearers.

(2) The plywood shall be securely fastened to 2- by 4-inch bearers which are made of select lumber that is free of knots and other defects and which project 6 inches beyond the platforms on each side. The plywood shall be reinforced with a diagonal brace that runs from bearer to bearer beneath the platform.

(3) An edging of wood not less than 1 by 2 inches, or its equivalent, shall be secured around all sides of the platform to prevent tools from rolling off.

(4) Supporting ropes shall be 1-inch manila rope, or its equivalent, and shall be free of defects.

(5) Rope connections shall be made in a manner that prevents the platform from shifting or slipping. The rope shall be arranged to do all of the following:

(a) Pass under the platform.

(b) Be hitched around the end of each bearer on each side.

(c) Provide 4 ends that shall be securely fastened to an overhead support.

(6) Not more than 2 employees and necessary light tools shall occupy a float scaffold.

(7) Each employee on a float scaffold shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1996 AACS.

R 408.41239 Catenary scaffolds.

Rule 1239. (1) Not more than 1 platform shall be placed between consecutive vertical pickups, and not more than 2 platforms shall be used on a catenary scaffold.

(2) A platform supported by wire ropes shall have hook-shaped stops on each end of the platform to prevent it from slipping off the wire ropes.

The hooks shall be placed to prevent the platform from falling if 1 of the horizontal wire ropes breaks.

(3) A wire rope shall not be tightened to the extent that the application of a scaffold load will overstress the wire rope.

(4) A wire rope shall be continuous and not have splices between anchors.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41240 Interior hung scaffolds.

Rule 1240. (1) An interior scaffold shall be suspended only from the roof structure or other structural member such as a ceiling beam.

(2) An overhead supporting member (roof structure, ceiling beams, or other structural members) shall be inspected and checked for strength before the scaffold is erected.

(3) Suspension ropes and cables shall be connected to the overhead supporting members by shackles, clips, thimbles, or other means that meet the strength and durability of the suspension ropes and cables.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

MOBILE SCAFFOLDS

R 408.41241 Mobile scaffolds.

Rule 1241. (1) When a freestanding mobile scaffold is used, the height shall not be more than 4 times the minimum base dimension.

(2) Outriggers, when used, may be considered as part of the base dimension. The outriggers shall be installed on both sides of the scaffold at each frame line.

(3) Locking devices shall be used to secure the casters to the frame or adjusting screw. The adjusting screw shall not extend more than 12 inches.

The casters shall be provided with a positive locking device to prevent movement of the scaffold. The device shall be used when the scaffold is in use, except where the work platform is 4 feet or less from the floor.

(4) Vertical members of the scaffold shall be braced by cross bracing and diagonal bracing. Not less than 2 horizontal diagonal braces shall be installed, 1 as close to the casters as possible, at intervals of not more than 4 times the least-based dimension. The horizontal diagonal brace may be omitted on a scaffold that is specifically designed to absorb racking.

(5) A scaffold platform shall cover the full width of the scaffold, except for a necessary entrance opening. A platform shall be secured in place. A platform shall not extend outward beyond the base supports of the scaffold unless outrigger frames or equivalent devices are used to ensure stability.

(6) A ladder or stairway that is provided on a manually propelled mobile scaffold shall be affixed or built into the scaffold and shall be so located that, when in use, the ladder or stairway does not have a tendency to tip the scaffold. A landing platform shall be provided at intervals of not more than 30 feet.

(7) In place of a ladder or stairway, the requirements of R 408.41211(2) may be complied with.

(8) Only manual force shall be used to move a scaffold covered by this rule. The force shall be applied near or as close to the base as practical, except for a scaffold with a work platform that is 4 feet or less from the floor.

(9) When being used, a mobile scaffold shall rest upon a suitable footing and shall stand plumb. Where leveling of the scaffold is necessary, screw jacks or an equivalent means shall be used.

(10) An employer shall not allow an employee to ride on a mobile scaffold, unless all of the following conditions exist:

(a) The floor or surface is within 3 degrees of level and is free from pits, holes, or obstructions.

(b) The minimum base dimension of the scaffold when ready for rolling is not less than ½ of the height.

(c) The casters are equipped with rubber or similar resilient tires.

(d) All tools and materials are secured or removed from the platform before the mobile scaffold is moved.

(e) The scaffold is equipped with guardrails on all sides.

(f) Before a scaffold is moved, each employee on the scaffold shall be made aware of the move.

(11) A mobile scaffold shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of R 408.41217, R 408.41218, R 408.41223, and R 408.41224.

(12) A power system used to propel a mobile scaffold shall be designed to propel a mobile scaffold. A forklift, truck, similar motor vehicle, or add-on motor shall not be used to propel a scaffold unless the scaffold is designed to be propelled by a forklift, truck, similar motor vehicle, or add-on motor.

(13) If a power system is used to propel a scaffold, then the propelling force shall be applied directly to the wheel and shall not produce a speed of more than 1 foot per second (.3 meters per second).

(14) An employee shall not be on any part of a powered mobile scaffold that extends outward beyond the wheels, casters, or other supports.

(15) A powered mobile scaffold shall be stabilized to prevent tipping during movement.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41243 Rough Terrain forklift truck scaffolds; Equipment Requirements; employee safety requirements.

Rule 1243. (1) Before an employee is elevated on a rough terrain forklift truck scaffold, a pre-lift meeting shall be held to review the appropriate requirements and procedures to be followed. The pre-lift meeting shall be attended by all of the following entities:

- (a) The lift operator.
 - (b) The signalperson.
 - (c) Employees to be lifted.
 - (d) The person who is responsible for the task to be performed.
- (2) The scaffold platform shall be attached to the forks by enclosed sleeves and shall be secured against the back of the forks with a mechanical device so that the platform cannot tip or slip.
- (3) The lifting carriage and the forks shall be secured to prevent them from tipping upward.
- (4) An employer shall provide protection for an employee on the platform from moving parts and on lift trucks equipped with a lifting mast. The side of the platform adjacent to the mast shall be protected by a solid or mesh guard that is sufficient in height and width to prevent contact with moving parts of the mast. On trucks equipped with rotators, the rotation shall be deactivated.
- (5) A work platform shall be in compliance with all of the following requirements:
- (a) Except for the guardrail system as specified in construction safety standard Part 21. Guarding of Walking and Working Areas, being R 408.42101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, be of welded mild steel construction that has a minimum safety factor of 4 times the maximum intended load.
 - (b) Have a continuous guardrail system constructed as follows:
 - (i) Have a top rail which is located not less than 36 inches, not more than 42 inches above the platform floor and which is constructed to withstand a minimum of 200-pounds of force in any direction.
 - (ii) Have a midrail which is installed at mid-height between the top rail and platform floor and which is constructed to withstand a 200-pound side thrust.
 - (iii) Have a toeboard which is not less than 4 inches in nominal height and which is installed not more than 1/4 of an inch above the floor around the periphery of the work platform. If the platform has a gate, then the toeboard shall be installed on the gate.
 - (c) Have wood planking, steel plate, or steel grating bolted or welded to the bottom of the platform and be maintained free of slip or trip hazards.
 - (d) Have a permanently affixed sign on the platform that specifies the maximum number of passengers allowed, the work platform identification number, and the maximum rated load.
 - (e) Be easily identifiable by high-visibility color marking.
- (6) An employee on a scaffold who is exposed to an overhead hazard of falling material or overhead projections shall be protected with overhead protection that is sufficient to prevent injury.
- (7) The lifting mechanism shall operate smoothly through its entire lift range, both empty and loaded, and all limiting devices and latches, if provided, shall be functional.
- (8) The work platform shall be level when in use.
- (9) If an employee is elevated in a platform on a variable reach lift truck, a personal fall arrest system, including the anchorage required in Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code and Part 6. Personal Protective Equipment, being R 408.40601 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, is required and shall be worn when an employee is elevated.
- (10) The rough terrain fork truck or the lift truck shall rest on firm footing. Leveling devices and outriggers shall be used if provided on the equipment.
- (11) A trained operator shall remain at the operator station of a lift truck to control the lift truck while an employee is elevated. The lift truck control or controls shall be in neutral and the parking brake set. The operator of the lift truck scaffold platform shall be able to see the elevated platform at all times.
- (12) A lift truck platform shall be returned to the ground before a lift truck is repositioned. The forklift shall be moved as close to the work area as possible for final positioning. An employee shall exit the landed platform and reboard the platform only after the lift truck repositioning is complete.
- (13) The path the lift truck platform travels shall be clear of hazards, such as storage racks, scaffolds, overhead obstructions, and electrical lines. Distances shall be maintained from electrical lines as specified in R 408.41212(4), (5), and (6).
- (14) A lift truck operator shall keep his or her hands and feet clear of the controls that are not in use.

(15) A lift truck operator shall lift and lower an employee smoothly, with caution, and either at the employee's request or after alerting the elevated employee of intended movement. An operator of a lift truck that has a telescopic boom shall extend or retract the boom only at idle or near idle speed.

(16) The combined mass weight of the platform, load, and the employee shall not be more than 1/3 of the rated capacity of the rough terrain forklift truck on which the platform is used.

(17) An employee shall maintain firm footing on the platform floor. Railings, planks, ladders, or other materials shall not be used on the platform to achieve additional reach or height.

(18) The guardrail system of the platform shall not be used to support any of the following:

- (a) Material.
- (b) Other work platforms.
- (c) Employees.

(19) The platform shall be lowered to ground level for an employee to enter or exit, except where elevated work areas are inaccessible or hazardous to reach. An employee may exit the platform with the knowledge and consent of the employer. If an employee exists to unguarded work areas, then fall protection shall be provided and used as required in construction safety standard, Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code. An employee shall not climb on any part of a lift truck when attempting to enter or exit a platform.

(20) A platform shall not be modified if the modification is detrimental to its safe use.

(21) Floor dimensions parallel to the truck longitudinal centerline shall not be more than 2 times the load center distance listed on the rough terrain forklift truck nameplate. The floor dimension width shall not be more than the overall width of the truck measured across the load-bearing tires plus 10 inches (250 mm) on either side. The minimum space for each employee on the platform shall not be less than 18 inches (450 mm) in either direction.

(22) A wood pallet shall not be used as a platform for lift truck scaffolds.

(23) If arc welding is performed by an employee on a work platform, then the electrode holders shall be protected from contact with the metal components of the work platform.

(24) The only tools that are permitted on the work platform are hand tools and portable powered tools. Materials and tools shall be secured to prevent displacement. The total weight of compressed gas cylinders shall not be more than 20 pounds.

(25) A work platform shall not be used during high winds, electrical storms, snow, ice, sleet, or other adverse weather conditions that could affect the safety of the employees on the work platform or the operator of the truck.

(26) An employee shall keep all parts of his or her body inside the platform during raising, lowering, or positioning of the platform.

(27) There shall be a communication system between an employee on the work platform and the operator of a rough terrain forklift truck or a forklift truck.

History: 1981 AACCS; 1990 AACCS; 1997 AACCS.

R 408.41244 Inspection and maintenance of rough terrain forklift trucks.

Rule 1244. (1) Before an employee is elevated on a rough terrain forklift truck platform, a trained operator or other qualified personnel shall inspect all of the following items:

- (a) Tires and their inflation pressure.
- (b) Warning devices.
- (c) Lights.
- (d) Lift and tilt mechanisms, load engaging means, chains, and limit switches.
- (e) Brakes.
- (f) Steering mechanism.
- (g) Fuel systems.

(2) A forklift truck shall not be operated if an unsafe condition is found before or during use until the truck has been restored to a safe operating condition.

(3) A rough terrain forklift truck and forklift trucks shall be maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

History: 1997 AACS.

R 408.41245 Operator training.

Rule 1245. (1) An employer shall ensure that an employee has been trained before the employee's assignment as an operator of a rough terrain forklift truck that is used to elevate employees. An employee shall be trained in all of the following areas:

- (a) The capabilities of the equipment and its attachments.
- (b) The purpose, use, and limitations of the controls.
- (c) How to make daily checks.

(2) An employee shall practice operating an assigned vehicle and perform the functions necessary for a particular job.

History: 1997 AACS.

R 408.41246 Operator permits.

Rule 1246. (1) An employer shall ensure that an operator has a valid permit to operate a rough terrain forklift or a forklift truck for elevating an employee.

During working hours, the operator shall carry the permit or shall have the permit available if it is requested by a department representative.

(2) A permit to operate a rough terrain forklift truck or a forklift truck is valid only for work performed for the employer who issued the permit. A permit may be issued for a period of not more than 3 years. A permit shall contain all of the following information:

- (a) Firm name.
- (b) Operator's name.
- (c) Date issued.
- (d) Date expiring.
- (e) Operator restrictions, if any. If a restricted permit to operate is issued, then the permit shall state the nature of the restriction.
- (f) The type of truck an operator has been trained on and is qualified to operate.

History: 1997 AACS.

AUXILIARY SUPPORTED SCAFFOLDS

R 408.41251 Outrigger scaffolds.

Rule 1251. (1) The inboard end of an outrigger beam measured from the fulcrum point to anchorage point shall be not less than 1 1/2 times the outboard end in length. The beams shall rest on edge, the sides shall be plumb, and the edges shall be horizontal. The fulcrum point of the beam shall rest on a secure bearing not less than 6 inches in each horizontal dimension. The beam shall be secured in place against movement and shall be securely braced at the fulcrum point against tipping.

(2) The inboard end of an outrigger beam shall be securely anchored either by means of struts bearing against sills in contact with the overhead beams or ceiling or by means of tension members secured to the floor joists underfoot, or by both if necessary. The inboard end of an outrigger beam shall be secured against tipping, and the entire supporting structure shall be securely braced in both directions to prevent any horizontal movement.

(3) An outrigger scaffold shall be constructed as prescribed in table 4.

(4) Planking shall be laid tight and shall extend to within 3 inches of the building wall. Planking shall be secured to the outriggers.

(5) A scaffold and scaffold components shall be designed by a qualified person who is knowledgeable in scaffolding and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with the design.

(6) Table 4 reads as follows:

TABLE

**SPACING AND LENGTH OF OUTRIGGER
SCAFFOLDS**

Maximum Scaffold Load	Light Duty	Medium Duty
	25psf	50psf
Outrigger size	2 by 10 feet	3 by 10 feet
Maximum outrigger spacing	8 feet	6 feet Maximum
Maximum outrigger length	6 feet	6 feet

History: 1981 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41253 Roofing brackets and crawling boards.

Rule 1253. (1) A roofing bracket shall be installed in a manner to maintain a level working surface.

(2) Spacing between the brackets supporting a work plank shall not be more than 8 feet.

(3) The working plank shall not be less than 2 by 6 inches.

(4) In addition to the pointed metal projections, the brackets shall be secured in place by nailing. When it is impractical to nail brackets, rope supports shall be used. When rope supports are used, they shall consist of first-quality manila rope of at least 3/4-inch diameter or its equivalent.

(5) A crawling board shall not be less than 1 by 10 inches, shall extend from the eave to the ridge of the roof, and shall be secured against displacement.

(6) Cleats shall be secured to the board by nails which are driven through, and clinched to, the underside.

(7) The cleats shall be not less than 1 by 1 1/2 inches, shall be equal in length to the width of the crawling board, and shall be spaced not more than 24 inches center to center.

(8) When a crawling board is used and a catch platform is provided, a lifeline of not less than 3/4-inch diameter rope, or its equivalent, shall be strung beside the board for a handhold.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41254 Carpenter's bracket scaffold.

Rule 1254. (1) The supporting brackets of a carpenter's bracket scaffold shall be made of metal.

(2) The supporting brackets shall be fastened to the structure by 1 of the following:

(a) Three-eighths-inch diameter bolts extending through the studs at the top of the bracket and projecting 3/4 inch beyond the nut and washer when in place.

(b) Welding to a metal tank.

(c) Hooked over a secured supporting member of the structure.

(3) The supporting brackets shall be not more than 8 feet apart to support 1 employee and not more than 75 pounds of materials or 4 feet apart to support 2 employees and not more than 75 pounds of material.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41255 Form scaffolds.

Rule 1255. (1) A form scaffold shall be used to support a maximum intended load of not more than 25 pounds per square foot.

(2) Form scaffold brackets shall be spaced not more than 8 feet on center and shall be constructed of the following:

(a) Bearers of not less than 2- by 4-inch wood or materials of equivalent strength which are secured horizontally to the side of a vertical form support and which extend not more than 6 inches beyond the outer edge of the platform, but the total length of the bearer shall be not more than 42 inches.

(b) A diagonal brace placed at a 45-degree angle from and below the outer end of the bearer to the vertical form support.

(3) Metal brackets that are an integral part of the form shall be bolted or welded to the form. A folding-type bracket shall be secured by bolts or locking pins when in the extended position. Clip-on or hook-on brackets may be used if the form wales are bolted to the form or secured by snap ties or shea-bolts extending through the form and anchored.

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS.

R 408.41256 Ladder jack scaffolds.

Rule 1256. (1) A ladder jack scaffold shall be used only for light duty on type I manufactured ladders at heights not more than 20 feet from the ground or floor level. The ladder shall be used as prescribed in Part 11.

Fixer and Portable Ladders, being R 408.41101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code.

(2) The span of a wood plank shall be not more than 8 feet between ladder jacks and the planking shall be as prescribed in R 408.41217.

(3) The span of a pick shall not exceed 24 feet.

(4) A ladder jack scaffold using planks shall be limited to 2 employees at any one time, except that if 3 ladders support the plank, 3 employees may occupy the plank. Not more than 1 employee shall occupy any given 4 feet of plank at any one time.

(5) A ladder jack scaffold using a pick shall be limited to 2 employees at any one time, except that if 3 ladders support the pick, 3 employees may occupy the pick. Not more than 1 employee shall occupy any given 6 feet of pick at any one time.

(6) All bearing points of a ladder jack shall be designed to bear on the side rails and the rungs, but if bearing on the rungs only, the bearing area shall be not less than 10 lineal inches per rung.

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41256a step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds.

Rule 1256a. (1) A scaffold platform shall not be placed higher than the second highest rung or step of the ladder supporting the platform.

(2) A ladder used in conjunction with a step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffold shall be in compliance with the pertinent requirements of construction safety standard Part 11. Fixed and Portable Ladders, being R 408.41101 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, except that job-made ladders shall not be used to support a step, platform, or trestle scaffold.

(3) A ladder used to support a step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffold shall be placed, fastened, or equipped with a device to prevent slipping.

(4) A scaffold shall not be bridged to another scaffold.

History: 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41256b repair bracket scaffolds.

Rule 1256b. (1) Brackets shall be secured in place by at least 1 wire rope that is at least ½ of an inch (1.27 centimeter) in diameter.

(2) Each bracket shall be attached to the securing wire rope or ropes by either a positive locking device capable of preventing the unintentional detachment of the bracket from the rope or by equivalent means.

(3) Each bracket, at the contact point between the supporting structure and the bottom of the bracket, shall have a shoe (heel block or foot) capable of preventing the lateral movement of the bracket.

(4) A platform shall be secured to the brackets in a manner that will prevent the separation of the platform from the brackets and the movement of the platform or the brackets on a completed scaffold.

(5) If a wire rope is placed around the structure to provide a safe anchorage for personal fall arrest systems used by employees erecting or dismantling scaffolds, then the wire rope shall be in compliance with the requirements of construction safety standard Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq. of the Michigan Administrative Code, or this part, but shall be at least 5/16 of an inch (0.8 centimeter) in diameter.

(6) A wire rope used for securing brackets in place or as an anchorage for personal fall arrest systems shall be protected from damage due to contact with edges, corners, protrusions, or other discontinuities of the supporting structure or scaffold components.

(7) The tensioning of a wire rope used for securing brackets in place or as an anchorage for personal fall arrest systems shall be accomplished either by means of a turnbuckle at least 1 inch (2.54 centimeter) in diameter or by equivalent means.

(8) A turnbuckle shall be connected to the other end of its rope using an eye splice thimble of a size appropriate to the turnbuckle to which it is attached.

(9) U-bolt wire rope clips shall not be used on any wire rope used to secure brackets or to serve as an anchor for personal fall arrest systems.

(10) An employer shall ensure that materials shall not be dropped to the outside of the supporting structure.

(11) Scaffold erection shall progress in only 1 direction around any structure.

History: 1998-2000 AACCS.

WIRE, FIBER, AND SYNTHETIC ROPE

R 408.41261 Wire rope generally.

Rule 1261. (1) A wire rope shall be inspected for defects by a competent person before each work shift and after every occurrence could affect a rope's integrity. A rope shall be replaced if any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) Physical damage that impairs the function and strength of the rope.
- (b) Kinks that might impair the tracking or wrapping of rope around the drum or sheaves.
- (c) Six randomly distributed broken wires in 1 rope lay or 3 broken wires in 1 strand in 1 rope lay.
- (d) Abrasion, corrosion, scrubbing, flattening, or peening that has caused the loss of more than 1/3 of the original diameter of the outside wires.

(e) Heat damage caused by a torch or any damage caused by contact with electrical wires.

(f) Evidence that the secondary brake has been activated during an overspeed condition and has engaged the suspension rope.

(2) Wire rope that is bent to form an eye over a bolt or rod which has a diameter of less than 4 times the rope diameter shall be equipped with a metal thimble.

(3) Swaged attachments or spliced eyes on wire suspension ropes shall not be used unless they are made by the wire rope manufacturer or a qualified person.

(4) If wire rope clips are used on suspension scaffolds, then all of the following provisions apply:

- (a) Clips shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (b) Clips shall be retightened to the manufacturer's recommendations after the initial loading.
- (c) Clips shall be inspected and retightened to the manufacturer's recommendations at the start of each work shift.

(d) U-bolt clips shall not be used at the point of suspension for any scaffold hoist.

(e) If U-bolt clips are used, then the U-bolt shall be placed over the dead end of the rope and the saddle shall be placed over the live end of the rope.

(5) Wire ropes shall be stored in a manner to prevent damage or deterioration.

(6) Before cutting wire rope, an employee shall place a seizing on each side of the cut on preformed wire rope.

- (7) Wire rope shall be maintained in a lubricated condition over its entire length with the same type lubricant used by the manufacturer.
- (8) Seizing or an equivalent protection shall be provided at all wire rope ends.
- (9) Wire rope shall not come in contact with sharp edges.
- (10) Wire rope used to suspend scaffolds shall not be spliced.
- (11) Table 5 reads as follows:

Table 5. NUMBER AND SPACING OF U-BOLT
WIRE ROPE CLIPS

Improved plow steel rope, Diameter (inches)	Number of Clips		Minimum Spacing (inches)
	Drop Forged	Other Material	
5/16	3	4	3
3/8	3	4	3
1/2	3	4	3
5/8	3	4	3 3/4
3/4	4	5	4 1/2
7/8	4	5	5 1/4
1	5	6	6
1 1/8	6	6	6 3/4
1 1/4	6	7	7 1/2
1 3/8	7	7	8 1/4
1 1/2	7	8	9

History: 1981 AACS; 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41262 Fiber rope generally.

Rule 1262. (1) A fiber rope shall be inspected visually for the following conditions before the start of each work shift:

(a) Externally, for abrasions, cut or broken fibers, decay, burns, lack of strength, softness, and variation in size or roundness of the strands.

(b) Internally, by separating the strands for broken fibers, presence of grit, mildew or mold, color change of the fibers, or powdering and short loose fibers.

(2) A rope having any of the conditions specified in subrule (1) of this rule shall be replaced or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

(3) A fiber rope shall be stored in a dry room in coils or on a reel.

(4) A wet fiber rope shall be dried by placing it in the sunshine or by hanging it loosely over a rounded peg or hook in a warm room.

(5) A fiber rope shall not be kinked, run over sharp corners, used when frozen, or left in freezing temperatures when wet.

(6) A fiber rope subjected to an impact load equal to more than its rated capacity shall be replaced.

(7) A thimble shall be used with fiber rope pursuant to R 408.41261(2).

History: 1981 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.

R 408.41263 Synthetic rope.

Rule 1263. (1) A synthetic rope shall be inspected visually before the start of each job for abrasions, cut or broken fibers, burns, melted fibers, and variation in size or roundness of the strands. A rope having any of these conditions shall be replaced or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

(2) Because of the variance in manufacturing methods, the manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(3) A synthetic rope shall not be kinked, run over sharp corners, used when frozen, or left in freezing temperatures when wet.

(4) A synthetic rope subjected to an impact load equal to or more than its rated capacity shall be replaced.

(5) A thimble shall be used with synthetic rope pursuant to R 408.41261(2).

History: 1981 AACS.

R 408.41264 Window jack scaffolds.

Rule 1264. (1) A window jack scaffold shall be used as a work platform for not more than 1 employee and only for the purpose of working at the window opening through which the jack is placed.

(2) A window jack scaffold shall consist of a work platform that is secured to the structure with braces that run from a point not more than 4 inches from the end of the platform to the structure at an angle of not less than 45 degrees to the horizontal.

(3) An interior horizontal brace which extends not less than 12 inches beyond the vertical edges of the opening and which is capable of supporting not less than 4 times the intended load shall be secured to the work platform, tight to the interior surface of the wall, to prevent the outward movement of the platform.

(4) A window jack scaffold shall be provided with guardrails unless a harness that has a lifeline is attached and provided by the employer for the employee as required in Part 45. Fall Protection, being R 408.44501 et seq.

of the Michigan Administrative Code.

(5) A window jack shall not be used to support planks placed between one window jack and another or for other elements of scaffolding.

History: 1990 AACS; 1998-2000 AACS.