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SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations

NASC Poster for Site Managers, Contractors and Supervisors showing good practice

Make sure those carrying out scaffolding operations on your site are working to NASC Safety Guidance SG4



INTRODUCTION TO SG4 AND PLANNING WORK AT HEIGHT

SG4 provides the scaffolding Industry with a safe system of work when working at height that ensures scaffolders can safely erect, alter or dismantle scaffolding without being exposed to the risk of a fall. SG4 focuses on the measures scaffolding contractors and scaffolders must take to create a scaffolders' safe zone. A range of options are provided to suit each

platform without gaps and a single main guardrail (a minimum of 950mm above the platform).

The scaffolders' safe zone is a priority, as it protects the scaffolder using collective protection. This minimises the amount of time a scaffolder is solely reliant upon personal fall protection equipment (safety harness/lanyard), to avoid injury or worse, in the event of a fall,

Scaffolders must wear their personal fall protection equipment at all times at work, and where there is a risk of a fall must be attached to a suitable anchor point whenever it is not possible to fully utilise collective protection.

Please refer to the guidance for the full range of methods for complying with SG4.

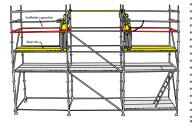
SG4 SCAFFSTEPS

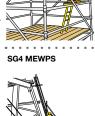
This popular system uses a proprietary moveable step that is attached to the main guardrail approximately one metre above the working platform.

This enables the scaffolder to erect the guardrail protection on the lift above in advance or remove them from below during dismantling.

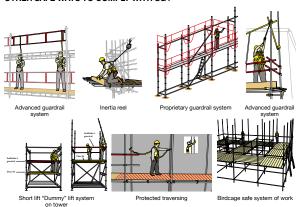
Figure shows a scaffolder installing a guardrail in advance to the next lift from a scaffolders' step protected by the ledgers

Figure below shows "short lift" / "dummy-lift" and the middle bays can be reached from adjacent bays to fix the guardrails.





OTHER SAFE WAYS TO COMPLY WITH SG4



SG4 WORKS!

Falls from height account for almost half of the fatal accidents in the construction sector. Falling from height is a significant risk faced by scaffolders when erecting, altering or dismantling during most scaffolding operations.

Since the introduction of SG4 in the mid-1990s we have seen a 78% reduction in the number of falls recorded from scaffolding operations. Effective training, planning and supervision are the key to safe working at height.



Note: To ensure full compliance with SG4 the NASC recommends working only with accredited NASC full member companies.

A6 BOOKLETS AVAILABLE FROM THE NASC

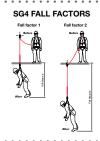


SG4 ENDORSED BY THE HSE



SG4 SAFE ANCHORAGE POINTS -





SG4 WORKING ON BEAMS

Figure shows a scaffolder using a twin-tailed energy absorbing lanyard while "crabbing" on a beam.

Note: To ensure the support scaffold (not shown) cannot tip

Note: to ensure the support scarbold (not shown) cannot tip over, always ensure that the support scaffold is erected as per the approved design drawing and is fully supported before working on the beams – and for the subsequent dismantle ensure that the support scaffold is left untouched until all required beam work is dismantled to ensure there is no risk of the cartilever tipping and falling. This applies to all arrangements but particularly to cantilevers.

SG4 AND RESCUE PLANNING

Any rescue plan must consider the potential danger that rescuers may have to place themselves in, to carry out a rescue. Priority should be given to equipment and techniques that would minimise the risk of further accidents and injuries to the

The NASC recommend that contractors use equipment such as inertia reels, line systems, and twin tail or double lanyards with energy absorber, fixed to suitable anchorage points, to prevent falls below the working platform when working on hanging scaffolds etc.

Preventing falls or having the opportunity to easily recove a casualty onto an adjacent platform can avoid the need for specialist rescue equipment.

NASC guidance SG19 states that the manual handling rescue system is often the safest and

Further information on rescue planning can be found in **SG4** (and also in NASC Safety Guidance: **SG19 A Guide to Formulating a Rescue Plan**).

For further guidance, please download the latest free copy of SG4 from the NASC website:

www.nasc.org.uk

November 2018

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME



The NASC was recently asked by a main contractor to provide evidence that NASC full contracting members were safer than non-members.

The NASC does its part; each and every year going to great lengths to collate, analyse and publish a detailed safety report cataloguing accidents and injuries recorded by its members.

Unfortunately, other parties do not follow this example.

The Health & Safety Executive provides only general construction industry statistics from RIDDOR reports (see page 6) and other scaffolding industry member organisations choose not to publish any safety statistics at all.

This makes it nigh on impossible to directly compare the safety of NASC members with non-members. But it doesn't mean the NASC's efforts are in vain.

On a very simple level, the production of the annual Safety Report gives the NASC the opportunity to demonstrate in no uncertain terms the safety performance of its members.

This is laid out in great detail for all to see and make their own judgements on.

Perhaps more importantly, the Safety Report provides the NASC and its standing Committees with the statistics it requires to best focus efforts on improving safety standards wherever possible.

In recent years, the NASC's analysis of the frequency and causes of accidents to operatives led to the creation of the SG4 site poster (see opposite page), production of a series of safety-related toolbox talks and the ability to prioritise the production and review of core NASC safety guidance.

This proactive approach to safety continues this year. The NASC has identified key findings and next steps from the latest accident statistics and these are summarised on pages 19 and 20.

In terms of this year's Report, the top-line figures speak for themselves; the lowest number of accidents recorded to date, zero operative fatalities (for the seventh year in succession) and year-on-year reductions in falls from height and falls of materials.

While the NASC will not rest on its laurels, it is right at this time to celebrate its best ever safety statistics.

This achievement is made possible by the commitment of the NASC and its members to put in place the highest standards of safety procedures and practices and make improvements in this area whenever and wherever possible.

Lynn Way, NASC President



Comparison of NASC Accident and Construction Industry Statistics supplied by the HSE

		1	2	011/1	2	2	012/1	3	2	013/1	4
			Fatal Injury						Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day

Statistics derived from the NASC annual returns of reportable accidents

Number of NASC Operatives		14,686			13,716			14,098			13,749	
NASC	0	28	93	0	34	111	1	27	67	0	30	66

Construction industry statistics provided by HSE from RIDDOR reports

Construction Industry General Statistics	50	2,298	4,764	49	2,230	5,391	39	1,913	3,133	42	1,900	3,293
Scaffolding Industry Fatalities Total	0	150	244	2	116	197	3	117	223	1	136	139

Note: The general construction statistics and the scaffolding fatalities include all those reported by NASC members. The NASC reporting period runs from January - December. The HSE reporting period runs from April - March. Changes in requirements now mean that separate figures for non NASC members are no longer available from 2013/14 and are simply added to the construction figure.



Since 2005 the NASC has been comparing their member company's accident statistics with those produced by the HSE for the construction industry accidents in general.

The table below gives an overview of the reportable accident statistics recorded by all NASC full contracting members, which is a requirement of NASC membership, and the overall construction industry statistics compiled by the HSE from the RIDDOR reports they receive.

The table also identifies any scaffolder related fatalities that have been reported by its members over the last 10 years – zero again for 2019, the seventh consecutive year.

In line with HSE reporting procedures, the NASC's Safety Reports are based on 7-day reporting. We have not had figures from the rest of the industry for some years as these figures are no longer made available by the regulatory authority.

2	014/1	5	2	015/1	6	2	016/1	7	2	017/1	8	2	018/1	9	2	019/2	0
Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day															
	14,988			14,954			17,005			16,433			16,758			17,138	
0	36	69	0	33	63	0	27	69	0	17	72	0	22	91	0	13	61
35	1,833	3,581	43			30			38			30					



members of the NASC from January to December 2019.

INJURIES TO OPERATIVES

The number of accidents reported by NASC members for 2019 is based on 7-day incidents.

There were 74 incidents recorded in 2019 from a combined workforce of 17,138 operatives from 226 full contracting members.

This represents the lowest number of injuries ever reported (see Table 1 on the opposite page) by NASC members.

It is right to celebrate this achievement and recognise the outstanding and continued efforts made by NASC members to ensure their operatives are working to the highest safety standards.

The NASC's Standing Committees too deserve recognition for their work, including the production of new and updated scaffolding guidance on a multitude of issues, and launching new initiatives such as a suite of health and safety-focused toolbox talks and a mental health policy quidance note.

These activities, and many more besides, help to raise the bar for safety in the scaffolding industry.

However, the NASC and its members will by no means rest on their laurels. 74 incidents is still 74 incidents too many and lessons can of course be learned.

In this report, the NASC has once again analysed the incidents reported – see tables and commentary on the following pages – this year delving further into the accident returns than ever before.

The analysis culminates in the Key Findings and Next Steps summary (pages 19 and 20), which we hope will result in even fewer incidents in the next NASC Safety Report.

Lastly, we will once again share the incident data contained within this report with the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) and sub-groups such as the Construction Industry Advisory Network (CONIAN) to support them in the development of further regulation and safety campaigns.

FATALITIES TO OPERATIVES

There were no fatalities reported by the NASC membership during 2019. This is the seventh year running that the NASC has been able to report no fatalities to scaffolding operatives.

INCIDENTS IN 2019

 TABLE 1: NASC Accident Figures – Yearly Summary

Year	Number of Companies	Number of Operatives	Incidents	Incidence Rate	Frequency Rate	Fatalities	Fatal IncidenceRate
1978	40	7,244	596	82.27	4.11	2	0.27
1979	44	8,510	655	76.97	3.85	3	0.35
1980	46	8,160	532	65.2	3.26	3	0.36
1981	50	7,513	496	66.02	3.3	4	0.53
1982	41	6,833	546	79.91	4	0	0
1983	46	6,809	480	70.49	3.52	3	0.44
1984	44	5,930	421	70.99	3.55	1	0.16
1985	45	5,420	423	78.04	3.9	3	0.55
1986	45	6,840	523	76.46	3.82	3	0.43
1987	47	6,842	497	72.65	3.63	2	0.29
1988	47	8,094	576	71.16	3.56	1	0.12
1989	40	7,640	550	71.99	3.6	0	0
1990	29	8,435	447	52.99	2.65	2	0.23
1991	53	7,090	530	74.75	3.74	1	0.14
1992	54	6,603	283	42.86	2.14	1	0.15
1993	62	6,321	283	44.77	2.24	1	0.15
1994	70	7,520	264	35.11	1.76	1	0.13
1995	71	7,525	267	35.49	1.77	1	0.13
1996	68	6,816	248	36.38	1.82	1	0.14
1997	87	8,943	330	36.9	1.85	2	0.22
1998	81	7,871	232	29.48	1.47	0	0
1999	105	10,679	258	24.16	1.21	0	0
2000	110	10,779	253	23.47	1.17	1	0.09
2001	119	11,950	243	20.3	1.017	2	0.17
2002	122	10,721	189	17.63	0.88	1	0.09
2003	125	11,810	197	16.68	0.83	1	0.084
2004	138	10,499	198	18.86	0.94	1	0.095
2005	145	11,238	213	18.95	0.95	0	0
2006	148	11,994	169	14.09	0.7	0	0
2007	152	14,029	174	12.4	0.62	0	0
2008	174	13,760	170	12.35	0.62	0	0
2009	201	13,124	139	10.59	0.53	0	0
2010	201	14,686	121	8.24	0.41	0	0
2011	201	13,716	145	10.57	0.53	0	0
2012	201	14,098	134	9.5	0.48	1	0.07
2013	200	13,749	96	6.98	0.35	0	0
2014	202	14,988	105	7.01	0.35	0	0
2015	199	14,954	96	6.42	0.32	0	0
2016	211	17,005	96	5.65	0.28	0	0
2017	223	16,443	89	5.41	0.28	0	0
2018	225	16,758	113	6.74	0.35	0	0
2019	226	17,138	74	4.32	0.22	0	0

Method of Calculation:

INCIDENCE RATE =

No. of reported accidents x 1000

Average No. of Operatives

FREQUENCY RATE =

No. of reported accidents x 100,000

Average No. of hours worked

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS TO OPERATIVES

The 2019 statistics, detailed in Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 3, log the number and cause of accidents to NASC operatives as well as third parties and members of the public.

OPERATIVES

There were 74 injuries suffered by NASC operatives during 2019. Of these, 13 were recorded as Major, requiring hospital treatment, with the remaining 61 recorded as over 7-days.

These figures are both the lowest on record.

Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level (STFs) accounts for the majority of the reported incidents - 28. This is 15th consecutive year that STFs have been the predominant cause of injury to operatives, accounting for 21% of all injuries reported in 2019.

Of the 28 incidents, 25 occurred on site. The cause of these incidents can be broken into two categories; poor housekeeping – uneven surfaces, wet surfaces and holes and obstructions such as waste and materials, and individual errors – with operatives not taking proper care of their own working environment.

STFs are explored in greater detail on the Key Findings and Next Steps pages (19 and 20).

Falls from height are down from 22 in 2018 to 12 in 2019.

The number of falls reported from scaffolds / working platforms at or above 4m was 1, down from 4 in 2018. The number of falls from scaffolds / working platforms less than 4m was 11, down from 18 in 2018.

The cause of these under 4m falls range from operatives losing their balance while erecting and dismantling scaffolding to losing their footing on ladders.

The NASC is aware that all falls from height have the potential to cause serious injury or loss of life. This is why the NASC places such emphasis on raising awareness of its safety guidance SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations.

Furthermore, the NASC has published an SG4 Poster aimed at clients, contractors, subcontractors and site managers making them aware of safe working practices.

This Poster is free to download from the NASC website.

THIRD PARTIES

The number of incidents involving third parties in 2019 was 7, down from 16, including one fatal injury, in 2018.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Two members of the public were struck by falling tools (a scaffolding podge hammer and a spanner). On both occasions, the scaffolding from which the tools fell were sited close to pedestrian footpaths on which the people were walking. These individuals suffered minor cuts and abrasions, were taken to A&E and both made full recoveries.

TABLE 2.1: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Site Operatives



TABLE 2.2: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Yard Operatives

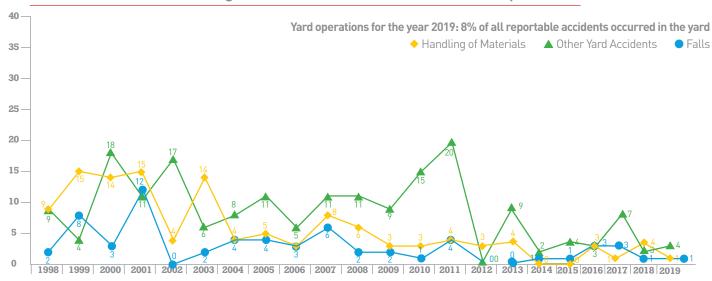
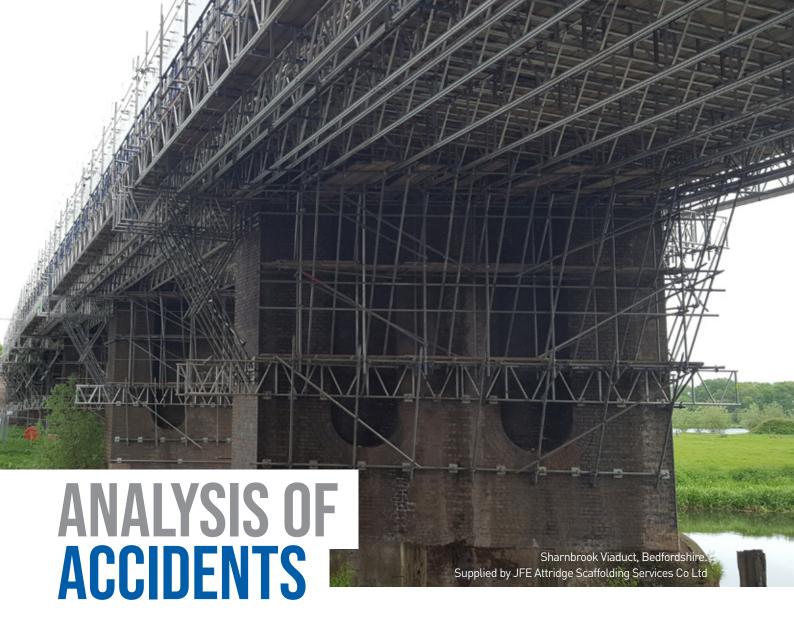


TABLE 3: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to 3rd Parties and Operatives

	Men	nbers o	of the p	ublic	31	d Party	y Injur i	es		Oper	atives	
	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total
FALLS												
Scaffolds							1	1		2	2	4
Working Platforms										1		1
Ladder											2	2
Fall in yard												
Wagons												
Breakage i.e. displacement boards							2	2				
Other										1	4	5
SUB TOTAL							3	3		4	8	12
FALLS OF MATERIALS												
Scaffolds			1	1						1	3	4
Working Platforms			1	1						2	3	5
Ladder												
Fall in yard												
Wagons												
Breakage i.e. displacement boards												
Other						1		1				
SUB TOTAL			2	2		1		1		3	6	9
OTHER ACCIDENTS												
Manual Handling							1	1			18	18
Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level							2	2		5	23	28
Fire/Explosion												
Work equipment										1	5	6
Electricity												
Other											1	1
SUB TOTAL							3	3		6	47	53
TOTAL			2	2		1	6	7		13	61	74



Looking in detail at the relationship between individually reported accidents and the demographic and skill level of the scaffolder in comparison to the previous year's statistics is vital for learning and modifying safety teaching / guidance notes to improve safety standards.

As part of the NASC's analysis of the annual accident statistics, the review takes account of the relationship between individual groups of scaffolders/operatives based on their age range and training.

Table 4 shows the highest number of accidents by age were suffered by scaffolders/operatives in the 21-30 and 31-40 bracket.

It also shows scaffolders suffered the greatest number of accidents by grade, followed by Labourers and trainees. Drivers suffered six accidents, while Supervisors accounted for three accidents.

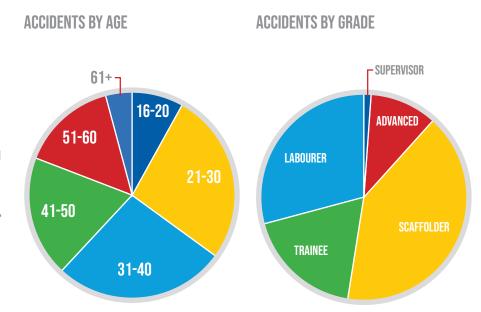


TABLE 4: Operatives by Age, Grade of Scaffolder and Type of Accident

						Fa	lls						E	ALI	MA	WER	IALS			MI	Ю	W	E	H	IS	ST	Œ	EL	EC	FI	RE	OTI	HER	
		SCAF	FOLD	W	/P	LAD	DER	WAG	ONS	ОТН	HER	SCAF	FOLD	W	/P	WAG	ONS	OTH	IER															
٩ge	GRADE	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	MI	7D	МІ	7D	MI	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	MI	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	МІ	7D	ľ
	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED																																	Ī
70	SCAFFOLDER																																	Ī
16-20	TRAINEE																				1						2							Ì
	LABOURER																										3							İ
	DRIVER																																	İ
	SUPERVISOR																																	İ
	ADVANCED																																	İ
20	SCAFFOLDER						1				1										4						1							i
21-30	TRAINEE		1											1													2						1	1
	LABOURER														1						2					1	4							
	DRIVER																																	
	SUPERVISOR																																	•
	ADVANCED	1																					1											
õ	SCAFFOLDER	-		1							1				1						2					1	1							
0 I-40	TRAINEE														· ·						_		2			1	2							
	LABOURER										2	1			1						1		_			-	1							
	DRIVER										_	<u> </u>			i i																			
	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED												1																					
0	SCAFFOLDER												1								2	1	1			2	1							
41-50	TRAINEE												-								1	'					'							
	LABOURER						1						1	1									1											
	DRIVER						-						'	-									'											
	SUPERVISOR									1																								
	ADVANCED		1							'																	2							
	SCAFFOLDER	1	'																		3						2							
D1-60	TRAINEE	1																			5													
51	LABOURER																				1													
	DRIVER																				'													
	MANAGER																																	
	SUPERVISOR																																	
																					1						1					-	-	
	ADVANCED SCAFFOLDER																				1						1					-	-	
+																											1					-	-	
	TRAINEE																															-	-	
	LABOURER																															-	-	
_	DRIVER	_	_	_			_			_	,	_	_	_	_						40	4	_			_	00							1
	TOTALS	2	2	1			2			1	4	1	3	2	3						18	1	5			5	23						1	

Total Number of Falls from Height (Operatives)	12
Highest reported Fall of Operatives	4m
Number of Falls from Scaffold and Working Platforms (SC/WP)	5
Number of Falls under 4m	11
Number of Falls at 4m or above	1
Number of Falls from Ladders	2
Number of Reported Falls from Scaffolds Arrested by Safety Harnes	s 0

Key

MI = Major Injury

7d = Over 7 Day Injury

MHO = Manual Handling Operations

STF = Slips, Trips & Falls on the same level

Elec = Electrical Injury

WE = Work Equipment

HS = Harmful Substance

WP = Workings Platforms

INJURIES TO THIRD PARTIES & MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC



Each year the NASC identifies all accidents/ injuries that relate to third parties (i.e. non-scaffolding trades working on the same site) or to members of the general public.

> Since 2002, NASC members have been asked to differentiate between accidents involving third parties or members of the public as part of their reporting procedures.

In 2019, there were 7 incidents reported for injuries to third parties and 2 incidents reported for injuries to members of the public. The incidents for third parties related to falls from height (3), slips, trips and falls on the same level (2), falls of materials (1) and manual handling (1). Injuries to the public related to falls of materials (2).

FREQUENCY OF ACCIDENTS IN DIFFERENT SIZED COMPANIES

As part of their reporting process the NASC also identifies the total number of accidents reported relative to the size of the individual companies.

Table 6 indicates the experience of different sized firms (for their own operatives).

Breckenridge House Office Block Refurbishment, Glasgow. Supplied by Turner Access Ltd.

Table 5: Accident Figures - Third Parties and Members of the Public

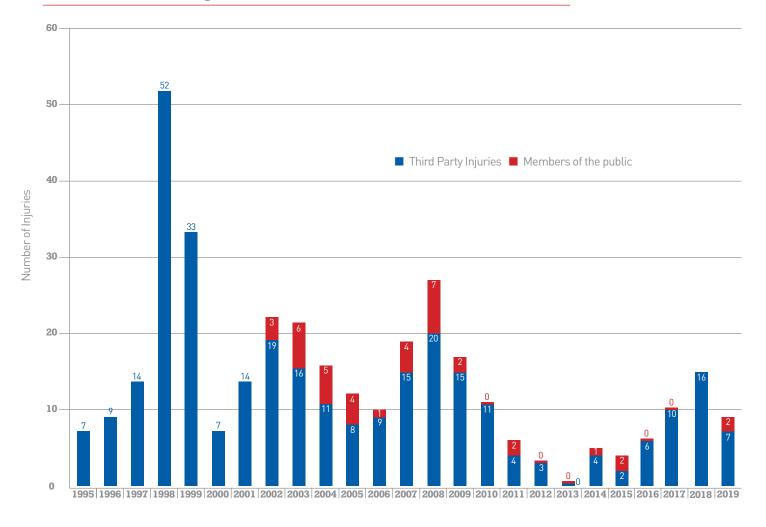


Table 6: Frequency of Accidents in Different Sized Companies

Company Size	Number of Companies	All company Employees	All company Sub Contractors	All company Total	Number of Accidents to Workers (non-fatal)	Total Operative Fatalities	Accidents to members of Public (non-fatal)	Fatalities to members of the Public	Number of accidents - 3rd parties	Sum of 3rd party Fatalities	Arrested by Safety Harnesses	RIDDOR Diseases
1 - 20 (VERY SMALL)	59	704	29	733	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 - 50 (SMALL)	91	2,822	108	2,930	20	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
51 - 100 (SMALL - MEDIUM)	41	2,751	132	2,883	22	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
101 - 200 (MEDIUM)	21	2,550	167	2,717	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
201 - 1000 (MEDIUM - LARGE)	12	4,542	163	4,705	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1001+ (LARGE)	2	3,120	50	3,170	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	226	16,489	649	17,138	74	0	2	0	7	0	0	0



The following tables give a breakdown of all the injuries reported, identifying the type of injury sustained and the part of the body affected.

Table 7.1 shows the most common injury sustained was a fracture (24), followed by sprain (15) and bruising (7). The most common body part injured was feet, toes & ankles (22), followed by hand, fingers and wrist (18) and leg, hip and groin (9).

Table 7 is subdivided into six separate tables (7.1 to 7.6) identifying different types of accident (Falling from height, Falling Materials, Manual Handling, Slips, Trips and Falls, and others).

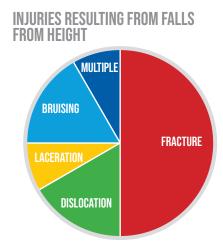


Table 7.1: All Injuries

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST /STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE				1	2	2	1	8	2	8		24
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION				2			1					3
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS												
BURN												
PENETRATION										1		1
STRAIN				2		3	1					6
SPRAIN							1		2	12		15
ABRASION									1			1
LACERATION								3	2			5
CUT		1	1					4				6
BRUISING			1	1	2	1			2			7
MULTIPLE								2		1	1	4
OTHER				1				1				2
GRAND TOTAL	0	1	2	7	4	6	4	18	9	22	1	74

Table 7.2: Falls from Height

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST / STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE					2	1		1		2		6
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION				1			1					2
BURN												
PENETRATION												
STRAIN												
SPRAIN												
ABRASION												
LACERATION									1			1
CUT												
BRUISING						1			1			2
MULTIPLE											1	1
OTHER												
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	12

Table 7.3: Falling Materials

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS/CHEST /STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE						1	1	1	1	3		7
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION												
BURN												
PENETRATION												
STRAIN				1								1
SPRAIN												
ABRASION												
LACERATION												
CUT			1									1
BRUISING												
MULTIPLE												
OTHER												
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	9

Table 7.4: Manual Handling Injuries

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST / STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET/TOES/ ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE				1				3				4
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION				1								1
BURN												
PENETRATION												
STRAIN						2	1					3
SPRAIN							1					1
ABRASION												
LACERATION								2				2
CUT		1						3				4
BRUISING												
MULTIPLE								2				2
OTHER								1				1
GRAND TOTAL	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	11	0	0	0	18

Table 7.5: Slips Trips and Falls

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST / STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET/TOES/ ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE								2	1	3		6
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION												
BURN												
PENETRATION												
STRAIN				1		1						2
SPRAIN									1	12		13
ABRASION									1			1
LACERATION									1			1
CUT												
BRUISING			1	1	1							3
MULTIPLE										1		1
OTHER				1								1
GRAND TOTAL	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	4	16	0	28

Table 7.6: Other causes of Injuries

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK/ SHOULDER	RIBS/CHEST /STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND/ FINGERS/ WRIST	LEG/HIP/ GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE								1				1
AMPUTATION												
DISLOCATION												
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS												
BURN												
PENETRATION										1		1
STRAIN												
SPRAIN									1			1
ABRASION												
LACERATION								1				1
CUT								1				1
BRUISING					1				1			2
MULTIPLE												
OTHER												
GRAND TOTAL	0	n	0	0	1	n	0	3	2	1	n	7

KEY FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

This page and the following page summarise the key findings of the 2019 accident data and action points identified by the NASC intended to reduce incidents in the future.

1: THERE WERE 74 INCIDENTS RECORDED IN 2019, DOWN FROM 113 IN 2018 – A 35% REDUCTION YEAR ON YEAR

The total number of incidents reported is the lowest ever recorded by the NASC, which is a great achievement. It's also encouraging to see a return to the downward trend in incidents year on year following last year's slight increase.

Additionally, it is pleasing to be able to report no fatalities to NASC scaffolding operatives, for the 7th year in succession.

Whilst acknowledging that some accidents will happen – irrespective of training and safety protocols – the NASC believes more can be done to reduce the number of incidents being reported by the membership.

It is hoped that the development of the NASC Toolbox Talk Suite will influence the industry in getting the message across to all scaffolding operatives on a wide range of health, safety and environmental subjects.

These toolbox talks will be updated annually using the information collected from the NASC contracting members and published in the annual safety report.

2: SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS ON THE SAME LEVEL (STFS) IS ONCE AGAIN THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF INJURY.

There were 28 STFs recorded in 2019, representing 38% of the total accidents reported. While this is a reduction on the 49 STFs reported in 2018, it is still the leading cause of accidents and injuries.

Of the 28 STFs, 25 occurred on site and the remaining three took place in members' yards.

Here is a breakdown of these incidents:

On site

Poor client housekeeping:

Trip on uneven surfaces/holes = 5 Site waste and materials = 4 Slip on wet surface = 1 Icy surfaces = 2

Scaffolding operative error:

Slipped on surfaces = 5 Tripped on working platforms gaps/ holes = 4

Tripped on scaffolding fittings = 2 Collision with fixed object = 1 Slip on scaffold stair case = 1

Yards:

Slipped on scaffolding storage platform = 1 Tripped on materials in yard = 1 Walking backwards = 1

Whilst acknowledging that STFs will happen, the NASC believes that more can be done to reduce the number of incidents onsite and in the yard. These include: the revised SG31:20 Management of Slip and Trips and the recent development of the NASC Toolbox Talks Suite, both are available on the NASC online shop.

The NASC will continue to work with its members and the wider scaffolding industry to raise awareness of the danger STFs pose to operatives on site in yards and particularly when working at height.

Additionally, the NASC continues to work with the HSE to develop campaigns aimed at reducing STFs across the construction industry as a whole.

3: MANUAL HANDLING INCIDENTS IN 2019 ROSE TO 18, UP FROM 17 IN 2018.

There were 18 manual handing incidents reported, up 1 from 2018. The main cause of these incidents was lifting boards and tube from platforms and stacks when erecting and dismantling scaffolds due to lifting, pulling, pinching and crushing resulting in injuries to hands, fingers, wrists, back and feet.

There were 3 recorded incidents arising from chaining, when scaffolding tubes are passed down from one platform to another by operatives, that resulted in tube causing injuries to fingers, hand, pulled back muscles, and feet.

The most common injury reported was to hands, fingers and wrist 11, with neck & shoulder 2, arms 2, back 2 and face 1. Manual handling has the potential to cause a serious injury to scaffolding operatives. The NASC is constantly raising awareness of its safety guidance SG6 Manual Handling in the Scaffolding Industry.

4: FALLS OF OPERATIVES FROM HEIGHT DOWN TO 12 IN 2019, FROM 22 IN 2018.

There were 12 falls of operatives in 2019 from scaffold/working platforms with 1 above and 11 below 4m height, with 11 of these falls being on site and 1 incident recorded for the yard.

Further analysis shows that the 11 recorded incidents are attributed to working on site where scaffolding operatives working on scaffolding / working platforms have lost their balance and fell whilst erecting and dismantling scaffolding, as well as losing their footing on ladders. There was one reported incident where a scaffolding operative lost their balance and fell onto the guardrail which gave way causing him to fall off the working platform. The guardrail had been altered by other trades.

It must be pointed out that scaffolds must not be tampered with or altered by any trade, and only a competent scaffolder authorised by the scaffolding contractor can do so. The client or Principal Contractor must ensure that no alterations are made to the scaffold by themselves or other trades, see the NASC SG36:18 Unauthorised modifications to scaffolding.

(CONTINUED) KEY FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

The breakdown of these incidents where scaffolders have fallen are from scaffolds 2, ladders 2, fixed stair cases 2, working platform 1 and 3 where a scaffolder fell onto the working platform from a fixed adjoining structure.

Falls from height have the potential to cause a serious injury or loss of life, whether it is a fall from a wagon, ladders, platforms or scaffold. The NASC is constantly raising awareness of its safety guidance SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations.

The current SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations is being reviewed by the SG4 Working Group made up of NASC Health and Safety Committee Members and a representative from the Health and Safety Executive. The revised safety guidance is expected to be available in 2020.

The new SG4 Poster for Site Managers, Contractors and Supervisors is available, and free to order and/or download from the NASC online shop www.nasc.org.uk/shop.

5: FALLS OF MATERIALS FROM HEIGHT IN 2019 ROSE TO 9, UP FROM 4 IN 2018.

The number of falls of materials is up from 4 to 9 incidents reported in 2019. All of these recorded incidents were onsite, where scaffolding operatives have been struck by scaffolding tubes and boards while modifying and dismantling scaffolds, such as losing hold of boards and tubes when passing to the lower platform, not tying off scaffolding tubes correctly when using a gin wheel and rope and a Safelink Scaffold Board retainer (plastic) fell from a working platform.

Falls of materials from height have the potential to cause a serious injury or loss of life, that the NASC takes seriously in that safety guidance SG9 Use, Inspection and Maintenance of Lifting Equipment and Accessories for Lifting in Scaffolding is being revised and will be available in 2020.

The new NASC Toolbox talk suite includes these points and can be used to refresh operative training. The toolbox talk suite will be updated annually to improve on the learning from the NASC Members' annual accident returns.

6: NUMBER OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING THIRD PARTIES IN 2019 WAS 7, DOWN FROM 16 INCLUDING ONE FATAL INJURY IN 2018.

This is encouraging news that injuries to third parties is down from 16 to 7 in 2019. It's important to stress that once the scaffold has been handed over to the client (NASC safety guidance SG35 Handover of Scaffold Structures), the scaffold becomes the client's responsibility to manage the day to day use, to ensure that all persons using the scaffold are inducted and / or trained in the safe use of this temporary working equipment.

To assist clients in carrying out their responsibilities to those working on their behalf, the Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme (CISRS) has developed a one-day Scaffolding Awareness course for all trades, surveyors, site mangers and anyone who is likely to work on scaffolding.

The course will provide attendees with a better understanding and appreciation of the potential dangers of working at height on scaffolds, enabling them to identify the core components of a safe scaffold. Those successfully completing the course will be issued with a CISRS Scaffolding Awareness certificate.

HEALTH & SAFETY COMMITTEE COMMENT

The clarity and consistency of the NASC reports on safety sustains our ability to improve the content, quality and awareness of health & safety amongst our members, clients, contractors and third parties. Our members' transparency provides vital statistics to the HSE supporting their plans for improvements in industry standards too.

This year's report shows a significant reduction during 2019/2020 of major injuries of 40% (from 22-13) and less

serious injuries by 33% (from 91 to 61). These reductions are particularly welcome given that over the past seven years NASC contracting company membership has grown by 12% (from 201 to 226); including a growth in total operative numbers from 14,098 to 17,138 (an increase of 21%). As the NASC membership continues to grow the total number of incidents has reduced by 45% (from 134 to 74) and importantly fatalities have remained at 0 for another year.

Our Commitment to health, safety and training is unwavering in support of our members as we work to continue to raise standards across all aspects of scaffolding works on site and sustain our growing membership as a vital pillar of the construction industry.

Alan Harris NASC Health & Safety Committee Chair NASC: & GUIDANCE

NASC

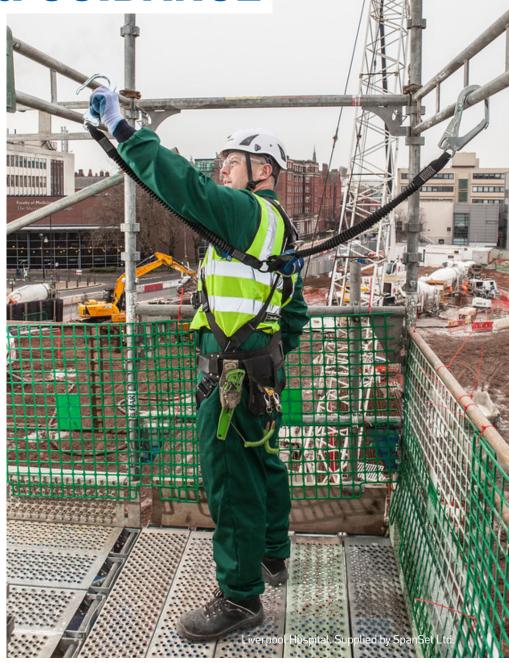
The NASC works with key industry organisations – driving up scaffolding safety standards, recommending good practice and keeping ahead of developments in the rapidly evolving construction industry.

Many representatives from the top organisations listed below are members of NASC committees – focusing on particular areas of good practice, including Health & Safety.

Closer ties are constantly being developed with industry organisations. Significantly, links with HSE and Build UK help to mould requirements, and involvement with BSI and CEN and developing links with Europe (through UEG) are essential to the role of the NASC in the UK construction industry.

NASC CORE SAFETY OBJECTIVES ARE...

- Have an incident-free safety record
- Ensure scaffolders can work safely throughout their career
- Enable all scaffolding companies to draw on NASC experience and guidance – raising safety standards across the industry
- Continuously audit NASC members to ensure they follow industry guidance and best practice
- Update Safety Guidance and Technical Guidance on a five-year cycle, as a minimum























OUR SPECIAL THANKS TO

All NASC full contracting members for their assistance with this Safety Report:

3 D Scaffolding Ltd

A&A Scaffolding Plus Eight (2003) Ltd

Abbey Scaffolding (Swindon) Ltd

Abbi Access Services Ltd

Access 2 Limited T/A Sandwell Scaffold

Access Solutions Scaffolding Ltd

Ace Scaffolding (M/CR) Ltd

Actavo (UK) Limited

Advance Scaffolding (Lancashire) Ltd

Advanced Scaffolding Group Ltd

Airwright (Midlands) Ltd

Alan Wilks Scaffolding Ltd

Allen & Foxworthy Ltd

Allied Scaffolding Ltd

Alltask Ltd

Altrad NSG Limited

Alustar UK

Amber Scaffolding Ltd

Anglesey Scaffolding (Ynys Mon) Company Ltd

APE Scaffolding Ltd

Apex Scaffolding (Exeter) Ltd

Apex Scaffolding (Leicester) Ltd

Apex Scaffolding Anglia Ltd

Apply Scaffolding Services Ltd

Archway Services Ltd

Arctic Scaffolding Co Ltd

Artel Scaffolding Ltd

ASC Edinburgh Limited

Ash Scaffolding Ltd

Ashdurn Ltd

Ashton Scaffolding Services Ltd

ATPAC Limited

Austins Cradles (Eastbourne) Ltd

B & A Scaffolding Ltd

B.J. Champion Scaffolding Limited

Barnet Scaffolding Services Ltd T/A JDC

Scaffolding London

Bate Scaffolding Services Ltd

Bee Jay Scaffolding Ltd

Benchmark Scaffolding Ltd

Bilfinger Salamis UK Limited

Bilfinger UK Limited

Blencowe Scaffolding Ltd

Brand Energy & Infrastructure Services UK Ltd

T/A Lyndon SGB

Brisko Scaffolding Limited

Brogan Group Ltd

Browne's Scaffolding Ltd

Brunel Scaffolding Ltd

Bryson Scaffolding Ltd

BSL (Systems) Ltd

Burflex (Scaffolding) Ltd

Cade Roofing & Building Services Ltd

Cape Industrial Services Ltd

Carl Hendy Limited T/A ASW Scaffolding

Carlisle Scaffolding Ltd

Carrington Scaffolding Ltd

Castle Scaffolding (Wales) Ltd

CCB Scaffolding Supplies Ltd

CCS Scaffolding Ltd

CDM Scaffolding Services (1994) Ltd

Central Scaffolding (Burton) Ltd

Check-It Scaffold Services Ltd

Cheshire Scaffolds Ltd

Chris Sedgeman Scaffolding Ltd

City Access Scaffolding Ltd

Clyde Scaffolding Ltd

Combisafe International Ltd

Commercial Scaffolding Ltd

Complete Access (Scaffolding) Ltd

Complete Access Specialist Contracts Ltd

Connect Scaffolding Ltd

Connolly Scaffolding Ltd

Contract Scaffolding Services Ltd

Controlled Scaffolding Ltd

Coventry Scaffolding Co (London) Ltd

Crest Scaffolding Ltd

Crossway Scaffolding (Elland) Ltd

Crown Scaffolding (UK) Ltd

CWR Scaffolds Ltd

D & R Group PLC

D Ward Scaffolding Co Ltd

D. Stewart Scaffolding Ltd

Denholm Industrial Services Ltd

Design Scaffolding (Bristol) Ltd

DTE Scaffolding & Safety Netting Ltd

E A Scaffolding & Systems Ltd

Elite Scaffolding (South West) Ltd

Elite Scaffolding (Southern) Ltd

Email test

Empire Scaffolding (GB) Ltd

Enigma Industrial Services Ltd

ENJ Scaffolding Ltd

Euro Scaffolding Services Ltd

Fast Fix Scaffolding Ltd

First Safety Construction Ltd

Forgeco Ltd

Form Access Ltd

Formula Scaffolding Ltd

Fourways Plant Ltd

Fred Champion Scaffolding Ltd Generation (UK) Limited T/A Generation Hire &

George Roberts (North West) Ltd

Gibby Scaffolding Limited

Gilray Plant Ltd

GKR Scaffolding Ltd Globe Scaffolding Ltd

Gloucester Scaffolding Ltd

H & H Contract Scaffolding Ltd H.T. Scaffolding Systems Ltd

HAKII td

Hewaswater Scaffolding Ltd

High Peak Scaffolding Ltd Hi-Pro Scaffolding Ltd

HM Scaffolding Ltd

IAS (Dundee) Ltd IBN Scaffold Access Ltd

Ideal Scaffolding (Southern) Ltd

Independent Scaffolding Services Ltd

Ingleford Scaffolding Ltd

Inspired Scaffolding Services Ltd

Interlink Scaffolding Ltd

J & I Scaffolding Ltd

J.W. Scaffolding Limited

JC Beale Scaffolding Ltd JEM Scaffolding Ltd

JFE Attridge Scaffolding Services Co Ltd

JR Scaffold Services Ltd

K Scaffolding Ltd K2 Scaffolds Ltd

KAEFER Ltd

King Scaffolding Ltd

Kirk Scaffolding Ltd

Landmark Scaffolding Ltd

Layher Ltd

Lenehan Scaffolding (Preston) Ltd

Liddiard Scaffolding Ltd

Lindway Scaffolding Ltd

LTC Scaffolding Limited LTC Specialist Scaffolding Ltd

Lysander Scaffolding Ltd

M & M Scaffolding (Cornwall) Ltd

M.R. Scaffolding (Anglia) Ltd

MACT Scaffolding (London) Ltd

Magnum Scaffolding (Contracts) Ltd

Maidstone Scaffolding Ltd Malvern Scaffolding Ltd

Manor Scaffolding Limited

Mar Scaffolding (Scotland) Ltd

McDonald Scaffolding (Services) Ltd

Mechanical Access Company Ltd T/A MAC Scaffolding

MG Scaffolding (Oxford) Ltd

Midland & General Scaffolding Ltd

Midland Scaffolding Services Ltd

Millcroft Services PLC MJD & Sons (Scaffolding) Ltd

Montana Scaffolding Ltd

MPT Scaffolding Ltd

MR Scaffolding Services Ltd

Muehlhan Industrial Services Limited T/A

Muehlhan Scaffolding Narford Scaffolding Ltd Neal Stoneman Scaffolding Ltd Network Scaffolding Contractors Ltd

NJS Scaffolding Ltd Northern 90 Scaffolding Ltd O.K. Scaffolding Limited Omega Scaffolding Solutions Ltd Oxford Spires Scaffolding Ltd

P c P Gratings Limited P.S.S. Scaffolding Ltd Palmers Scaffolding UK Ltd

Par Scaffolding Ltd Paton Bros. Scaffolding Ltd

Pen Mill Scaffolding (Hire & Sales) Ltd

PERI Ltd

PHD Modular Access Services Ltd Pickering Scaffolding Limited Premier Scaffolding Services Ltd Pro Access Scaffolding Ltd

Pro-Fix Access Ltd PSB Sales Limited Q.F.S. Scaffolding Limited QED Scaffolding Ltd R.E.D. Scaffolding Ltd

Rainham Industrial Services Ltd Ray Seager Scaffolding Services Ltd

RBS Scaffolding Ltd RDA Scaffolding Ltd Rilmac Scaffolding Ltd Rise Scaffold Services Ltd RJS Scaffolding Ltd Rodells Ltd

Rose System Scaffolding Limited

Rotamead Limited Rowecord Total Access Ltd Rowland Scaffold Co Ltd RPF Scaffolding Ltd

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S.G.S. Ltd

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S.Y.S. (Scaffolding Contractors) Ltd Safe Access Scaffolding (Midlands) Ltd

Safe Scaffolding Midlands Ltd Safeway Scaffolding Limited

SAY Scaffolding (Northern) Ltd SBS Scaffolding (Power) Limited SCA Group Ltd

Scaffold Erection Services Ltd Scaffold IT UK Limited Scaffold Services Ltd Scaffolding 4 MGB Limited Scaffolding Access Solutions Ltd Scaffolding Solutions (Wales) Limited

Severnside Scaffolding Ltd

Shield Environmental Services Limited

Silver Star Services Ltd Skill Scaffolding Limited Sky Scaffolding (Midlands) Ltd Sonic Scaffolding 2000 Ltd South Lincolnshire Scaffolding Ltd

Speedier Scaffolding Ltd St Helens Plant Limited

Staffordshire Access Scaffolding Ltd Standard Scaffolding Specialists Ltd

Stanford Scaffolding Ltd Star Scaffolding Ltd

Summit Marine Scaffolding Ltd

SW Scaffolding Ltd Swale Scaffolding Ltd

Tamworth Scaffolding Company Ltd Thomson Scaffolding Limited Tilson Scaffolding Ltd Tone Scaffolding Services Ltd

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TR Scaffolding (Bristol) Ltd Trad Scaffolding Co. Limited

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XL Scaffolding Ltd

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48.3 Scaffold Design Ltd Access Design & Safety Ltd Access Training Services Limited All Access Training Services Ltd All Aspects Scaffolding Safety Ltd BAM Construct UK Ltd

Brady Corporation Ltd T/A Scafftag Buckley Design Solutions Ltd

CADS (Computer And Design Services Ltd)

Citation Limited

CITR

Costain Limited GW Coote Ltd

Highland Temporary Works Ltd Independent Access Inspections Ltd Independent Design House Ltd Kier Professional Services Ltd MPW Insurance Brokers Ltd Optima Scaffold Designs LLP PB Scaffold Design Ltd

Raptor Scaffold Design & Consultancy Ltd RDG Engineering (Temporary Works) Ltd

Rhino Deck Ltd Safety & Access Ltd Scaftec Ltd

Simian Risk Management Ltd

SpanSet Limited StrikeSoft Ltd

Technical & Design Engineering Ltd T/A TAD

TRAD Safety Systems Limited

Training 2000 Ltd

Training for Construction Limited

Tubular Techniques Ltd

Tufcoat Ltd

Vinci Construction UK Ltd Wates Construction Ltd Wildgoose Construction Ltd Willmott Dixon Holdings Ltd Winters Safety Services Ltd Zep UK Limited

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION MEMBERS

Ashghal (Public Works Authority)

Black Cat Insulation Technical Stock Joint Stock

Company

National Training Institute LLC

PERI Malaysia Sdn Bhd

Qatar International Safety Centre (QISC)

Scaffolding Manufacturers Trinidad Limited

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TAFE Arabia Technical and Further Education Wenma Forming and Shoring Co., Ltd



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