PRO-LIFT
Training & Assessment Services

CPCCLSF2001 Licence to erect, alter and dismantle scaffolding basic level

Student Guide

Contents

Welcome

Welcome to **CPCCLSF2001 Licence to erect, alter and dismantle scaffolding basic level.**

Information provided may help to ensure your safety.

This unit

This unit specifies the skills and knowledge required to safely perform basic scaffolding work. Scaffolding work involves erecting, altering or dismantling a temporary structure to support a platform from which a person or object could fall more than four metres.

This unit applies to scaffolding work involving:

- modular or pre-fabricated scaffolds
- cantilevered materials hoists with a maximum working load of 500 kg
- ropes
- gin wheels
- safety nets and static lines
- bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork).

Scaffolding work is undertaken in construction and other industries where temporary structures are erected, altered and dismantled. Completion of the general construction induction training program, specified in the Safe Work Australia model Code of Practice: Construction Work, is required by anyone carrying carry out construction work. Achievement of CPCWHS1001Prepare to work safely in the construction industry meets this requirement. Competence in this unit does not in itself result in a licence. A licence is obtained after competence is assessed under applicable Commonwealth, state or territory work health and safety (WHS) regulations. **Competence in this unit does not in itself result in a licence. A licence is obtained after competence is assessed under applicable Commonwealth, state or territory work health and safety (WHS) regulations. The National Assessment Instrument (NAI) is the mandated assessment for the HRWL to operate the relevant licensing class as detailed in this unit**.

Elements covered in this unit are:

1. Plan task
2. Select and inspect plant and equipment
3. Set up task
4. Undertake basic scaffolding activities
5. Complete task

WHS Law

Legislation is law passed by Parliament.

It governs many areas, including health and safety at work.

It can be national, or relevant to individual states and territories.

You need to know the WHS legislation that covers your job and workplace.

You are required by law to comply with them.

You need to understand how WHS Acts, regulations, codes and standards affect your work, job and workplace.

Acts & Regulations

Acts - Are law. They describe how to provide health and safety in the workplace

The *Work Health and Safety Act*

2011 QLD / NT / WA / NSW

2004 –Victoria

The Act is the cornerstone of legislative and administrative measures to improve occupational health and safety

Regulations - are made under the Act. They set out the practical steps to follow to comply with the Act

Codes of practice & Australian Standards

Codes of practice - Give practical guidance on how to legally comply with regulations and Acts

Australian Standards - Developed to provide minimum levels of performance or quality. Cover hazards, work processes and products.

The safest way to carry out the work activity is to read, understand and follow your

- Safe work method statements
- Codes of practice

Documentation

Obtain any required documentation when planning for scaffolding tasks

- Manufacturer specifications
- SWMS or other risk assessment process
- Scaffold plan
- Erection sequence

Clarify information

Consult with an ***engineer or suitably qualified person*** to clarify information on structural charts or plans.

Changes to the installation design

A suitably qualified person can authorise changes to the installation design on a scaffold plan.

Consult relevant persons

Consult with relevant persons when planning for scaffold tasks

- Other scaffolders
- Doggers and riggers
- Designers and engineer's
- Supervisors

Plan and prepare

Other than hazards you should plan for

- Scaffold plans
- Scaffold components required
- Scaffold loading
- Plant or other equipment required for a task
- Availability of equipment
- Risk assessment

Obtain workplace safety information

Use documents to obtain workplace safety information

- Legislation and regulations
- Australian Standards
- WHS/OHS policy
- Codes of practice
- Manufacturer instructions
- Safe working or job procedures

Work health and safety regulator

If a person is not conducting high-risk work safely the regulator can

- Suspend the licence
- Cancel the licence
- Refuse to renew the licence
- Order to undergo re-assessment

New or unknown scaffolding activities

An employer must provide ***training, supervision, instruction and or information*** before you can perform new or unknown scaffolding activities.

Health and safety

Employers have an obligation to ensure the health and safety of all workers by

- Providing and maintaining safe plant and equipment
- Providing and maintaining a work environment without risks to health and safety
- Providing information, training, instruction, or supervision for work to be undertaken safely
- Providing and maintaining safe work systems and or procedures

Duty of Care requirements

Duty of care examples

- Take reasonable care for own health and safety
- Take reasonable care for the health and safety of others who may be affected by your actions
- Comply with anything your employer does to meet WHS/OHS requirements
- Do not interfere or misuse anything provided in a workplace for WHS/OHS

Basic scaffolder

Work that a basic scaffolder can conduct includes

- Modular or pre-fabricated scaffolds
- Cantilevered materials hoists with a maximum rated capacity of 500kg
- Ropes
- Gin wheels
- Safety nets and static lines
- Bracket scaffolds (tank and formwork)

Platform height

When erecting scaffold, a High-Risk Work Licence will be required ***where a person or objects can fall more than four metres***

Tube and coupler

A basic scaffolder can use tube and coupler scaffold components for the following tasks

- Tie in purposes
- Where tying together at corners
- Handrails if required
- Security of kickboards
- Gin wheels

Purpose of a SWMS

Completing a Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS)

- Used to identify hazards
- Used to assess risk and document controls
- Used to manage hazards involved in tasks you intend to undertake
- Used to comply with safe work requirements

Unsafe situation

Take action in the event that something unsafe occurs while working

- Stop work
- Resolve the issue if possible
- Seek advice and assistance when required
- Report according to workplace procedures

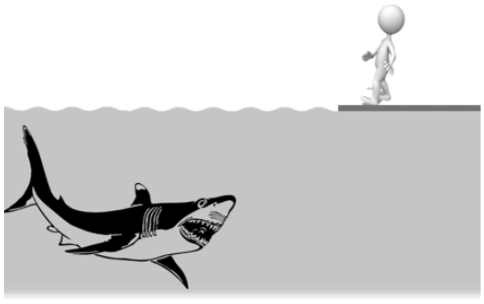
Equipment information

Information that will supply details on the inspection, use and care of equipment

- Australian standards
- Service and maintenance checklist and records
- Manufacturer specifications

Hazard vs Risk

A **Hazard** is *something that has the potential to harm you*



A **Risk** is *the possibility of harm (death, injury or illness) from exposure to a hazard*

Consider and plan for hazards

Structure or environment

- Instability of work areas
- Falls from heights
- Wind, poor weather or lighting
- Falling objects

Movement

- Plant and equipment
- Vehicle traffic
- Personnel or pedestrian
- Hazardous manual tasks

Consider and plan for hazards

Underground and overhead

- Electric lines
- Underground services

Equipment

- Faulty equipment
- Electrical items

Consult others regarding hazards

Consult with others about workplace hazards prior to working

Examples

- Safety officers
- Workplace engineers
- Supervisors
- Other workers
- Health and safety representative

The purpose of consulting these persons about workplace hazards is ***to ensure the scaffold team are aware of any workplace policies, site specific procedures and hazards***

Risk controls

Risk controls should be used to protect and or manage the movement of personnel, pedestrians, vehicles or mobile plant

Examples

- Flag person
- Traffic control measures
- Flashing hazard lights
- A hoarding, gantry or scaffolding
- Warning signs
- Barriers or exclusion zones

Adequate lighting

Adequate lighting needs to be in place before conducting scaffolding activities in a low light environment.

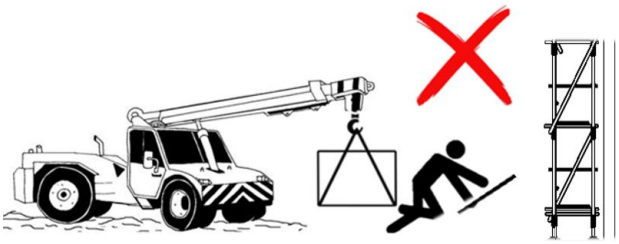
Risk and control

Risk when a crane operating near a scaffold

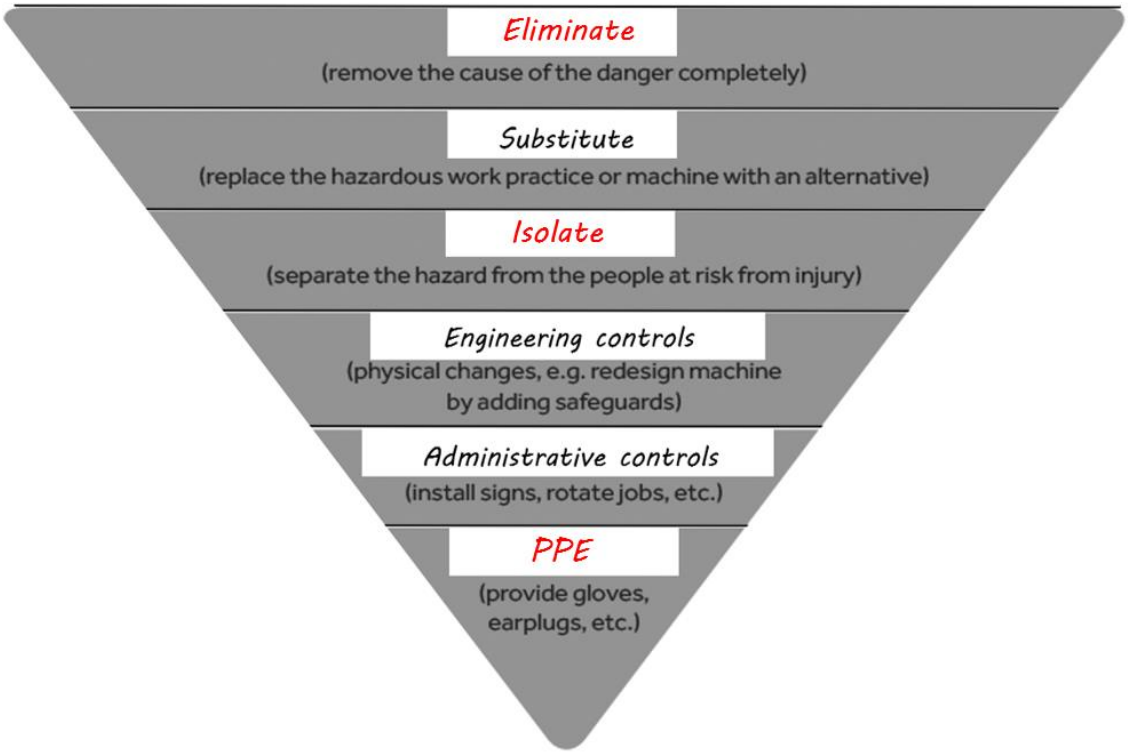
- Struck and or crushed by the crane
- Struck and or crushed by the load
- Scaffold impacted by crane or load

Control

- Exclusion zones
- Communications
- Barriers (traffic or pedestrian)
- Warning signs
- Traffic control



Hierarchy of hazard controls



Identify the location of power lines

Visual signs can help you to identify the location of power lines on your worksite

- Power line marker balls
- Safety warning/danger signs
- Tiger tails

Power lines

If you need to establish the voltage of overhead power lines ***contact the authority responsible for the overhead electric lines***

Power lines

If you need to work closer than the prescribed safe operating distances for power lines

- Contact the relevant authority for an access permit
- Ask to have the power disconnected or appropriately insulated by contacting the relevant supply authority
- Use a qualified safety observer (spotter) and observe legislation within your state or territory

Minimum safe operating distances

QLD	
Up to 132,000v	**3m**
132,000v to 220,000v	**4.5m**
220,000v to 275,000v	**5m**
Above 275,000v	**6m**

Prevent access

Controls must be used to prevent access to an incomplete scaffold that will be left unattended

- Access removed, isolated, or barricaded off
- Signage/tags indicating that the scaffold is incomplete and must not be used

Use risk controls

Use risk controls where it is not feasible to eliminate the risk of falls

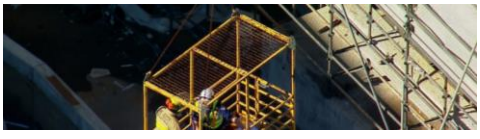
Examples

- Fall arrest system
- Install temporary platforms
- Edge protection
- Exclusion zones

Emergency plan and or procedures

An emergency plan and or procedures must be in place regarding fall prevention and fall arrest equipment use

- Rescue procedures for fall-arrest systems
- Emergency plans that identify the location and method of access for the rescuer



Falling objects

Minimise the risk caused by tools and equipment falling from height

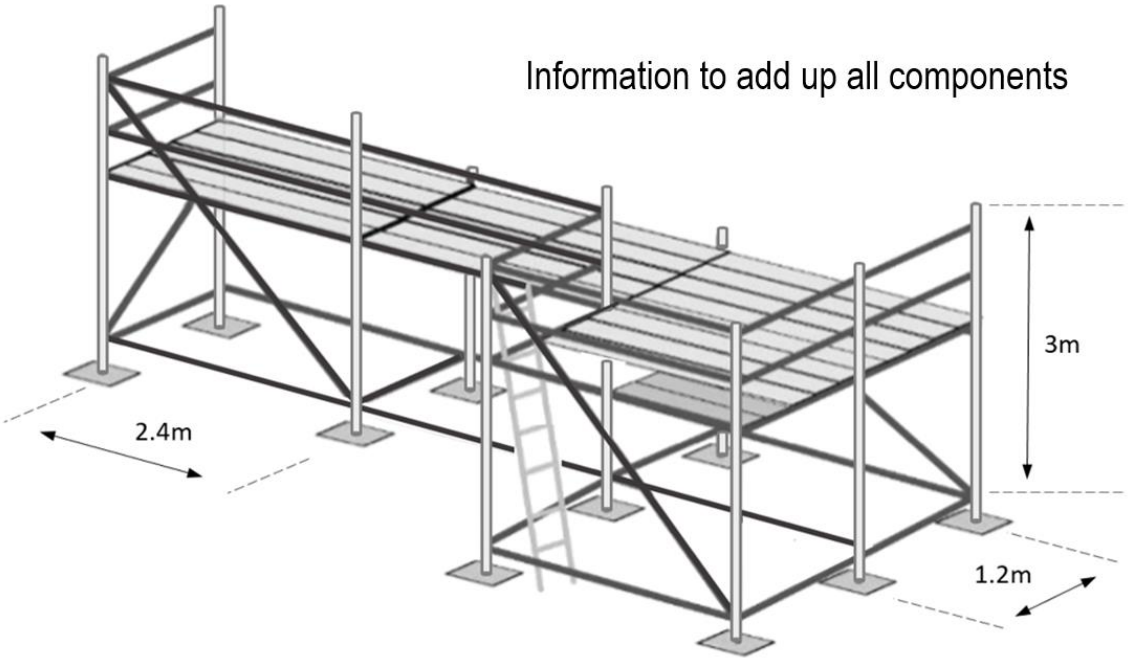
- Fall arrest platforms
- Overhead protective structures
- Perimeter containment screens
- Exclusion zones
- Scaffold belt and tool lanyards

Move tools or materials

Reduce manual handling and safely move tools or materials into a work area

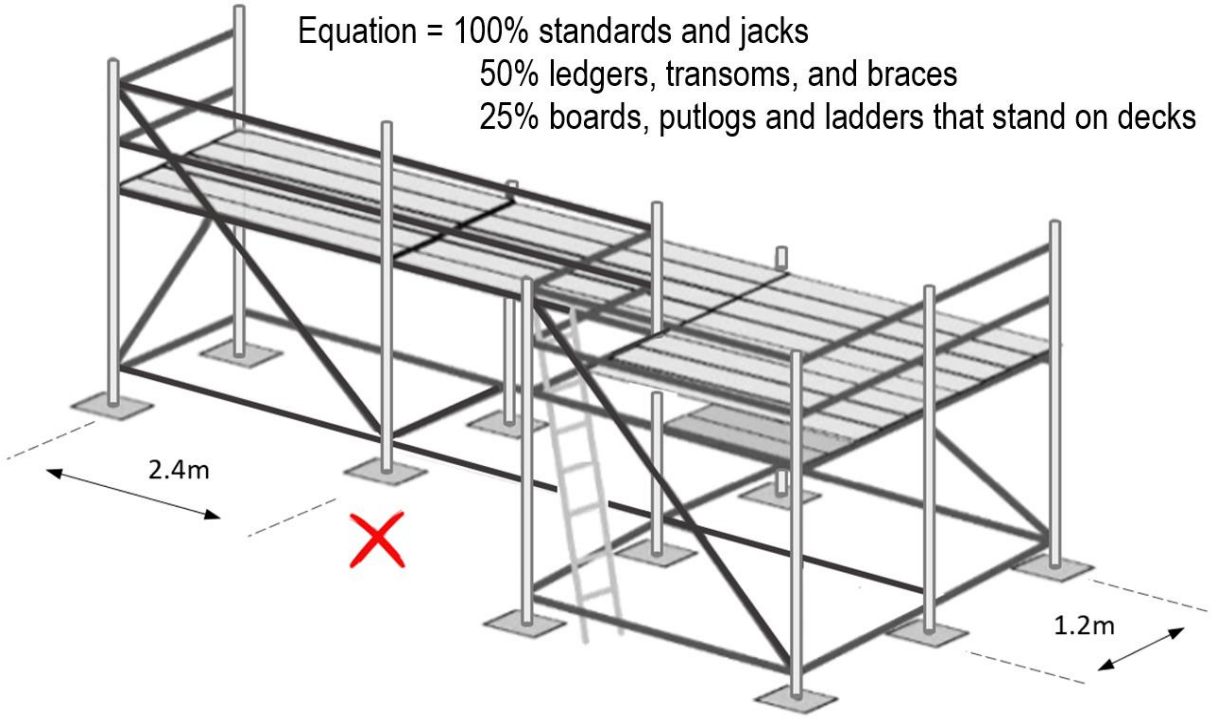
- Hoist materials and equipment up separately
- Install catch platforms/safety nets before moving tools, equipment into a work area
- Use mechanical aids e.g., electric winch or gin wheel

Calculate the total weight of the scaffold by determining scaffold quantities



Component	Length m	Weight (kg)	**Quantity required**	Total weight (kg)
Standard	2.0	11	2	22
Standard	3.0	17	8	136
Transom	1.2	7	20	140
Ledger/Guardrail	2.4	9	20	180
Brace (1.2m bay)	2.0	9	2	18
Brace (2.4m bay)	3.6	16	2	32
Captive plank 225mm	1.2	9	2	18
Captive plank 225mm	2.4	19	18	342
Ladder Access Putlog	1.2	7	1	7
Adjustable base plate	0.75	6	10	60
Ladder	0.4	19	1	19
			Total weight	974

Identify the required scaffold components and calculate the dead load on the adjustable base plate marked X



Component	Length m	Weight (kg)	Quantity required	Total weight (kg)	
Standard	2.0	11			
Standard	3.0	17	1	17	17
Transom	1.2	7	2	14÷2	7
Ledger/Guardrail	2.4	9	8	72÷2	36
Brace (1.2m bay)	2.0	9			
Brace (2.4m bay)	3.6	16	1	16÷2	8
Captive plank 225mm	1.2	9			
Captive plank 225mm	2.4	19	10	190÷4	47.5
Ladder Access Putlog	1.2	7			
Adjustable base plate	0.75	6	1	6	6
Ladder	0.4	19			
				Total weight	121.5

Calculate the live load in kg that can be carried by base plate X from the previous question for heavy duty work

Live load = Scaffold Duty (Capacity) ÷ 4 x number of platforms supported by the standard

Heavy Duty = 675kg

Number of platforms = 2

675kg ÷ 4 = 168·75kg

168·75kg x 2 Platforms = 337·5kg

Answer = 337·5kg

Calculate the live load in kg that can be carried by base plate X from the previous question for light duty work

Live load = Scaffold Duty (Capacity) ÷ 4 x number of platforms supported by the standard

Light Duty = 225kg

Number of platforms = 2

225kg ÷ 4 = 56·25kg

56·25kg x 2 Platforms = 112·5kg

Answer = 112·5kg

Calculate the length of the soleplate required using the information given below

Using the previous answer calculate live load for Heavy Duty.

Brackets must be completed first before dividing soil bearing capacity and soleplate width.

Length of sole plate (L) = (Live Load + Dead Load) = Answer ÷ soil bearing capacity ÷ by soleplate width·

(L) = (337·5kg + 121·5kg) = 459

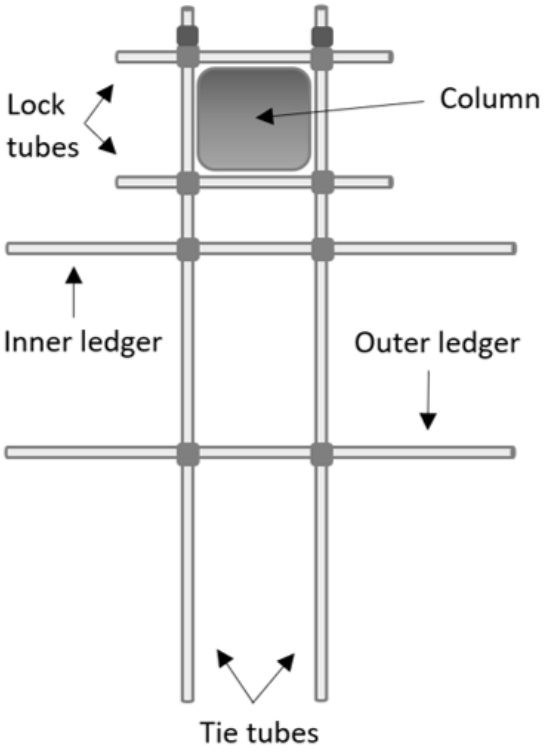
459 ÷ 2·6 ÷ 0·4 = 441·34

Rounded up to nearest whole mm = 442mm

Answer = 442mm

Identify components

Scaffold components	
Tie tubes	2
Right angle couplers	8
Check coupler	2



Advanced scaffolder hand tools

- Spanners
- Podgers
- Box spanners
- Wrenches
- Wire nips
- Cutters
- Hammers
- Hammer drills
- Shovels
- Torpedo levels
- Tape measures

Load terms

Live load

The load of persons and materials supported by a scaffold platform in each bay

Dead load

The self-weight of a hoist or scaffold before it is loaded

Static load

Consistent applied load (rubbish chute or containment screening)

Dynamic load

Forces caused by movement of the scaffold

Wind load

Force applied to the scaffold by wind

Environmental load

Environmental load is the weight of any environmental factors, such as water (ice, snow rain), dust and debris that may be on the scaffold

Scaffold duty

Light duty

Up to 225 kg per platform per bay including a concentrated load of 120 kg. Platforms should be at least two traditional scaffold planks wide—approximately 450 mm

Medium duty

Up to 450 kg per platform per bay including a concentrated load of 150 kg. Platforms should be at least four traditional scaffold planks wide—approximately 900 mm

Heavy duty

Up to 675 kg per platform per bay including a concentrated load of 200 kg. Platforms should be at least 1000 mm wide

Special duty

Has a designated allowable load as designed

Establish communication method

You should decide the best communication methods with other ***relevant personnel*** at the ***pre-start meeting or planning stage***.

Communication methods

Methods you can use to communicate with other personnel on-site

- Verbal
- Written instruction
- Signage
- Hand signals
- Tool box meetings

Consider safety procedures

You must consider safety procedures when planning to erect scaffold near operational plant e.g., near overhead gantry crane or wind turbine

Example

- Lock out/tag out
- Safe work method statement
- Workplace specific procedures
- Risk assessment
- Permit

Safety equipment

Types of safety equipment a basic scaffolder would use to prevent falls

- Safety harness
- Lanyard for harness
- Lanyards for tools
- Inertia reel
- Safety net
- Static lines

Inspect safety equipment

Always inspect safety equipment ***before and after use.***

Fall arrest system

A fall arrest system such as an energy absorber or inertia reel should be selected as a suitable control method only ***when other risk controls are not feasible.***

Lanyard / Safety harness

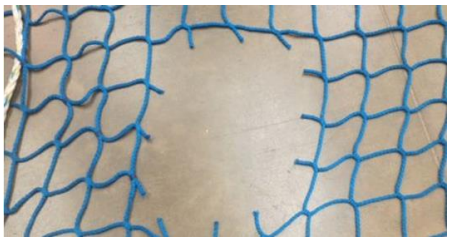
Factors that cause a lanyard or safety harness to become unsafe for use

- Frayed
- Split
- Chemical damage
- UV damage
- Heat damage
- Out of date

Safety net defects

Defects that indicate that a safety net is unsafe to install may include

- UV damage
- Stretched
- Frayed fibres or Splits
- No tag



Install safety net

Conditions when a safety net would be installed

- During construction to prevent unchecked falls
- Demolition works
- Under roof sheeting
- Circus activities

Edge protection

Edge protection must be installed where a risk of fall exists regardless of scaffold height

PPE required

Always ensure you are familiar with the signs and symbols for personal protective equipment

Inspect safety equipment

Always inspect safety equipment including personal protective equipment ***before starting any work.***

Inspect components

Always inspect all scaffold components ***to make sure all components are safe to use and suitable for task.***

Unsafe or damaged equipment

If unsafe or damaged equipment is identified, ***tag out and remove from site.***

Defective ladder

Defects that indicate an access ladder is unsafe for use

Example

- Rungs, steps, treads, or top plates are missing, worn, damaged or loose
- Tie rods are missing, broken or loose
- Timber stiles are warped, splintered, cracked, or bruised
- Metal stiles are twisted, bent, kinked, crushed, cracked welds, or damaged feet

Defective metal scaffold plank

Defects that indicate a metal scaffold plank is unsafe

Example

- Twisted
- No end caps
- Crushed
- Broken weld reinforcing strap
- Marking absent
- Width less than 220mm

Defective timber scaffold plank

Defects that indicate a timber scaffold plank is unsafe

Example

- No marking or unreadable
- Width less than 220mm
- Nominal thickness reduced by more than 10%
- Warped, twisted, broken, split, or worn
- End hoop iron broken or damaged
- End fixing missing

Defective scaffold tube

Defects that indicate a scaffold tube is unsafe for use

Example

- Bent
- Split ends
- Cross cut
- Flame cut
- Heavy corrosion on tube

Communication equipment

Checks should be made on a two-way radio before use

- Free of visual defects
- Battery sufficiently charged
- Channel setting
- Volume setting

Communicate

You can ensure the task plan, risk controls and impact on other workplace activities are communicated to relevant personnel by

- Involving them in the task planning
- Involving them in the risk assessment process
- Establishing and maintaining communication throughout the entire work task

Check your risk controls

Always check your risk controls for identified hazards ***before you commence any work, or as soon as a hazard is identified.***

Turnbuckle

Use an ***open-framed*** turnbuckle when attaching a static line to an eye bolt, this allows for visual inspection of threads.

Tension static line

A ratchet and pawl can be used to tension a static line when permitted by manufacturer or engineer.

Anchor a static line

Collared eyebolts must be used to anchor a static line.

Ground conditions

Most suitable ground conditions to bear pressure

- Hard rock
- Shale rock
- Sandstone
- Compacted gravel with up to 20% sand

Supporting surface

To establish the stability and suitability of the supporting surface always ***contact a competent person (engineer).***

Determine surface condition

You need to know the surface condition before starting work, this to ***ensure the surface is capable of supporting the scaffolding.***

Prepare scaffold footings

Use soleboards under the base plates and or screw jacks in order to reduce base plate point loading.

Aluminium adjustable base plate

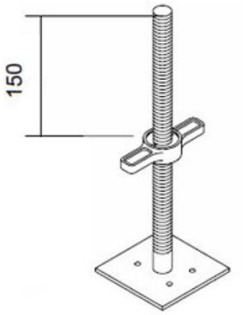
1500kg is the maximum allowable load for an aluminium adjustable base plate.

Base plate extension

3000kg is the maximum allowable load for a steel adjustable base plate

600mm is the maximum allowable extension on an adjustable base plate when levelling the scaffold.

Adjustable base plate extension

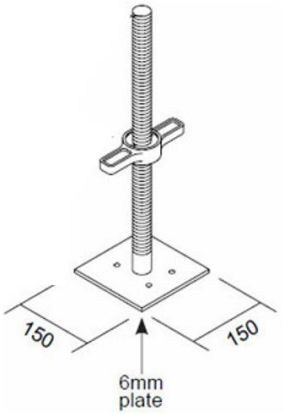


The shank of an adjustable base plate needs to extend ***150mm*** above the maximum nut extension.

Minimum dimensions

The minimum permitted size and thickness of a square base plate

- 150mm X 150mm
- 6mm thick



Scaffolding systems

You must avoid using scaffolding components from two different systems due to the ***risk of reducing the structural integrity.***

Loading scaffolding components

Considerations when loading scaffolding components for installation

- The capacity of the loading surface to bear the weight of all components
- The capacity of the loading surface to carry the weight of all materials and workers

Stability of structures

Types of equipment processes that can be used to maintain the stability of structures

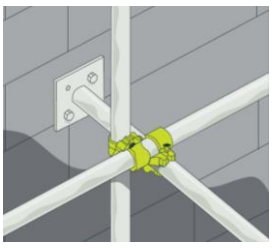
Ties

Bracing

Propping

Scaffold tie

The function of a scaffold tie is to secure the scaffold to the supporting structure



Correct spacing of ties

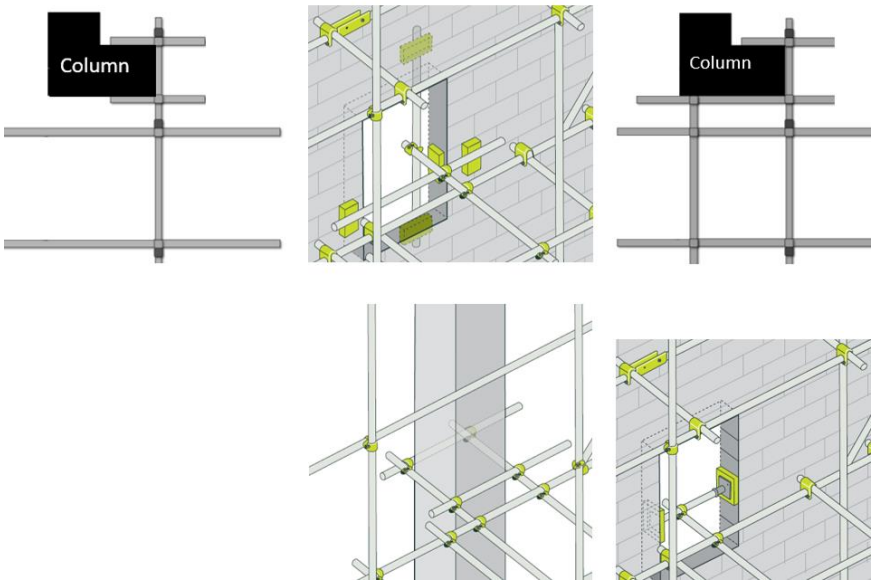
Unless specified, the correct spacing of ties for an unscreened or un-sheeted scaffold is ***every 3rd bay, every 2nd lift and at each end.***

Tie configurations

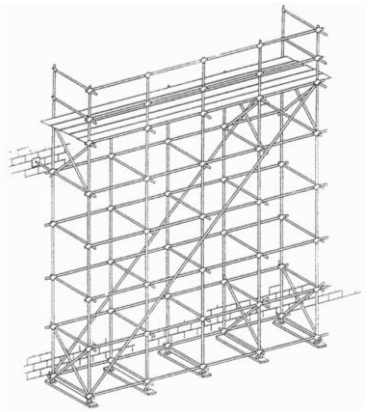
Types of tie configurations that can be used to stabilise a scaffold

Examples

- U tie
- Through tie
- Double lip
- Column or box tie
- Reveal tie



Scaffold brace



The function of a scaffold brace is to make scaffold more rigid.

Stabilise a mobile scaffold

Methods used to stabilise a mobile scaffold

Examples

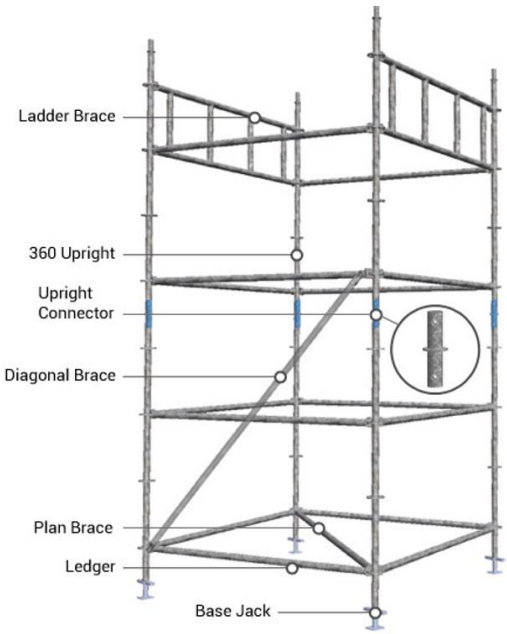
- Tying the scaffolding to the supporting structure
- Guying to a supporting structure
- Increasing the dead load by securely attaching counterweights near the base
- Adding bays to increase base dimension
- Outrigger brace
- Buttress section

Prevent mobile scaffold movement

Use ***wheel locks or chocks*** to prevent movement of a mobile scaffold on castor wheels.

Plan bracing

The function of plan bracing on a mobile scaffold is ***to prevent the scaffold from twisting (distorting) when moved.***



Control measures mobile scaffolds

Control measures should be used to minimise the risks involved with mobile scaffolds

Examples

- Use a static scaffold where possible
- Avoid sloping ground
- Prohibit persons on the scaffold while being moved
- Maintain safe approach distances to electric lines
- Use of braces

Containment sheeting or screening

Hazards may result from using containment sheeting or screening

Example

- Increased weight on scaffold
- Increased wind loading
- Reduced light
- Increased fire hazard
- Increased loading on ties

Scaffold planks

The risks of using scaffold planks that exceed recommended span lengths

Example

- Risk of falling
- Plank failure/break
- Tripping
- Damage from scaffold failure
- Instability

Maximum span length

Establish the unsupported maximum span length of a timber scaffold plank

Example

- Marked on plank
- Manufacturer specifications
- Australian standard
- Code of practice

Maximum allowable gap

10mm is the maximum allowable gap between planks of a working platform.

Softwood plank

The minimum width and thickness of a laminated softwood plank

- 220mm wide
- 38mm thick

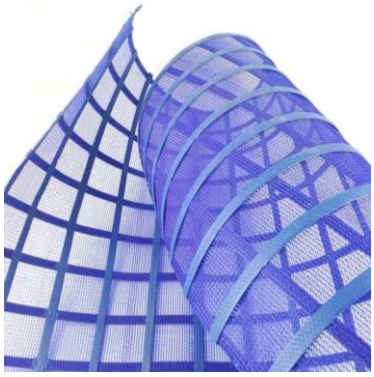
Planks of different thickness

Never use planks of different thickness to deck out a working platform ***it creates a tripping hazard.***

Containment sheeting/screens

Use of containment sheeting/screens

- When work is carried out near pedestrians or vehicles
- Containment of dust and debris
- Protection of falling objects
- Prevent exposure to electrical lines



Approve the design

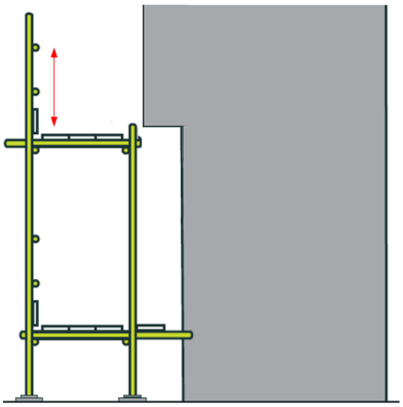
A ***competent person (relevant engineer)*** can approve the design of a sheeted/screened scaffold.

Toe board

The toe board must extend ***150mm*** above the working platform.

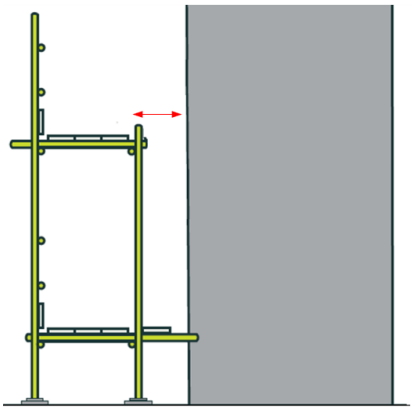
Top guard rail

900mm is the minimum height that you can install a top guard rail.



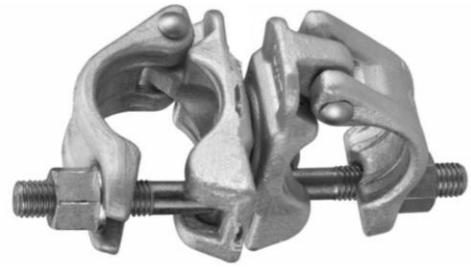
Working face gap

225mm is the maximum gap you can leave between the unprotected platform edge and the working face.



Right-angle coupler load

630kg is the maximum load that a right-angle coupler can withstand before a risk of slipping on the tube occurs.

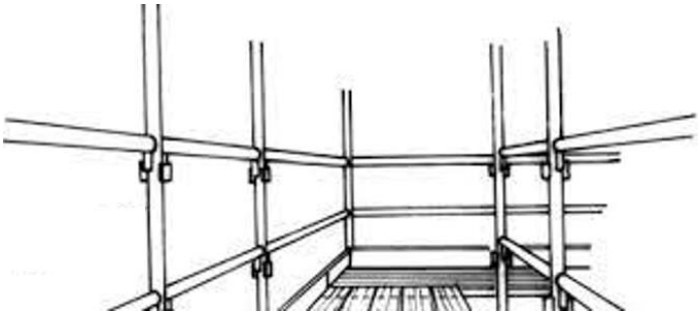


Medium duty allowable bay width

675mm is the minimum allowable bay width for a medium duty working platform.

Heavy-duty platform bay width

900mm is the minimum allowable bay width for a heavy-duty platform.

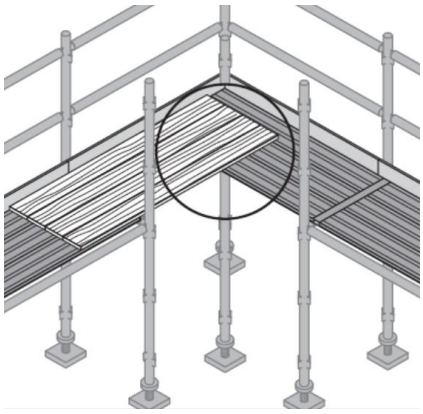


Lapped planks

Conditions where planks would be lapped on scaffold

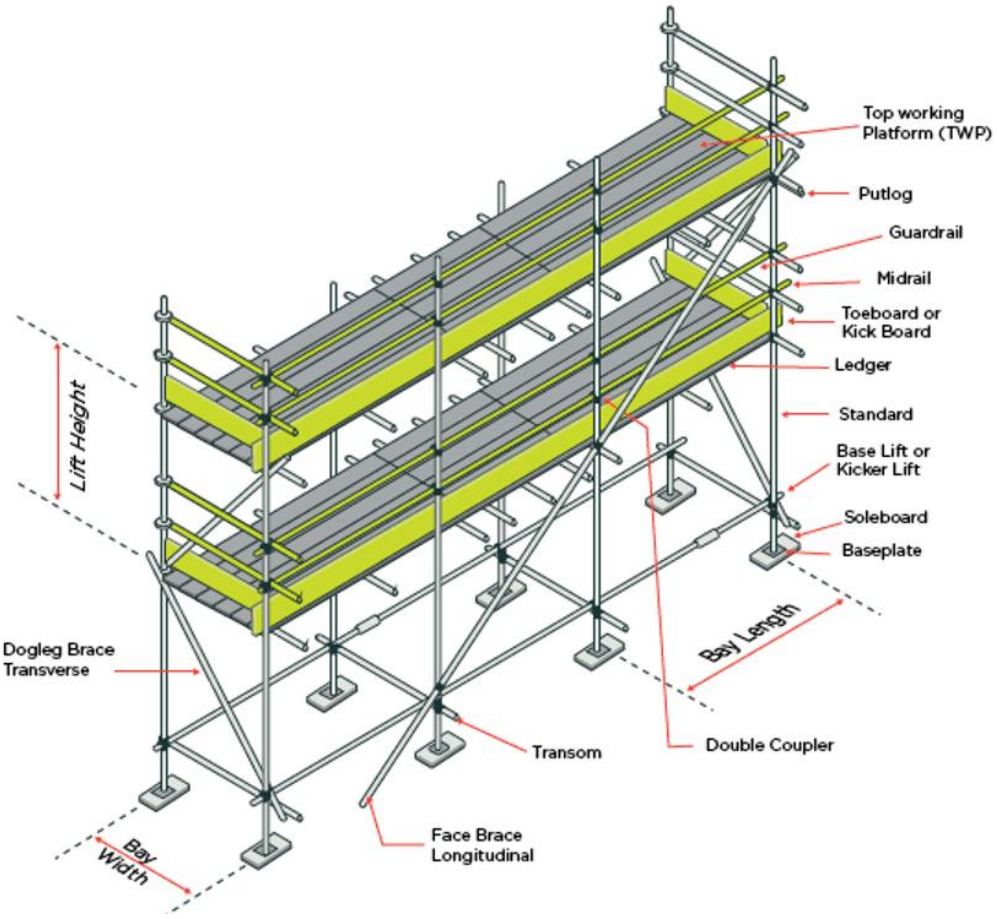
Example

- On the returns of a scaffold
- Where there is a change in direction
- On hanging bracket scaffolds
- Cover gaps around corners
- Unusual profiles



Modular scaffold base lift

On a modular scaffold the base lift should be fixed at the standards' lowest connection points (or at the base of the standards)

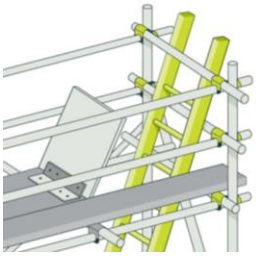


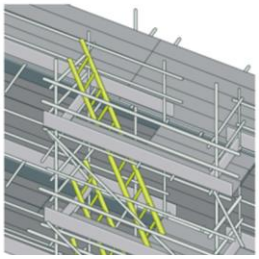
Minimum width of clear access

450mm is the minimum width of clear access you would maintain on a working platform.

Fix a ladder

If space is not an issue, you should fix a ladder ***internally*** on a modular scaffold.



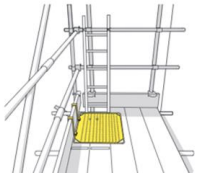


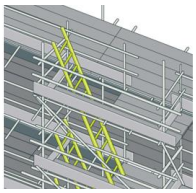
Prevent falls into ladder opening

Prevent persons from falling into a ladder opening on the scaffold platform

Examples

- Trapdoor
- Gate
- Edge protection





Ladder grade

A sufficient grade of ladder is required to access a scaffold platform

- A single industrial grade ladder
- Industrial grade extension ladder

Portable ladder

A portable ladder can provide access to ***two lifts***

Access ladder

900mm is the minimum height that an access ladder can protrude above a landing.

Cantilevered materials hoist tower

Conduct work ***according to the manufacturer's specifications*** to determine the distance that the tower of a cantilevered materials hoist can extend above the last tie

Hoist clearance distance

The clearance distance that is considered acceptable between a cantilevered hoist moving platform and any landing floor

- Between 25mm and 100mm without dropdown flap
- 150mm maximum with drop down flap

Cantilevered hoist landing gate

The purpose of the cantilevered hoist landing gate is to ***prevent materials or people entering the path of the hoist.***

Hoist landing gate height

1.8m is the minimum height for a landing gate of a cantilevered materials hoist.

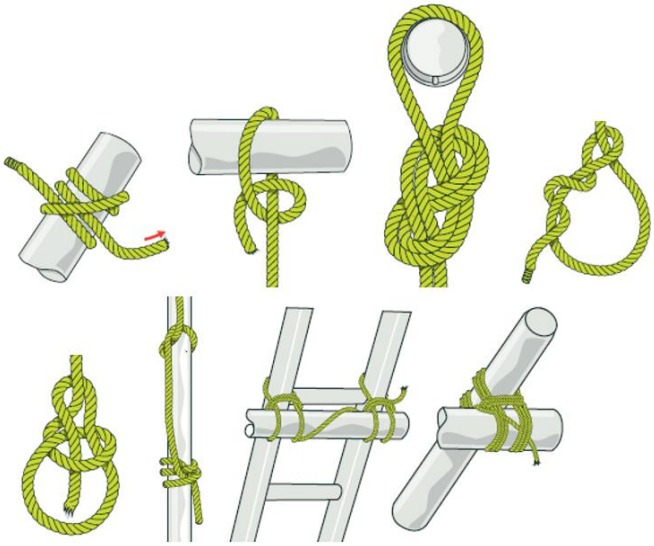
Hoist lateral braces

Obtain information regarding the maximum distances between lateral braces for a cantilevered materials hoist through the ***manufacturer's specifications.***

Temporary rope connections

Temporary rope connections that could be used when scaffolding

- Rolling hitch
- Half hitch
- Figure 8
- Timber or plank hitch
- Single bowline
- Rolling hitch + half hitch
- Square lashing

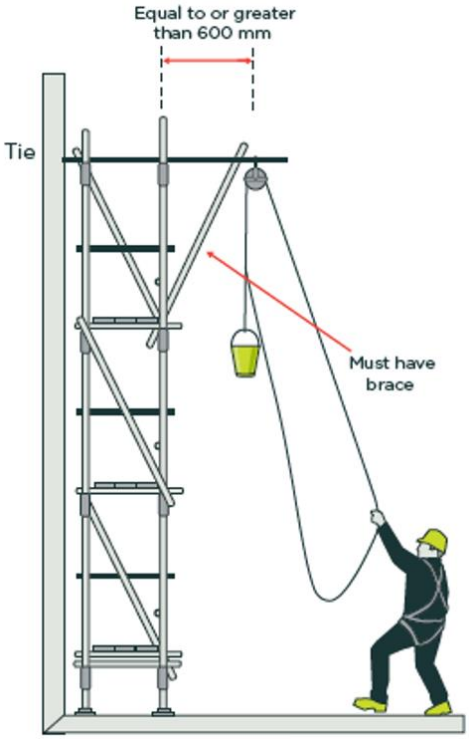


Gin wheel maximum load

50kg is the maximum load that you can lift with a gin wheel

Bracing a gin wheel

A gin wheel will need to be braced back to the scaffold when fixed to a cantilevered scaffold tube and when protruding ***600mm*** or more past the standard



Gin wheel rope guides

A gin wheel must have rope guides to ***prevent the pulling rope dislodging from sheave block.***

Tension a static line

To establish what tool or device can be used to tension a static line always ***refer to the manufacturer's specifications.***

Static line

After tensioning the static line, always ***secure the static line and remove the tensioning device*** when not using a turn buckle or ratchet and pawl system..

Secure the unterminated ends

Allowable ways to secure the unterminated ends of static line wire rope

Example

- Three double saddle clamps
- Machine splice with thimble eye
- Suitable wedge sockets
- Purpose-designed fittings, such as swaged or pressed fittings

Tension a static line

Methods to tension a static line

- Rated turnbuckle with locking nuts
- Come a long winch
- Tirfor winch
- Ratchet and pawl

Minimum forces static line anchor point

To establish information on the minimum forces that static line anchor points must withstand always work ***according to the manufacturer's specifications.***

Anchor devices

Types of anchor devices that can be used for fall arrest equipment

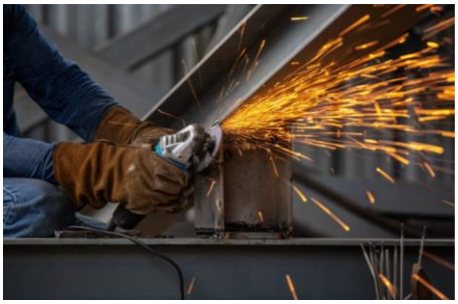
Example

- Fixed anchors
- Portable anchors

Safety net miss treatment

Treatment that will cause a safety net to become unserviceable or unsafe for use

- Dragging the net over rough surface or edges
- Cords contacting sharp edges
- Persons jumping into the net
- Throwing objects into the net
- Sparks or flame from hot work
- Contact with chemicals

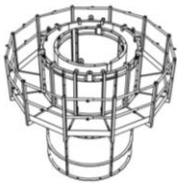


Installing a catch net

Always refer to the ***manufacturer's specifications*** before installing a catch net.

Bracket scaffold on a tank

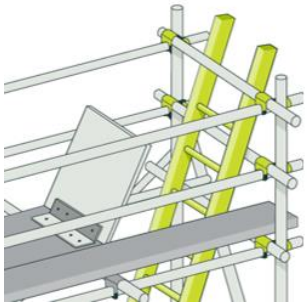
Always ***consult with a competent person (structural engineer)*** to establish structural integrity before installing a bracket scaffold on a tank.

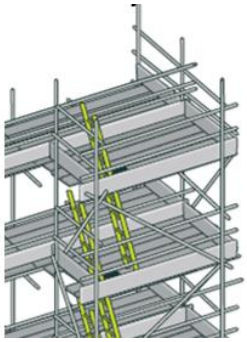


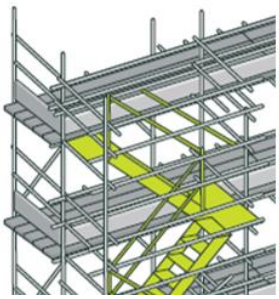
Prevent persons falling

Prevent persons falling from a work platform into a ladder or stair access

- Ladder hatch
- Ladder or stair bays
- Gate or tortured path to prevent unintentional access to stairway







Additional or unwanted materials

Additional or unwanted materials should be removed from the work area as soon as possible for

- Hazard prevention
- Safety

Scaffold inspection

A scaffold is required to be inspected

- Before use
- Before using the scaffold after an incident or repair
- At least every 30 days

Handover certificate

A ***handover certificate*** is required before a scaffold can be utilised in the workplace.

Unserviceable

If damaged scaffolding equipment is identified during the dismantling process

- Isolate
- Tag out
- Report defective items

Store scaffold and equipment

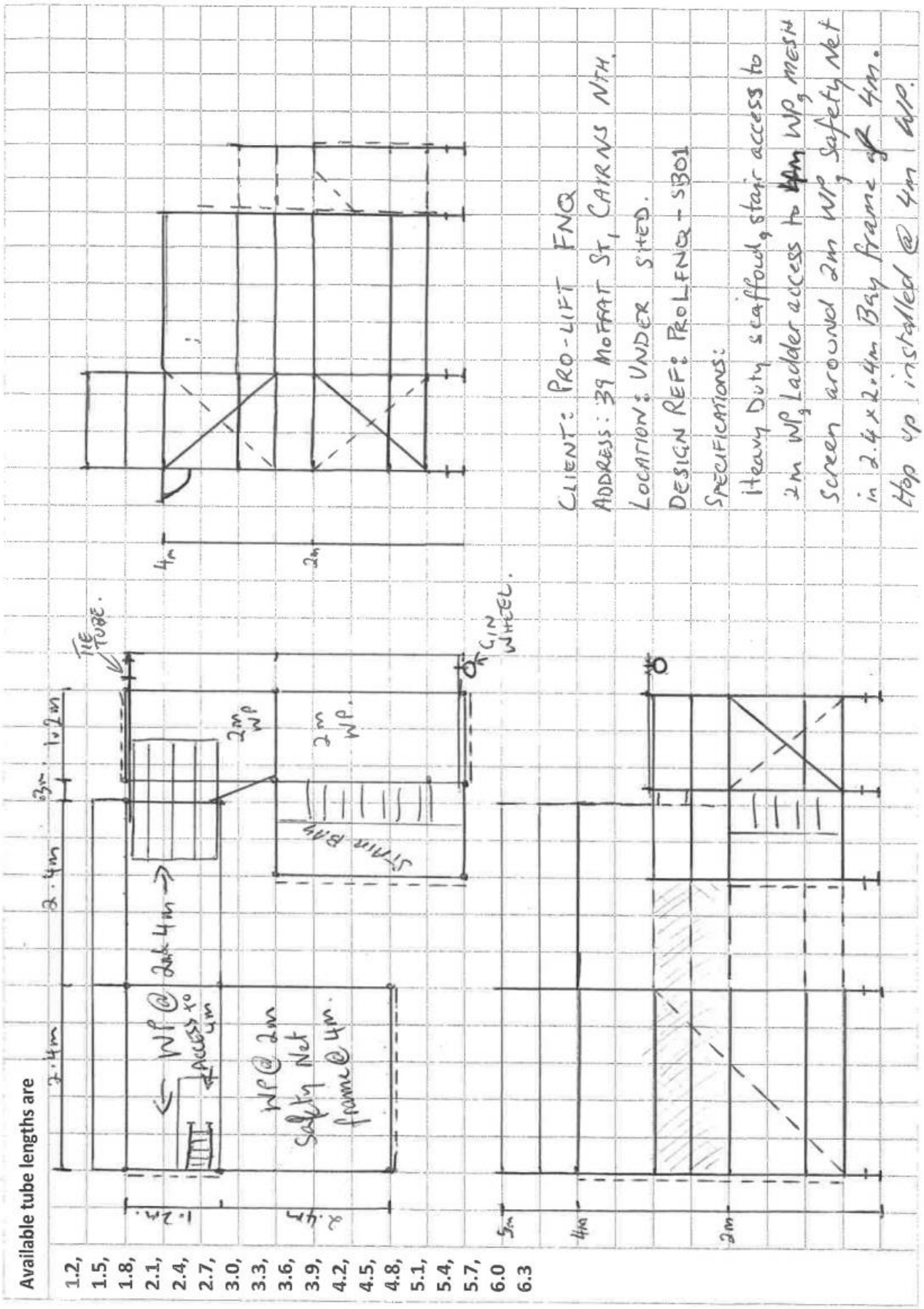
Correctly store scaffold and associated equipment

- According to the manufacturer's instructions
- According to workplace procedures

Remove hazard control measures

When hazard control measures such as barriers, signs or safety nets are no longer needed.

Remove them from the work area, inspect for defects and store them correctly.


CLIENT: PRO-LIFT FNQ
ADDRESS: 39 MOFFAT ST, CAIRNS NTH.
LOCATION: UNDER SITED.
DESIGN REF: PROLFNQ - SB01
SPECIFICATIONS:
Heavy Duty scaffold, stair access to
2m WP, Ladder access to 4m WP, mesh
screen around 2m WP, Safety Net
in 2.4 x 2.4m Bay frame @ 4m.
Hop up installed @ 4m WP.
4m
2m
TIE TUBE.
GIN WHEEL.
2m WP.
2m WP
WP @ 2m
Safety Net
frame @ 4m.
WP @ 2m
Access
4m
Available tube lengths are
1.2,
1.5,
1.8,
2.1,
2.4,
2.7,
3.0,
3.3,
3.6,
3.9,
4.2,
4.5,
4.8,
5.1,
5.4,
5.7,
6.0
6.3

THE END.