



**UEG Guideline**  
**Recommendations for the Initial and Regular Inspections**  
**of Scaffolding**

## Imprint

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**Recommendations for the Initial and Regular**  
**Inspections of Scaffolding**

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## Preamble

Directive 2009/104/EC generally requires the inspection of scaffolding by competent persons. The EU member states must transpose the directive into national law and define the basis for the content and scope of inspections and requirements for the qualification of the persons inspecting the scaffolding.

The UEG member states have implemented these requirements differently. There is currently no European minimum standard for the inspections or the qualifications required for the initial and regular inspections of scaffolding.

We currently see European and international efforts and projects to improve occupational safety on construction sites through appropriate qualifications and regulations. However, it is questionable whether these projects meet the specific requirements of the scaffolding industry especially regarding the inspection of scaffolding.

This situation prompted UEG to develop recommendations for the initial and regular inspections of scaffolding that are specifically tailored to the needs of the scaffolding industry and agreed by the scaffolding companies affiliated to the national associations.

UEG recommends the definition of a comparable level of qualification for the inspection of scaffolding in the member states to achieve general validity in Europe, e.g. for scaffolding erectors, scaffolding users, clients and official bodies. UEG recommends that its member associations follow the processes described in this guideline for the inspection of scaffolding and the qualification of competent persons and implement them in their country-specific regulations on initial and further training.

This UEG guideline is intended to help member states to implement the requirements defined in the directive at a comparable level.

Cologne, January 2026



About the creation of the guideline and thanks to those who contributed:

## 1 General Information and Introduction

### 1.1 Legal requirements for the inspection of work equipment

Scaffolding is work equipment within the meaning of Directive 2009/104/EC<sup>1)</sup>. In accordance with Article 5 of this directive, the employer must ensure that scaffolding is inspected by competent persons after assembly and before being put into service as well as after exceptional events. The results of the inspections must be documented in writing and kept in a suitable form on the scaffolding.

<sup>1)</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2009/104/oj>

The EU member states must transpose the requirements of the directive into national law and define how the inspections are to be carried out.

Table 1: Transposition of the EU Directive into national law in the individual countries

| Country        | National Legislation  | Rules and guidelines for inspection   | Rules and guidelines for the competent persons  |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| Germany DE     | Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (BetrSichV)   | Technical Rules on Industrial Safety and Health<br>TRBS 1201<br>TRBS 2121-1   | Technical Rules on Industrial Safety and Health<br>TRBS 1203<br>TRBS 2121-1   |
| Finland FI     | Occupational Health and Safety Act (738/2002)<br>Ordinance on the Safe Use and Inspection of Work Equipment (403/2008), Joint Regulation<br>Ordinance on the Safety of Construction Work (205/2009), Valid for construction work and construction sites | 403/2008: Section 5<br><br>205/2009: Chapter 4 (Sections 14-18) and Annex 4   | 403/2008: Section 29<br><br>205/2009: Section 57  |
| France FR      | Labour Code   |   | Competences described in R408 (Scaffolding) and R457 (MAT)  |
| Luxembourg LU  | Labour Code<br>Article L.312-1 Section 1<br>Grand-Ducal Regulation of 4/11/94<br>Amended and adapted on 11/08/97<br>Amended and adapted on 12/04/04<br>Annex II and III<br>Grand-Ducal Regulation of 27/06/08<br>Annex IV/Part B/Section II             | Directive AAA<br>Risk Assessment and Risk Management<br><br>R01- General Recommendations on Accident Prevention<br>R17- Façade Scaffolding<br>R18- Mobile Working Platforms | Directive AAA<br>Training F0 – Scaffolding inspection   |
| Netherlands NL | As in „Practical Guideline on Risk Assessments“ October 2020  | As in "Practical Guideline on Risk Assessments" October 2020  | Steigerinspecteur certificaat ISO17024 or TSG1 certificaat ISO 17024  |
| Norway NO      | Work Environment Act FÜR-2011-12-06-1357<br>Regulations concerning the Execution of Work, the Use of Work Equipment and Related Technical Requirements. Chapter 17  | Work Environment Act FÜR-2011-12-06-1357<br><br>§17-18  | Work Environment Act FÜR-2011-12-06-1357<br><br>§17-2, highest level from 2 - 5m<br>§17-3, highest level from 5 - 9m<br>§17-4, highest level above 9m |

|                   |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| Poland PL         | Ordinance by the Minister for Economic Affairs, Labour and Social Affairs dated 30.09.2003 amending the Minimum Requirements regarding Safety and Health of Employees using Work Equipment at the Workplace (Journal of Laws 2003, No. 178, item 1745, § 8c - § 8d) | PN-M-47900-2:1996<br>Metal Work Scaffolding<br>- Erection and assembly of scaffolding (Section 7.3)   |   |
| Sweden SE         | Work Environment Act (1977:1160)<br>Ordinance on the Working Environment (1977:1166)<br>AFS 2023:1<br>AFS 2023:11   | AFS 2023:11<br>(§§ 32, 33, 34, 37)  | None  |
| Switzerland CH    | The compliance with Industrial Safety Rules is governed by the UVG (Federal Act on Accident Prevention; SR 832.20) and the VUV (Ordinance on the Prevention of Accidents and Occupational Diseases; SR 832.30)  | Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health for Construction Workers (Construction Work Ordinance, BauAV; SR 832.311.141)<br><br>For products and product safety and testing, the relevant EN standards shall apply for all manufacturers, the Product Safety Act (PrSG; SR 930.11) shall apply to users. | <a href="http://www.suva.ch/44078">www.suva.ch/44078</a><br>(Safe assembly and dismantling of façade scaffolding)<br><a href="http://www.suva.ch/44077">www.suva.ch/44077</a><br>(Safety through planning of façade scaffolding)<br><a href="http://www.suva.ch/33029">www.suva.ch/33029</a><br>(Personal protective equipment against falls from a height (PSAgA) in façade scaffolding<br><br>In the event of a divergence from the standard design, an expert (see Art. 11a VUV) needs to be involved in accordance with BauAV Art 29. |
| United Kingdom UK | Work at Height Regulations (2005)   | Work at Height Ordinance (2005), Annex 7  | Work at Height Regulations (2005)<br>Scheme for scaffolding erectors in the construction industry   |

## 1.2 Structure and scope of the guideline

This UEG guideline document is divided into two parts. **Part 1** provides fundamental information and requirements for the inspection and supervision of scaffolding and describes the content and scope of such inspections. Sections 2 and 3 distinguish between the inspection after a scaffold has been erected by a scaffolder and the inspection of the scaffold by each scaffold user before it is put into service. **Part 2** contains recommendations for qualification and proposes a training concept describing the required knowledge of inspectors thus providing guidelines for the design of training content and training facilities as part of initial and further training. It is the responsibility of the respective employer to select competent people for the training.

The Guideline is intended for employers, scaffolding contractors, training centres and instructors as well as persons charged by the employer with the initial and regular inspection of scaffolding. Qualification measures based on the concept described in Part 2 do not replace the training of scaffolders or competent persons. Rather it is intended to form the basis for a standardised level of qualifications with regard to the subject matter, content and scope of scaffolding inspections and thus supplements country-specific initial and further training where necessary.

## 1.3 Definitions and terminology

**Inspection** comprises the assessment of the actual condition of a scaffold, the comparison of the actual condition with the target condition as well as the assessment of the deviation of the actual

condition from the target condition.

*The actual condition is the condition of the scaffolding determined during the inspection.*

*The target condition is the safe condition of the scaffolding as defined by the employer.*

**Regular inspection** includes the detection of obvious defects that may impair safe use (e.g. missing protective equipment, improper fastening, improper condition, lack of effectiveness of protective equipment) and regular inspection of the functionality of the protective and safety equipment. These checks are carried out with or without simple aids.

**Scaffolding erector** is an employer whose employees erect, convert or dismantle scaffolding.

**Scaffolding user** is an employer whose employees use scaffolding.

**Client** is a person or a company that initiates or commissions the erection of scaffolding.

**Competent person** is a person who has sufficient knowledge in the field of scaffolding construction due to their professional training, professional experience and recent professional activity and who is familiar with the relevant national occupational safety regulations, guidelines and generally recognised engineering rules to the extent that they can assess the stable and safe working condition of scaffolding.

**Qualified person** is a person who is charged by the scaffolding user with certain tasks, e.g. regular check of the scaffolding, and who is qualified to do so. This may include, for example, persons who have completed vocational training in the construction and / or assembly trades or who have the necessary specialist knowledge as a result of having worked in a near-professional capacity and have received appropriate training and instructions.

**Standard design** is a scaffolding configuration for which the scaffolding manufacturer has provided proof of stability and for which general instructions for assembly and use have been drawn up (see. EN 12810-1, sections 7.2 and 9.).

**Plan for use** is a plan that contains information on the scaffolding and access as well as on the intended use or any restrictions on use or warnings. The scaffolding erector must provide instructions for use (a plan for use) in accordance with the applicable legal regulations.

*The plan for use must include in particular:*

- *the name and address of the scaffolding erector,*
- *the load and width classes,*
- *the type of scaffolding,*
- *the type, number and location of access points, and*
- *restrictions on use.*

**Instructions for assembly and use** are the instructions for use and operation prepared by the scaffolding manufacturer, e.g. on the basis of applicable legal regulations and EN 12810:2004-03, EN 12811:2004-03 or national standards.

## Part 1: Initial and Regular Inspections of Scaffolding

### 2 Basic information on the inspection of scaffolding

#### 2.1 General information

The principle that scaffolding must be inspected by competent persons after assembly and before use as well as after exceptional events is laid down in Directive 2009/104/EC. In addition, the annex to the directive distinguishes between scaffolding of generally recognised standard design (“standard design”) and complex scaffolding. However, details of these inspections are to be defined by the EU member states.

Such details concern, for example, the reason for inspection, the subject of inspection, the content and scope of the inspection, the appointment of persons carrying out the inspection and their qualifications (required knowledge and experience).

#### 2.2 Inspection by the scaffolding erector

The responsible scaffolding erector must ensure that the scaffolding is inspected by a competent person after assembly and before handover to the user and after design changes.

#### 2.3 Documentation, labelling and handover

The inspection result must be documented and kept for at least three months after the scaffolding has been dismantled. After completion the scaffolding must be clearly labelled for the duration of its use providing proof of the last inspection. The inspection report and labelling can be summarised on one report.

If certain areas of the scaffolding are not ready for use, particularly during assembly, modification and dismantling, these areas must be labelled with a no-access sign. In addition, access to the danger zones must be appropriately restricted.

Upon completion of the scaffolding, an initial inspection must be carried out by a competent person appointed by the scaffolding contractor. The scaffolding contractor must then issue the client with a handover certificate. This certificate informs the client that the scaffolding meets the agreed specifications at the time of handover, that it is in a condition in which it can be used as intended and that it complies with all legal regulations.

#### 2.4 Inspection by the scaffolding user

After the scaffolding has been erected, inspected and handed over to the client, the client is responsible for ensuring that the scaffolding remains safe and continues to comply with the statutory regulations. The client who uses the scaffolding or allows it to be used must ensure that no unauthorised changes are made to the scaffolding. The erection, conversion, dismantling or modification of scaffolding must always be carried out by a scaffolding erector.

Every employer who allows employees to use scaffolding or parts of scaffolding must first have a qualified person carry out an inspection for obvious defects. The purpose of the inspection is to ensure that the scaffolding is functioning safely in relation to the intended use. The qualified person of the respective scaffolding user shall inspect

- the suitability of the scaffolding for the activities to be carried out from the scaffolding taking into account the plan for use and the basis of the labelling of the scaffolding and, if applicable, an inspection report by the scaffolding erector
- and
- the effectiveness of the protective and safety equipment.

If the scaffolding is used by several employers simultaneously or consecutively, each employer must ensure that the above inspection is carried out.

If defects are found during the inspections, the scaffolding may not be used in the areas affected by

the defects until they have been remedied by the scaffolding erector.

## 2.5 Regular inspection

To ensure that health and safety regulations are complied with and that damage that could lead to dangerous situations can be detected and rectified in good time, the scaffolding user or the client must ensure that the scaffolding is inspected or checked regularly and after design changes and exceptional events either by a competent or by a qualified person.

Third parties can also be commissioned to carry out regular inspections of the scaffolding on behalf of the respective employer.

*Exceptional events that can have a detrimental effect on the safety of the scaffolding are, for example, changes, accidents and natural events, or prolonged periods during which the scaffolding has not been used.*

*Note: Some countries have clear rules on the procedures for the regular inspection of scaffolding, e.g. the reason for and interval between recurring inspections and who has to carry them out.*

Table 2: Reason for and interval between recurring inspections

| Country       | Basis / reason for the recurring inspections   | Time intervals   | Person in charge   |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| Germany DE    | Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (BetrSichV),<br>Technical Rules on Industrial Safety and Health (TRBS)<br>TRBS 1201<br>TRBS 2121-1<br>Scaffolding changes,<br>extraordinary events / impacts | Not defined, defined in the risk assessment  | Competent person appointed by the scaffolding user,<br>competent person appointed by the scaffolding erector   |
| Finland FI    | 403/2008: Section 5 (continuous inspection)<br>205/2009: § 16 (at least weekly)  | 403/2008: Section 5 (continuous inspection)<br><br>205/2009: Section 16 (at least weekly)  | 403/2008: Section 5<br><br>205/2009: Section 17, weekly inspections:<br>person appointed by the responsible person   |
| France FR     | Ordinance of 21 December 2004 on the verification of scaffolding.<br>Commissioning<br>- Maintaining conformity during use<br>Scaffolding changes,<br>extraordinary events / impacts                    | After assembly before use (commissioning),<br>- every day before use<br>- every 3 months with normal use<br><br>Re-commissioning is required after any modification, conversion or circumstances that could jeopardise safety      | Internal or external qualified person appointed by the scaffolding user.<br><br>It is recommended that the qualified person is independent from the installation team. |
| Luxembourg LU | Directive AAA<br>Risk assessment and risk management<br>R01- General recommendations for accident prevention<br>R17- Façade scaffolding<br>R18- Mobile working platforms                               | After assembly, before use (commissioning),<br>- Every day before use<br><br>Re-commissioning is required after all modifications, conversions, or circumstances that could jeopardise safety<br>After external influences: storms | Qualified person appointed by the scaffolding user.<br>Competent person appointed by the scaffolding erector   |

|                |   |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| Netherlands NL | See "Richtlijn Steigers" in the next column   | After external influences; storms, overload (e.g. wind load > 8 Bft), conversion, etc. In the construction sector every 2 weeks. For industry every 3 months.   | Competent person appointed by the scaffolding user, Competent person appointed by the scaffolding erector TSG or TSG1 certificate ISO17024  |
| Norway NO      | Work Environment Act<br>FOR-2011-12-06-1357<br><br>Regulations concerning the execution of work, the use of work equipment and related technical requirements   | The employer shall ensure that the scaffolding is inspected before it is used. During the period of use, the scaffolding shall be inspected at regular intervals according to the circumstances. The scaffolding shall be inspected before use following a storm or when other circumstances may have had an impact on its stability and strength, and when the scaffolding has been out of use for a week or more. | The employer shall ensure that the inspection is carried out by a qualified person, see sections 17-2, 17-3 and 17-4  |
| Poland PL      | Ordinance by the Minister for Infrastructure of 6 February 2003 on occupational health and safety during construction work<br><a href="#">Journal of Laws 2003, No. 47, item 401</a> , § 127)<br>Natural events, exceptional events, longer periods in which the scaffolding has not been used. | After strong winds, precipitation and other factors that might jeopardise the safety of the work as well as after work interruptions of more than 10 days and at regular intervals, but at least once a month   | Site manager or authorized person (for the execution of construction work)<br><br>- Technical supervision of the company (for boats and vessels)  |
| Sweden SE      | Work Environment Act (1977:1160)<br>Regulation on the work environment (1977:1166)<br>AFS 2023:1<br>AFS 2023:11   | Before the first handover, the first use. After each change, modification, following all circumstances that could jeopardise the safety of the system, e.g. strong winds.   | Competent person appointed by the scaffolding user, Competent person appointed by the scaffolding erector.  |
| Switzerland CH | Ordinance on the Safety and Health Protection of Workers during Construction Work (Construction Work Ordinance) , BauAV; SR 832.311.141)<br><br>Ordinance on the Prevention of Accidents and Occupational Diseases (VUV; SR 832.30)   | Art 61, BauAV<br>Scaffolding users have a duty to visually inspect the scaffolding daily.<br><br>SIA 118/222<br>The client shall arrange regular maintenance checks, any defects found shall be remedied by the scaffolding erector<br><br>Art 3, BauAV; Art 3 para 1 and 2<br>Should scaffolding have obvious defects, e.g. due to wind, the   | Competent person appointed by the scaffolding erector / scaffolder<br><br>Addition:<br>It is recommended that the qualified person has undergone training in the scaffolding industry (EFZ / Group leader / site manager / site supervisor) |

|                   |                                   |   |                           |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
|                   |                                   | <p>scaffolding must be repaired. The site management shall be responsible.</p> <p>FAQ SGUV (FAQ by the Swiss scaffolding companies affiliated to the association) in cooperation with suva prescribes a regular inspection duty. The client (site manager) is responsible for the professional inspection by the scaffolding erector.</p> |                           |
| United Kingdom UK | Work at Height Regulations (2005) | <p>Before the first handover, the first use. Every 7 days</p> <p>After each change, modification, after all circumstances that might jeopardise the safety of the system, e.g. strong winds.</p>  | CISRS qualified inspector |

### 3 Principles, Content and Scope of Inspections

#### 3.1 General information

In addition to the various reasons for inspections (also see section 2) the object of inspection is of essential importance for the content and scope as well as the related qualification of the persons carrying out the inspections. Depending on the type and complexity of the scaffolding – standard design or special scaffolding structure – the basis on which the inspection is to be carried out, the inspection criteria to be applied and the required knowledge and experience of the person who is to carry out the initial or regular inspections also differ. Ultimately the respective employer shall decide what needs to be inspected based on his risk assessment and who he selects and commissions for the inspection.

#### 3.2 Basic principles

Depending on the type and complexity of the scaffolding structure the basis on which the inspection is to be carried out will also vary. The respective target condition can be specified in the following documents, for example:

- Manufacturer's instructions for assembly and use, e.g. for standard designs
- Assembly plan
- Plan for use, scaffolding labelling
- Statics, e.g. for special scaffolding structures
- Standards
- Safety regulations and safety rules.

The manufacturer's instructions for assembly and use, the plan for use, the scaffolding labelling and the safety regulations and safety rules are generally sufficient to serve as a basis for the inspection by the scaffolding user.

#### 3.3 Inspection criteria

As for the basic principles of inspection, the type and scope of the inspection criteria also depend on the design and complexity of the scaffolding structure and the person carrying out the

inspection. There may be different inspection criteria for the scaffolding erector and the scaffolding user.

**Scaffolding erector:**

- Condition, labelling and dimensional accuracy of the scaffolding components
- Availability of stability information, such as load-bearing capacity of the contact surface (foundation), load distribution (base plate, support), base jacks, extension length, inclined position, inclined spindle, longitudinal ledgers at base height (in brace bays), bracing, struts, lattice girders, stringer stiffeners, spacing of standards, special structures as described in construction documents, anchoring, anchoring grids, anchor documentation.
- Completeness and condition of decks, e.g. completeness and support of decks, scaffolding planks protected against lift-off, scaffolding planks properly labelled, minimum dimensions of planks depending on load and span, system decks, including decks of bracket scaffolding, spaces between decks, design of decks depending on the fall height (e.g. for catch scaffolding and roof safety barriers).
- Matters of work and operational safety, e.g. 3-part side protection, distance between the structure and the edge of the decking (side protection on the wall side if required), ascents / access (stairs, ladders, lifts), corner design, traffic safety, lighting, routing at pedestrian passageways, protective roof, protective wall (for protective scaffolding)
- Blocking and labelling, e.g. unfinished areas marked with signs “No access” or cordoned off by a barrier, labelling of the load and width class, type of scaffolding, name / contact information of the scaffolding erector and person carrying out the inspection, date of the last inspection, special information, e.g. regarding restrictions of load areas, use restrictions, warning notices, approval information attached in the access area.

**Scaffolding user:**

- Intended use (e.g. suitable for bricklaying work, stucco and plastering work, painting work, assembly)
- Is the scaffolding visibly labelled (e.g. access / ascent area)?
- Are inspections and approvals properly documented? (e.g. inspection reports or labelling)
- Have the stability and load bearing properties been confirmed by the client at the time of commissioning? Is it ensured that the base plates and foundations were not changed or undermined? Are the standards standing on the base plates and are they placed in the centre of the support? Are all the scaffolding anchors and bracings complete?
- Occupational and operational safety: is there safe access, e.g. internal ladders or stairs? Is every scaffolding level in use fully covered with planks? Are the scaffolding decks and planks installed in such a way that they cannot undulate or move and are they protected against lift-off? Are the scaffolding decks free from obstacles? Has the decking been installed full width around the corners of the building? Are all scaffolding levels fitted with 3-part protection (guardrail, intermediate rail and toe board), also on the end facings and openings? Is side protection fitted to each access ladder? Was the maximum wall spacing complied with (if not, is there side protection)?
- Are there no signs of misuse or interference with the scaffolding?
- Have live cables and / or devices in the scaffolding area been switched off, covered, blocked off or fused?
- Is there proper lighting to guarantee public safety?

*Notes on sample checklists for review and documentation from Switzerland, Germany and Sweden can be found in the appendix.*

## Part 2: UEG Recommendations for a Training Concept

### 4 Qualification Principles

#### 4.1 General information and objectives of UEG

UEG recommends a comprehensive level of qualifications for the initial and regular inspections of scaffolding and provides the following guidelines for organisation of training content and training facilities. Participants in training courses shall be provided with the basic and necessary knowledge to carry out initial and regular inspections of scaffolding. The qualification concept described in this document is intended to serve as a basis for a standardised level of competence in the UEG member states. It shall not replace the professional training of scaffolders or other competent persons but shall serve as a supplement to country-specific training and further education.

The overall aim of this training course is for participants to deepen their knowledge of scaffolding components, types of scaffolding, scaffolding systems and scaffolding classes as well inspection procedures for scaffolding in standard configurations. In addition, the participants shall be able to determine the suitability of the scaffolding for the intended activities, the completeness and effectiveness of the protective and safety equipment as well as any obvious defects and to document the results of the inspection. As a basis for the inspection, they shall refer to an assembly instruction / assembly plan, an inspection plan, assembly and usage instructions, generally accepted engineering practices or a structural analysis.

Participants shall be provided with the basic knowledge to enable them to determine and document the proper assembly and the safe functioning (stable and safe working condition) of work and protection scaffolding.

Proof of participation in a training course organised in accordance with the recommended concept does not release the trained person from the obligation to conscientiously assess their skills, as these must meet the requirements of the inspection task. The level and education, training and professional experience of the competent person must be sufficient for the complexity, degree of difficulty and hazard potential of the scaffolding to be inspected. Where necessary, further specialist support must be obtained.

#### 4.2 Participation criteria

The target group for the training shall be employees or persons who have been selected and appointed by an employer as qualified person and who will be commissioned with the inspection of work and protection scaffolding.

It is generally assumed that participants in the training course already have basic knowledge in the field of scaffolding and the inspection of scaffolding due to their professional training, their professional experience and / or their recent professional activity.

*Note: Since there is no formal vocational training in some countries, participants shall have acquired their knowledge and their experience with scaffolding at least through previous education or training or in their respective field of activity.*

It is recommended that participants meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Final examination in a relevant recognised apprenticeship program (e.g. in scaffolding, in construction or in assembly) followed by one year of relevant professional experience.
- Final examination in relevant recognised qualification courses followed by two years of relevant professional experience.
- Proof of five years of professional experience in the scaffolding industry.

Persons who have no prior knowledge or experience in scaffolding should not participate in this training.



|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Load-bearing capacities of scaffolding and scaffolding components</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strength</li> <li>• Stability</li> <li>• Empirical values for usable load-bearing capacities of scaffolding components</li> </ul>  | approx. 4 |
| <b>Requirements from the project</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Checklists, construction site, scaffolding</li> <li>• Detailed installation drawings for scaffolding (Symbols, notes, dimensions, names, etc.)</li> <li>• Subsoil, soil pressure, slopes and embankments</li> <li>• Anchor base, anchors, anchor testing</li> <li>• Essential inspection criteria</li> <li>• Checklists for initial and regular inspections</li> <li>• Behaviour upon discovery of defects</li> <li>• Documentation, labelling and blocking</li> </ul> | approx. 4 |
| <b>Practical exercises for troubleshooting</b>   | approx. 4 |
| <b>Summary and revision</b>  | approx. 4 |
| <b>Final examination</b>   | 2         |

#### 4.4 Theoretical and practical examinations

The training shall end with an assessment of the practical skills and a written examination of theoretical knowledge.

The training centre shall prepare a list of questions based on the training content as described in section 4.3, table 3. The list of questions shall at least comprise 80 questions from which 4 different questionnaires with 20 questions each can be compiled for the examinations.

It is recommended to demand that 80% of the questions are answered correctly for passing the theoretical part of the examinations.

Practical skills shall be assessed on the basis of an inspection of a scaffolding structure with defects. The defects must be found and documented, possible solutions to remedy the problems must be described. The training centre shall install a scaffolding structure with 10 defects. To pass the practical part of the examination, the participant must at least find 80% of the defects.

After passing both parts of the examination, the participant shall receive a certificate confirming the successful participation in the training course. If the examination is not passed, it can be repeated within six weeks.

## 5 Recommendations for Training Centres and Trainers

The training facilities shall at least meet the requirements of the workplace regulations and other applicable laws relating to workplaces in the member states. In addition to the minimum requirements the training centres shall consider the following points.

Classrooms with suitable workstation shall be provided for the theoretical training.

Depending on the time of year and weather conditions a covered, well-lit and ventilated indoor area with sufficient height for a scaffold with at least three scaffold levels or a demarcated outdoor area shall be available for the practical part of the training (inspection of a faulty scaffolding structure).

The areas provided shall be dimensioned so that at least two different scaffolding structures (length-oriented and surface-oriented) can be installed for inspection and assessment for teaching purposes. The necessary safety clearances must be observed. The structures must have safe access points. During the practical training sessions, participants must wear suitable work equipment and protective equipment (also see 5.3).

The training participants shall receive the training documents in printed or digital form in order to be able to prepare for the upcoming examination. The documents shall be handed out on the first day of the training course at the latest. Writing materials (pad and pen) shall be provided as well. The training documents shall be prepared by the training centre on the basis of the training content described in section 4.3, table 3.

Clipboards shall be provided as a writing surface for inspecting the scaffolding structures during the practical training sessions. Alternatively, a tablet or notebook computer can be used to record defects. The training participants shall be provided with a template (e.g. sketch of the scaffolding structure, table for recording defects and suggestions for improvement) in both written and digital form.

The training centre shall inform the participants in good time which personal protective equipment (PPE) and work equipment they must bring and use for the training. The training centre shall have a supply of suitable replacement equipment in case a participant's equipment proves to be unsuitable.

The training centre shall have at least one first aider and first aid equipment on site during the training. The person providing training may be called upon to act as a first aider if he / she is trained in first aid.

If the participants can be accommodated at the training location, full catering shall be provided for the participants.

The trainers shall have the necessary competences and sufficient experience in providing instructions in the construction industry. Persons with the following qualifications are suitable: Master craftsman qualification or comparable persons experienced in scaffolding with at least three to five years of professional experience. Every trainer shall keep their knowledge on scaffolding and the associated standards, regulations and guidelines up to date.

## Annex: Sample checklists for the inspection and marking of scaffolding

- Sample 1: Inspection report for work and protection scaffolding from Germany
- Sample 2: Labelling and Plan for use from Germany
- Sample 3: Checklist for the scaffolding users from Germany
- Sample 4: Checklist for façade scaffolding from Switzerland
- Sample 5 - 7: Checklists for the inspection of scaffolding and weather protection from Sweden

To view the samples:





