Inspect scaffolds and scaffold parts daily, before each work shift, and after any event that may have caused damage.

- Check to see if power lines near scaffolds are deenergized or that the scaffolds are at least 10 feet away from energized power lines.
- Make sure that tools and materials are at least 10 feet away from energized power lines.
- Verify that the scaffold is the correct type for the loads, materials, workers and weather conditions.
- Check footings to see if they are level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold.
- Check legs, posts, frames and uprights to see if they are on baseplates and mudsills.
- Check metal components for bends, cracks, holes, rust, welding splatter, pits, broken welds, and non-compatible parts.
- Check for safe access. Do not use the crossbraces as a ladder for access or exit.
• Check wooden planks for cracks, splits greater than ¼ inch, end splits that are long, many large loose knots, warps greater than ¼ inch, boards and ends with gouges, mold, separated laminate(s), and grain sloping greater than 1 in 12 inches from the long edge and are scaffold grade lumber or equivalent.

• If the planks deflect 1/60 of the span or 2 inches in a 10-foot wooden plank, the plank has been damaged and must not be used.

• Check to see if the planks are close together, with spaces no more than 1 inch around uprights.

• Check to see if 10-foot or shorter planks are 6 to 12 inches over the center line of the support, and that 10-foot or longer planks are no more than 18 inches over the end.

• Check to see if the platform is 14 inches or less from the wall or 18 inches or less away if plastering/stucco.

• Check for guardrails and midrails on platforms where work is being done.

• Check for workers under the platform and provide falling object protection or barricade the area. Make sure that hard hats are worn.

• Use braces, tie-ins and guying as described by the scaffold’s manufacturer at each end, vertically and horizontally to prevent tipping.