

WAC 296-874-30004 Make sure suspended scaffold outrigger beams meet these requirements. (1) You must make sure outrigger beams are made of structural metal or equivalent strength material.

(2) You must stabilize the inboard ends of outrigger beams by using either:

(a) Bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck; or

(b) Counterweights and tiebacks.

EXEMPTION: Masons' multipoint adjustable scaffold outrigger beams **cannot** be stabilized by counterweights.

(3) You must make sure, before the scaffold is used, that a competent person:

(a) Evaluates the direct connections; and

(b) Confirms that the supporting surfaces can support the loads placed on them.

(4) You must make sure suspended scaffold outrigger beams are all of the following:

(a) Restrained to prevent moving;

(b) Provided with stop bolts or shackles at both ends;

(c) Securely fastened together with the flanges turned out when channel iron beams are used in place of I-beams;

(d) Set and maintained with the web in a vertical position;

(e) Placed so the suspension rope is centered over the stirrup.

(5) You must place outrigger beams at a right angle (perpendicular) to their bearing support.

EXEMPTION: Outrigger beams can be placed at other than a right angle (perpendicular) if:
1. You can demonstrate that immovable obstructions make it impossible to place the beams at a right angle (perpendicular) to their bearing support; and
2. Opposing angle tiebacks are used.

Note: The angle between the outrigger beam and the bearing support is usually the same as the angle between the outrigger beam and the face of the building or structure.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050. WSR 15-23-086, § 296-874-30004, filed 11/17/15, effective 12/18/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. WSR 05-01-054, § 296-874-30004, filed 12/7/04, effective 3/1/05.]