

Study on Safety in Scaffolding at Construction Industry

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Abstract

Scaffolding is temporary platform structure for working at height to carryout masonry work, plastering, painting and repair work etc, Scaffolding is creating a hazard that contributes to the large number of death and injury in construction industry. The aim of this examination is to find the variables that impact the scaffolding related accident at the building site. This investigation shows that the higher components affecting the scaffolding related work and leads to accident at the building site are caused by human factor.

Keywords: Scaffolding, Temporary platform structure, Construction industry.

INTRODUCTION

Scaffolding represents a crucial trade the development of buildings by providing platforms which permit the staff to hold out their works at height. The bamboo staging is regarded to be the dominant kind within the native industry over the years mainly owing to its low prices. Native buildings are made with the ever increase tall. Literatures reveal the importance of safety and price further as their shut relationship in construction and it's found that bamboo staging is quite unsafe and unreliable particularly in such high-attitude constructions, whereas metal staging is just too costly.[1]

The concept of safety originates from the broader term Risk. The term Risk can be defined as the possibility of arising any unexpected event or adverse phenomenon which is not desirable. The evaluation of risk is imperative to primarily save individuals, resources, time, public image and environment in case of any uncertainty. Risk Management is very extensive which involves the process of identification of risk and its intensity, seeking for viable alternatives and proper monitoring of the work at execution. It also involves determining the possible solutions of risks in case of contingency

and mitigates the losses. Accident analysis provides insight in hazards and major accident scenarios, while prevention is related to interventions, ranging from the introduction of technical measures, design modifications, and organizational and behavioral interventions [2].

Scaffolding components analyzed for each scaffold type, demonstrate that the most significant differences were found in toe boards, accesses, guardrails, and ties. For all of these elements, standard scaffolding was found to offer a higher and more satisfactory safety level than nonstandard scaffolding. However, these differences were less significant than those for other variables, such as scaffolding erection [3].

Scaffolding is a temporary structure used to support a work crew and materials to aid in the construction, maintenance and repair of buildings, bridges and all other manmade structures.[4] Frameworks are generally utilized nearby to gain admittance to statures and territories that would be generally difficult to get difficult framework can possibly results in death or serious injury.

1 Dead 17 Injured as scaffolding collapses At Chennai Construction Site at 22 July

2018, Scaffold Collapse at Beijing School Kills 10 people, 29 December 2014.

1 Dead and 6 injured as scaffolding accident in Borivali at 18 August 2018.

40 dead in scaffolding collapses at east china power plant 24 November 2016.

3 dead in scaffolding collapses at Miami television tower 27 September 2017.

The above are cases of mischance including platform. Contractual workers are required to lead development inside a constrained building site. These destinations are either a closed or open site. This is to build up wellbeing of laborers and people in general. This is to verifiable truth that scaffolding accident including people in general doesn't have a high rate in contrast with those happening including contractual workers.

TYPES OF SCAFFOLDING:

Supported scaffolding (Adjustable, Angle's Wing, Bricklayer's Square, Extension Trestle Ladder, Ladder Jack Scaffold, Interior Hung Scaffold, Mobile Scaffold, Tube and Coupler Scaffold, Systems Scaffold, Wood Pole Scaffold)

Suspended scaffolding (Two Point Suspended Scaffold, Parapet clamp or roof hook, Interior Hung Scaffold, Multi-Point Suspended Scaffold, Float Scaffold, Catenaries scaffold)

Aerial scaffolding (Boom supported elevating working platform, Vehicle mounted boom lift, Vehicle mounted aerial platform with telescoping and rotating boom, scissor lift, Vehicle mounted aerial platform, mast climbing working platform, airline ground supported vehicle mounted vertical lift device)

SCAFFOLDING HAZARD

Accident hazard

Falls from ladders or platforms amid the erection (specifically before the fitting of boards or rail guards) or the dismantling

jobs or when scaffold collapses. Wound caused by falling parts of the scaffolding – measures, records and so on., By debris, building materials, tools and other materials, or by pipes, during lifting or transport. Electric stun or electric shock caused by contact with overhead electric cables, with deficient electric hand tools, with defectively isolated cables, etc.

Physical Hazard

Introduction to UV radiation when routinely working under sun, presentation to over the top clamor from mechanical equipment and hand tools (drills, hammers, saws, etc.), exposure to the weather (low or high air temperature, rain, snow, wind) resulting in acute (common cold, heat stroke, etc.).

Chemical Hazard

No particular chemical hazard have been recognized for Scaffolds however, on a building site, Scaffolds might be presented to substance risks produced by crafted by others- for instance, to thinners if painting work is being done simultaneously, to paint solvents, to Scaffold erects frameworks inside a industrial plant is presented to synthetics particular to that industrial plant.

Biological Hazard

Diseases, e.g., skin rashes, because of introduction to winged creature droppings, contact with parasites, living in bird nests, bites by mosquitoes, rodents and other pests, etc.

Psychosocial, Ergonomic and organizational factors

Musculoskeletal injury identified with awkward working stances (counting delayed standing on one's knees work in a bent posture, reaching upwards, etc.), Overexertion while handling heavy and bulky objects, such as different Scaffold components- specifically overwhelming tubular segments, loads of planks, guard

rails and toe boards, heavy tools, etc. Psychological issues identified with delayed conditions of misgiving, dread of heights (sometimes work is carried-out at heights of 100 meters or above a height that may cause lack of steadiness and loss of adjust) and saw need to cover it, and worry of being respected as “over cautions” by co-workers and superiors.[5]

Control measure

Administrative control

The department is required to give preparing to all representatives who may utilize platform. Representatives must get direction on the specific sorts of scaffolds which they are to utilize. Training should focus on appropriate erection, dealing with, utilize, assessment, and care of the scaffolding. Training must likewise incorporate the establishment of fall protection, guard rails, and the best possible utilize and care of fall capture equipment. This training should be done upon initial job assignment. Retraining will be done when work conditions change. Intermittent boost preparing will be done at the tact of the supervisor.

The assigned competent person must get extra preparing with respect to the choice of platforms, acknowledgement of site conditions, and acknowledgement of scaffolding hazard, protection of exposed personnel and public, repair and substitution alternatives, and prerequisites of measures. Improper use of scaffolding is considered unsafe. Data including unsafe use may be used by the department heads within worker assessments. If necessary disciplinary corrective action may be taken; including revoking the privilege of further use of scaffolding.

Operator Safe Work Practice

The footing or anchorage for platforms will be sound, inflexible, and equipped for

conveying the most extreme proposed stack without settling or uprooting. Unstable objects for example barrels, boxes, free block, or solid squares will not be utilized to help frameworks or boards. No scaffold shall be erected, moved, destroyed or modified aside from under the supervision of able people or as asked for restorative reasons by Safety and Loss Control Personnel. Guard rails and toe-sheets will be introduced on every single open side and closures of stages in excess of 10 feet over the ground or floor, aside from needle bar scaffolds and floats. Scaffolds 4 feet to 10 feet in tallness having a base even measurement in either bearing of less than 45 inches will have standard guardrails introduced on every single open side and closures of the stage. Guardrails must be 2” X 4” or the proportionate, no under 36” or more than approximately 42” high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1”X4”, or equal. Backings must be at interims not to surpass 8 feet. Toe-board and the guardrail will reach out along the whole opening.

Scaffolding and their parts must be fit for supporting without disappointment not less than 4 times the greatest proposed stack.

Any scaffolding, including extras, for example props, sections, supports, screw legs, stepping stools, couplers, and so on damaged or debilitated from any reason must be repaired or supplanted instantly, and will not be utilized until the point when repairs have been finished. All heap conveying timber individuals from framework confining will be at least 1,500 fiber (Stress Grade) development review blunder. All planking must be Scaffold Grades, or equal, as perceived by affirmed evaluating rules for the types of wood utilized. The most extreme reasonable traverse for 2 X 9 inch or more extensive boards is appeared in the accompanying:

The greatest reasonable traverse for 1-1/4X9 inch or more extensive board of full thickness will be 4 feet with medium obligation stacking of 50 psi. All planking or stages must be covered (at least 12 inches) or anchored from development. An access ladder or comparable safe access must be given. Framework board must reach out finished their end underpins at least 6 inches or in excess of 18 inches. The posts, legs, or uprights of frameworks must be plumb and safely and unbendingly supported to forestall influencing and relocation. Overhead assurance must be given to men on a framework presented to overhead dangers. Tricky conditions on platforms will be dispensed with instantly after they happen. No welding, consuming, riveting, or open fire work will be performed on any arranging suspended by means of fiber or manufactured ropes will be utilized for or close to any work including the utilization of destructive substances or synthetic concoctions. Wire, engineered, or fiber rope utilized for platform suspension will be fit for less than 6 times the planned load. A safe distance from energized power lines shall be maintained. Tag lines will be utilized to raise materials to prevent contact. Suspension ropes will be shielded from contact with warm sources (welding, cutting, and so on.) and from acids or other destructive substances. Frameworks will not be utilized amid high breeze and tempests.[6]

Training

Influenced workers will get guideline on the specific kinds of scaffolding which they are to utilize. Training shall be focus on erection, dealing with, utilize, investigation, and care of the platforms. To provide fall protection, guardrails and the

best possible utilize and care of fall arrested equipment. This training should be done upon initial job assignment. Retraining will be done at the attentiveness of the supervisor.

Organization assigned competent person will get extra preparing in regards to the choice of platforms, acknowledgement of site conditions, acknowledgement of scaffolding hazard, insurance of uncovered work force and open, repair and substitution alternatives and necessities of principles.

Platforms and Scaffold segments will be examined for obvious imperfections by an equipped individual before each work move and after any event which could influence a framework's auxiliary integrity. Retraining of a worker is required when the representative does not have the ability or understanding required for the safe erection of framework, the sheltered dismantling of platform, and the protected utilization of scaffold. Proprietor Departments must keep records concerning framework investigations inventories and preparing, Scaffold segments will be examined for obvious imperfections by a competent person before each work move and after any event which could influence a scaffold's structural integrity.

METHODOLOGY

Hazard Factors affecting Scaffolding Accident in Construction:

The components influencing scaffolding mishaps are divided into four characterizations and they are specialized elements, technical factors, environmental factors, human factors and organizational factors. It shows in figure 1.

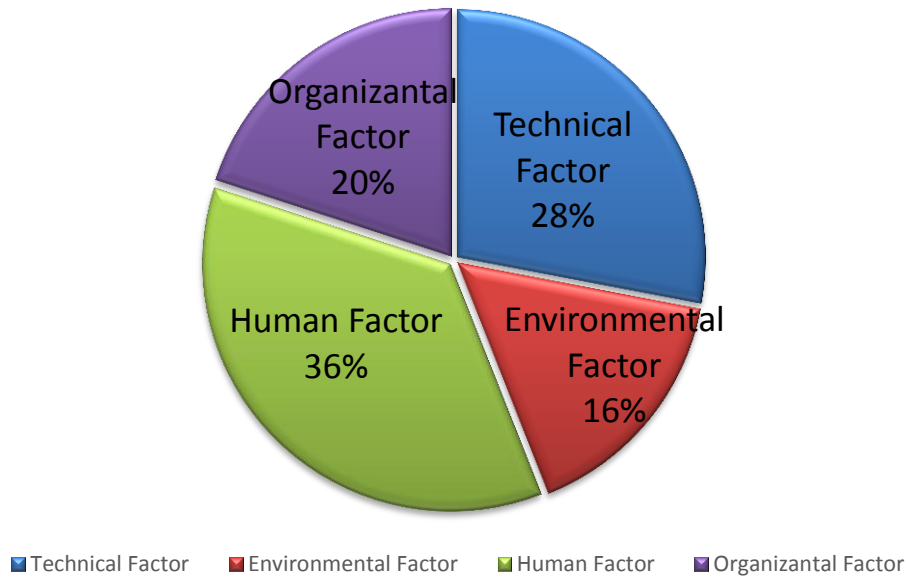


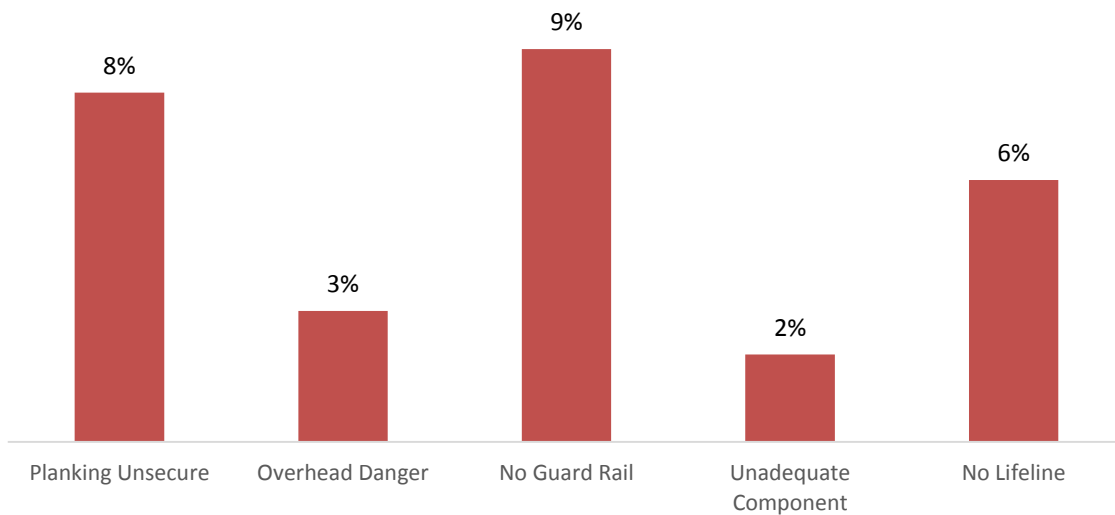
Fig: 1. components influencing scaffolding mishaps

Technical factors

Highest scaffolding accident was no guardrail and no lifeline was the second highest risk and other risks are unsecure planking 8%, overhead danger, inadequate component and construction error which demonstrates that no guardrail is the most

widely recognized factor that prompts damage and death on the building site, which proves that no guardrail is the most common factor 9% that leads to injury and death on the construction site. It shows in figure 2.

Environmental Factor



Technical Factor

Fig 2: Technical Factor

Working surface is the highest risk of environmental factor and followed by

overhead or falling object, soil condition, material handling and weather.

The explanation for the working surface 6% being the most noteworthy factor is a direct result of poor housekeeping. Poor housekeeping can a great part of the time add to setback's by disguising risks that

reason wounds, for instance slipping, being hit by falling things, staggering over free dissents on floors and striking against foreseeing material. It shows in figure 3.

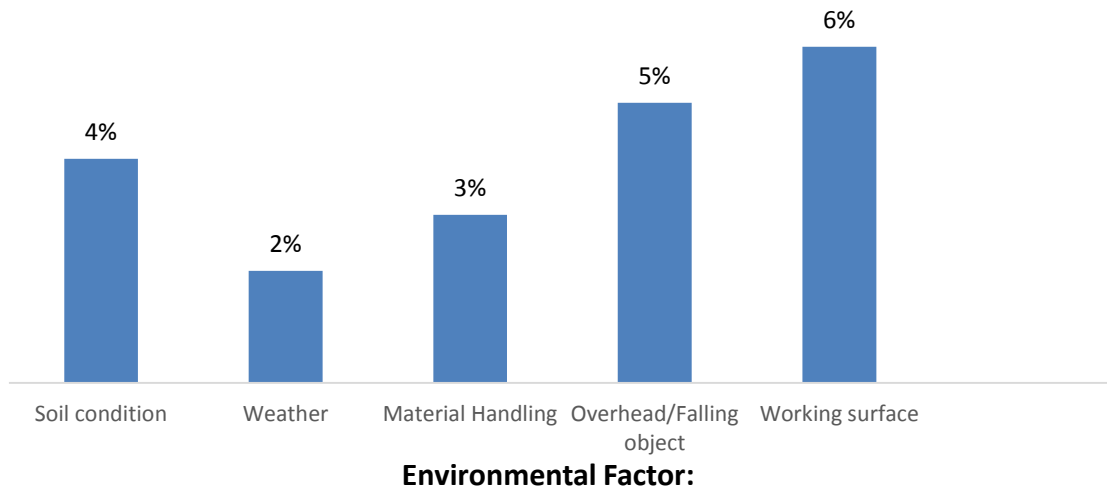


Fig: 3. Environmental Factor

Human factor

The majority of the respondents trust that the most noteworthy mischance rate of platform is because of the inappropriate utilization of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 9%. Other factors are used unskilled labor for working at

scaffolding and carelessness, lake of awareness on the danger, lake of concentration at work, lack of protective clothing, safety device remove, equipment was not appropriate and bodily action this factor are lead to accident. It shows in figure 4.

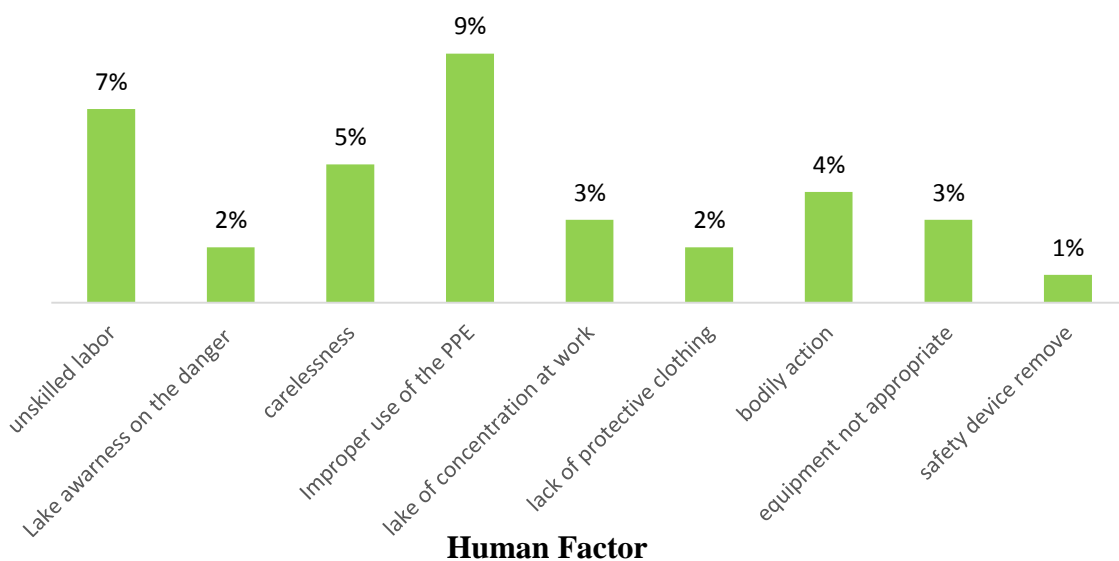
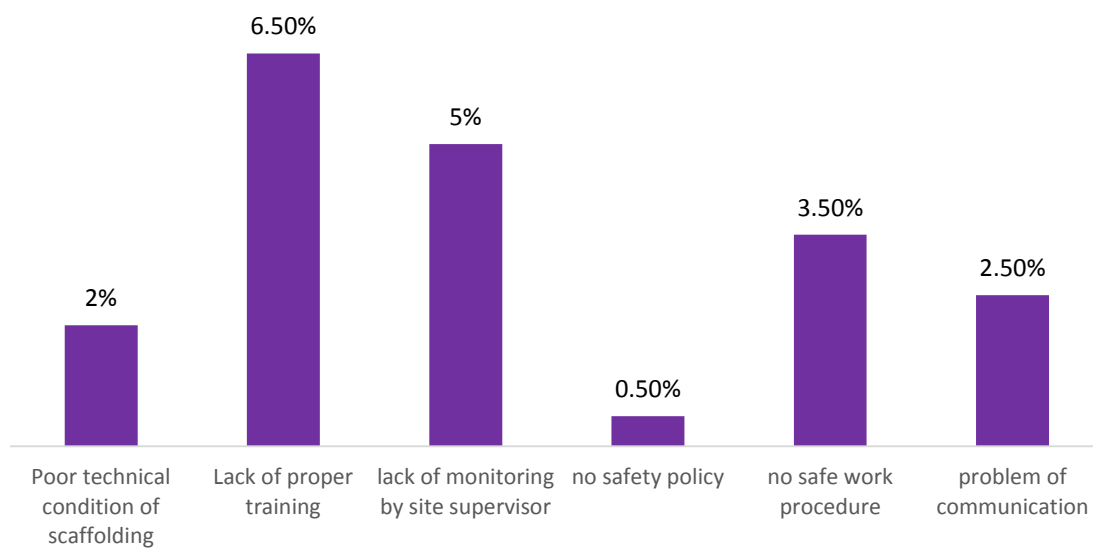


Fig: 4. Human Factor

Organizational factor

Most astounding danger factor that impacts scaffolding mishaps is absence of appropriate preparing. Absence of checking by site supervisor, no safe work procedure, no safety policy, poor technical conditions of scaffolding, problem of communication this factor are lead to accident.

Absence of appropriate preparing is the primary contemplations of scaffolding mishap at the building site, where specialists are do not have what it takes and not prepared to platform will disregard to perform at work including framework. Such a circumstance will make undesirable mishaps happen. It shows in figure 5.



organizational factor

Fig: 5. organizational factor

CONCLUSION

Most elevated hazard factor that prompts the most wounds and death on the building site and this investigation gives the guideline for sort of risk showing in the platform in the construction industry. There are four kinds of hazard factors that have been found, technical factor, environmental factor, human factor and organizational factor.

The most astounding human risk factor affecting scaffold mischance’s is the ill-advised utilization of PPE, excessive working surface, unskilled labor, fall objects and non-appearance of both guardrail and life line are the most astounding elements adding to environmental factors impacting scaffolding accident, organizational

factors, the most astounding risk factors were the absence of appropriate preparing and absence of checking by the site supervisor. Generally, the human factor is the most astounding among the examined factors which impacts scaffolding mishaps on building site. The second most astounding powerful factor is the technical factor and finally the organizational factor.

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