NASC

NATIONAL ACCESS AND SCAFFOLDING CONFEDERATION

2021 SAFETY REPORT

MAINTAINING HIGH STANDARDS IN SCAFFOLDING

CONTENTS

Whilst every effort has been made to provide reliable and accurate information, we would welcome any corrections to information provided by the author which may not be entirely accurate, therefore and for this reason, the NASC or indeed the author cannot accept any responsibility for any misinformation posted.

Front Cover: Ashton Scaffolding Services Ltd

Back Cover: City Access Scaffolding Ltd.

SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations

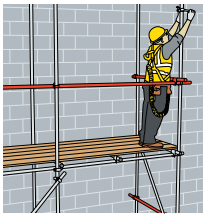
NASC Poster for Site Managers, Contractors and Supervisors showing good practice

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

NASC
National Access & Scaffolding Confederation

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 contractor's preference.



A scaffolders' safe zone consists of a fully boarded working 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 and transoms.

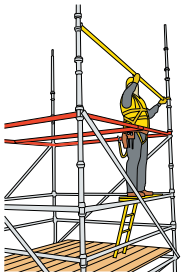
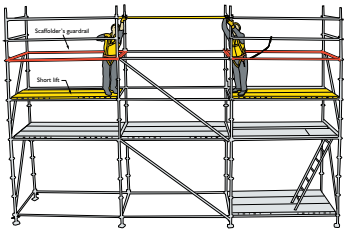
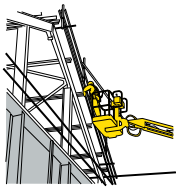


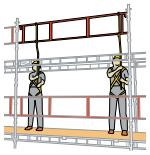
Figure below shows "short lift" / "dummy-lift" and the middle bays can be reached from adjacent bays to fix the guardrails.



SG4 MEWPS



OTHER SAFE WAYS TO COMPLY WITH SG4

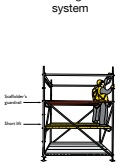


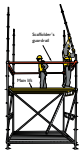
Advanced guardrail system

Inertia reel

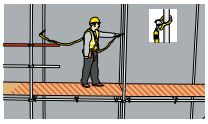
Proprietary guardrail system

Advanced guardrail system





Short lift "Dummy" lift system on tower

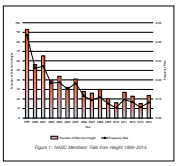


Protected traversing

Birdcage safe system of work

SG4 WORKS!

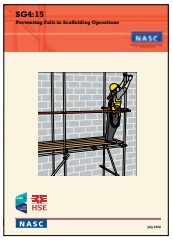
Falls from height account for almost half of the fatal accidents in the construction sector. Falling from height is a significant risk faced by scaffolders when erecting, altering or dismantling during most scaffolding operations.



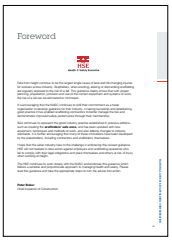
Since the introduction of SG4 in the mid-1990s we have seen a 78% reduction in the number of falls recorded from scaffolding operations. Effective training, planning and supervision are the key to safe working at height.

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

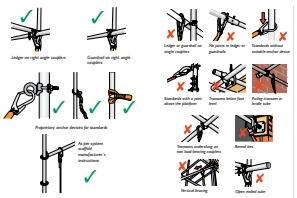
A6 BOOKLETS AVAILABLE FROM THE NASC



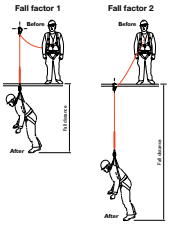
SG4 ENDORSED BY THE HSE



SG4 SAFE ANCHORAGE POINTS – AND UNSAFE ONES



SG4 FALL FACTORS

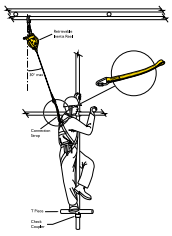


SG4 WORKING ON BEAMS

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 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 cantilever 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 rescuers.

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 recover 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 most rapid.

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

FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF THE SG4 POSTER EMAIL **enquiries@nasc.org.uk**

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

The 2021 NASC Safety Report contains accident statistics and analysis relating to the 2020 calendar year, a period which was severely affected by the Coronavirus pandemic.

The UK construction industry was asked by Government to continue operating wherever possible, and those in the scaffolding sector – including the vast majority of NASC members – did so, working in accordance with government guidelines in conjunction with the NASC's Guidance for Scaffolding Operations during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic.

This meant new working practices and procedures had to be adopted by operatives working on sites across the UK. It's for this reason that the top line injury statistics contained in this year's report will forever be marked with an asterisk when compared with previous years and those that follow.

However, in spite of the unique challenges, the total number of injuries reported was incredibly low, just 81 incidents; the second lowest on record and only bettered by last year's figure.

I'd like to congratulate each and every NASC member for their efforts in 2020. Their ability to adapt to an ever-evolving set of guidelines and working conditions and ensure that safety standards weren't compromised is testament to their expertise and experience.

Of course, 81 incidents is still 81 too many. But put into context against the total number of operatives, this shows that NASC members continue to work incredibly safely, placing the health and wellbeing of their employees at the heart of their working practices.

It is a shame that we are unable to directly compare the safety of NASC members with members of other scaffolding bodies or scaffolding contractors with no member body accreditation or affiliation.

That is because we're the only member organisation that goes to such efforts to produce our safety statistics. It is one reason why we believe – and the construction industry recognises – that the NASC and its members set the standard for scaffolding.

Coming back to the Report itself, it is intended to be much more than just a line in the sand, an annual yardstick to measure general safety success against previous years.

It is a way in which we can learn why incidents occurred with a view to developing ways in which to reduce them – benefiting both NASC members and the wider scaffolding and construction industries.

To support this endeavour, this year we changed the way in which we gather accident information from NASC members. As a result, this year's analysis is boosted by a more defined and detailed set of accident returns.

This extra information has enabled us to delve much deeper into the 81 incidents reported, identifying potential causes and trends hidden beneath the figures.

Armed with this analysis, we have been able to make recommendations that will lead to safety improvements. A summary of our plans can be found in the Key Findings and Next Steps section (pages 19 and 20).

I hope you find this Report interesting and useful.

Lynn Way, NASC President

COMPARISON OF NASC/HSE ACCIDENT STATISTICS

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

	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14			2014/15		
	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day
Statistics derived from the NASC annual returns of reportable accidents												
Number of NASC Operatives	13,716			14,098			13,749			14,988		
NASC	0	34	111	1	27	67	0	30	66	0	36	69
Construction industry statistics provided by HSE from RIDDOR reports												
Construction Industry General Statistics	49	2,230	5,391	39	1,913	3,133	42	1,900	3,293	35	1,833	3,581
Scaffolding Industry	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.

GKR Scaffolding Ltd.

Since 2005 the NASC has been comparing their member companies 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 NASC members over the last 10 years – zero for 2020, the eighth 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.

2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day
14,954			17,005			16,433			16,758			17,138			16,084		
0	33	63	0	27	69	0	17	72	0	22	91	0	13	61	0	21	60
43			30			38			30			40	1,663	2,863			

Benchmark Scaffolding Ltd.

FATALITIES & INJURIES TO OPERATIVES

It is a condition of NASC membership that every member is required to complete an annual accident return form. This Safety Report is based on factual information reported by all full contracting members of the NASC from From 1 January to 31 December 2020.

INJURIES TO OPERATIVES

The number of accidents reported by NASC members for 2020 is based on 7-day incidents.

There were 81 incidents recorded in 2020 from a combined workforce of 16,084 operatives from 229 full contracting members.

This represents a slight increase in reported injuries year-on-year (see Table 1 on the opposite page) by NASC members.

However, to put this rise in context, it is worth noting that this year's total is the second lowest on record – bettered only by last year's number.

While headline figures and long-term trends are important, the purpose of this report is not just to measure safety achievements against those set in previous years.

Instead, the focus of this report is on analysing the causes of the 81 incidents and identifying what steps need to be taken to prevent them from happening again in the future.

This task is complicated by the unique working conditions put in place in yards and sites across the UK during 2020 owing to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Operatives were forced to quickly adopt and follow new rules, methods of working, site procedures and PPE requirements that may have contributed to a number of the injuries suffered.

With that being said, we improved the way in which we collect accident data from NASC members this year, meaning that we have more information behind the statistics to delve into than ever before.

This data is laid out and explored in the tables, charts and commentary on the following pages.

A summary, titled Key Findings and Next Steps (found on pages 19 and 20), outlines what issues the data has revealed and what plans we can put into place to solve them.

This starts with sharing 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 2020. This is the eighth year running that the NASC has been able to report no fatalities to scaffolding operatives.

81

INCIDENTS IN 2020

TABLE 1: NASC Accident Figures – Yearly Summary

Year	Number of Companies	Number of Operatives	Incidents	Incidence Rate	Frequency Rate	Fatalities	Fatal Incidence Rate
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**
2020	**229**	**16,084**	**81**	**5.04**	**0.24**	**0**	**0**

Method of Calculation:

INCIDENCE RATE = $\frac{\text{No. of reported accidents x 1000}}{\text{Average No. of Operatives}}$

FREQUENCY RATE = $\frac{\text{No. of reported accidents x 100,000}}{\text{Average No. of hours worked}}$

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

The 2020 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 81 injuries suffered by NASC operatives during 2020. Of these, 21 were recorded as Major, requiring hospital treatment, with the remaining 60 recorded as over 7-days.

Slips and trips on the same level account for the majority of the reported incidents – 31. This is 16th consecutive year that slips and trips have been the predominant cause of injury to operatives, accounting for 38% of all injuries reported in 2020.

Of the 31 incidents, 29 occurred on site. The cause of these incidents can be broken into three categories; human error by injured party (operatives not taking proper care of their own working environment) – 17 instances, poor site housekeeping (holes and obstructions such as waste materials) – 6 instances, and poor ground conditions (uneven surfaces) – 6 instances.

There were 13 falls from height by persons during 2020, up 1 from 2019.

The number of falls reported from scaffolds / working platforms at or above 4m was 5, up from 1 in 2019.

These incidents related to operatives not working to SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations (2), a ladder (1), collapsed walkway gantry (1) and collapse of a car park floor (1).

The number of falls from scaffolds / working platforms less than 4m was 8, down from 11 in 2019.

The causes of these under 4m falls include operatives loading and unloading materials from vehicles and trailers, losing their balance while erecting and dismantling scaffolding and 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 SG4 safety guidance.

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 (which can be seen on page 4) is free to download from the NASC website. A copy of the SG4 poster may be obtained by contacting enquiries@nasc.org.uk.

THIRD PARTIES

There were 7 incidents involving third parties in 2020, the same as seen in 2019.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

There was a single incident involving a member of the public in 2020, down from two in 2019. This incident and the seven involving third parties are explored in more depth on page 14.

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

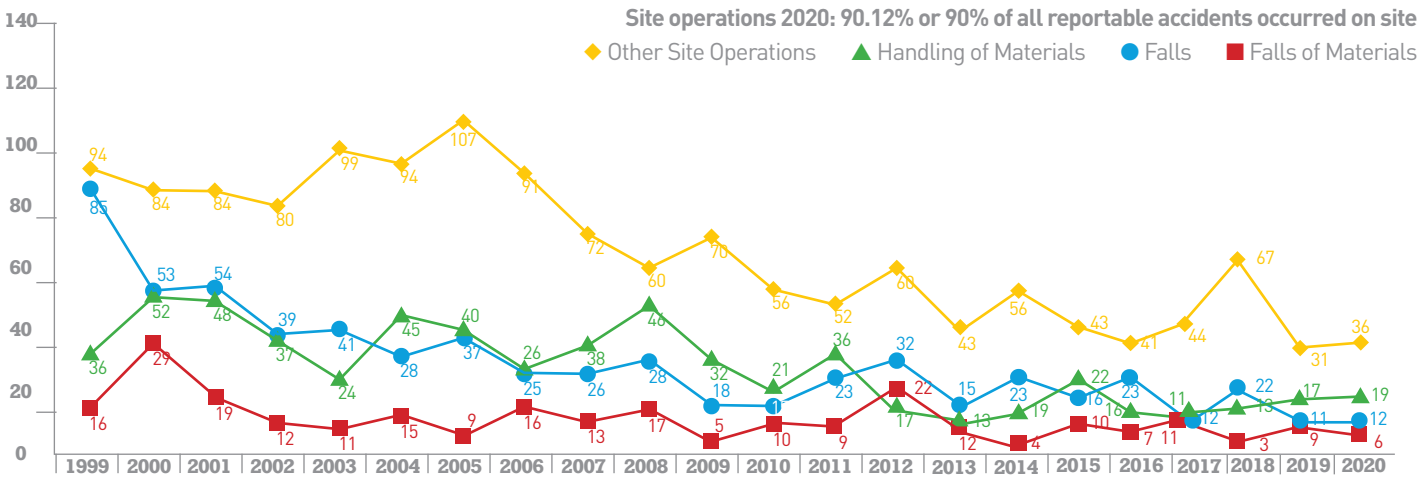


TABLE 2.2: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Yard Operatives

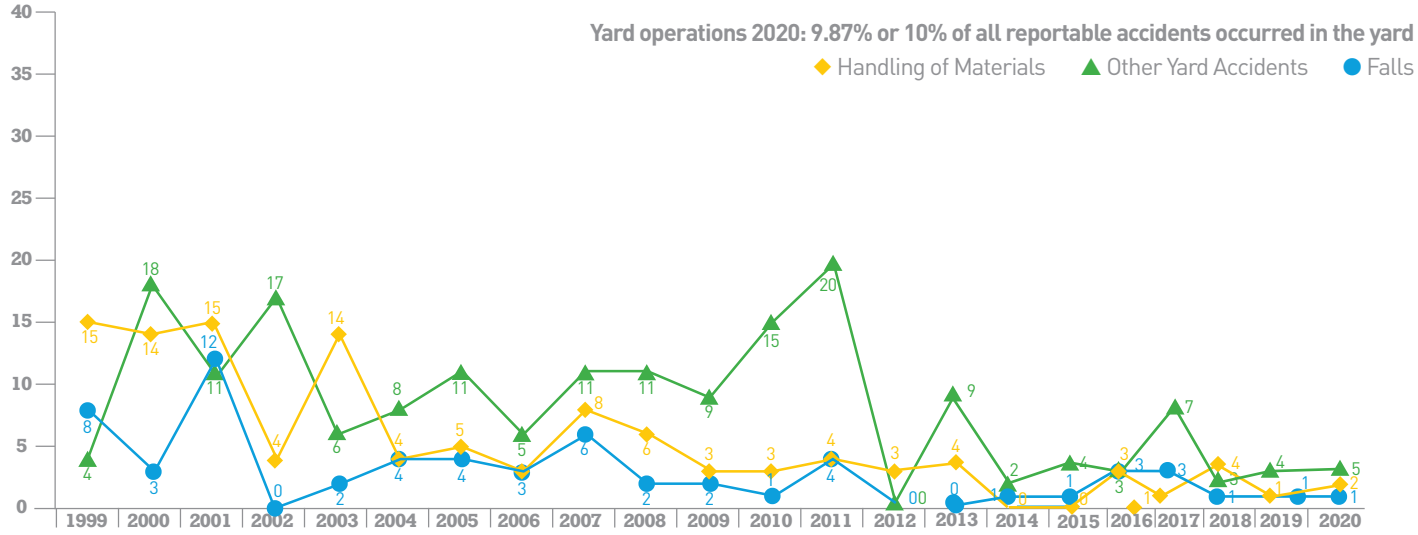


TABLE 3: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Members of the Public, 3rd Parties and Operatives

	Members of the public				3rd Party Injuries				Operatives			
	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total
FALLS												
Scaffolds										1	2	3
Working Platforms							1	1		3	1	4
Ladder						2		2			2	2
Fall in yard												
Wagons										2		2
Floor										1		1
Other										1		1
SUB TOTAL						**2**	**1**	**3**		**8**	**5**	**13**
FALLS OF MATERIALS												
Scaffolds												
Working Platforms							1	1			2	2
Ladder												
Fall in yard												
Wagons											1	1
Breakage i.e. displacement boards										1		1
Other											2	2
SUB TOTAL							**1**	**1**		**1**	**5**	**6**
OTHER ACCIDENTS												
Manual Handling										4	17	21
Slips and trips on the same level							2	2		8	23	31
Harmful Substance											2	2
Work equipment							1	1			5	5
Electricity												
Other		1		1							3	5
SUB TOTAL		**1**		**1**			**3**	**3**		**12**	**49**	**63**
TOTAL		**1**		**1**		**2**	**5**	**7**		**21**	**60**	**81**

Midland Scaffolding Services Ltd.

ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS

This section breaks down the total number of accidents reported by the age and skill level of the injured operatives. The table on page 13 also cross references this information against the types of injuries suffered, helping us to spot any common trends.

The highest number of injuries by age were suffered by operatives aged between 31 and 40 (25), closely followed by both the 21-30 and 41-50 brackets, both 21.

Those aged between 51 and 60 suffered eight injuries. Operatives aged 16-20 suffered four injuries and those aged over 61 accounted for two injuries.

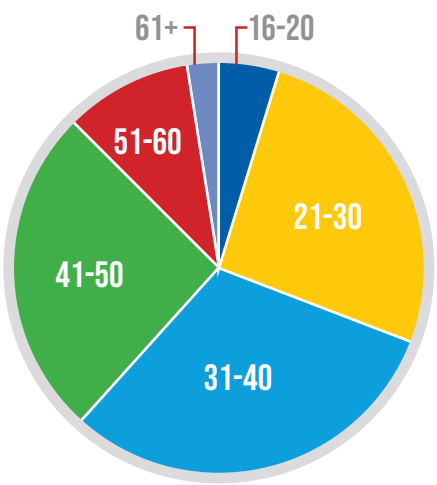
The types of accidents reported makes for interesting reading when broken down by age bracket. The 31-40 group's incidents are split fairly equally across falls, manual handling operations, work equipment and slips, trips and falls on the same level.

The accidents recorded by the 21-30 and 41-50 brackets are much more concentrated on slips and trips on the same level; accounting for 13 of the 21 (62%) injuries suffered by the 21-30 group and 10 of the 21 (48%) injuries suffered by the 41-50 group.

Scaffolders suffered the most injuries by skill level, accounting for 39.5% of all incidents. Advanced scaffolders were the second most injured group, with 18 injuries, followed by Labourers (15), Trainees (9) and Drivers (5).

Managers suffered two injuries while Supervisors suffered no injuries in 2020.

ACCIDENTS BY AGE



ACCIDENTS BY GRADE

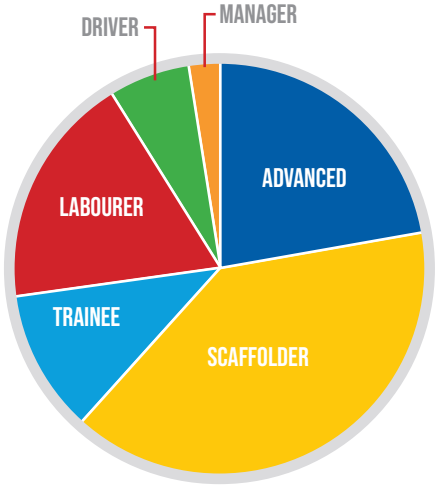


TABLE 4: Operatives by Age, Grade of Scaffolder and Type of Accident

		Falls										FALL MATERIALS								MHO		WE		HS		ST		ELEC		FIRE		OTHER		Total
		SCAFFOLD		WP		LADDER		WAGONS		OTHER		SCAFFOLD		WP		WAGONS		OTHER																
Age	GRADE	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	MI	7D	
16-20	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED																																	
	SCAFFOLDER						1																											1
	TRAINEE						1																											1
	LABOURER														1											1							2
	DRIVER																																	
21-30	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED																																	
	SCAFFOLDER		1															1			3					1	4							10
	TRAINEE																				1			1		1	2							5
	LABOURER																				1					1	3							5
	DRIVER																										1							1
31-40	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED									1											2		1											4
	SCAFFOLDER	1		3	1													1			1		1		1		2					1		12
	TRAINEE																				1					1								2
	LABOURER		1					1		1								1			1		1											6
	DRIVER																1																	1
41-50	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED							1												1	1					2	4							9
	SCAFFOLDER														1					1	1						1					2		6
	TRAINEE																										1							1
	LABOURER																				1													1
	DRIVER																										2							2
	MANAGER																			1			1											2
51-60	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED																				2					1	2							5
	SCAFFOLDER																			1	1													2
	TRAINEE																																	
	LABOURER																																	
	DRIVER																				1													1
61+	SUPERVISOR																																	
	ADVANCED																																	
	SCAFFOLDER																						1											1
	TRAINEE																																	
	LABOURER																										1							1
	DRIVER																																	
	TOTALS	1	2	3	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	4	17	0	5	0	2	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		13										6								21		5		2		31		0		0		3		81

Total Number of Falls from Height (Operatives)	13
Highest Reported Fall of Operatives	6m
Number of Falls from Scaffold and Working Platforms (SC/WP)	7
Number of Falls under 4m	8
Number of Falls at 4m or above	5
Number of Falls from Ladders	2
Additional Reported Falls from Scaffolds Arrested by Safety Harness	2

Key

MI = Major Injury
7d = Over 7 Day Injury
MHO = Manual Handling Operations
ST = Slips & Trips on the same level
Elec = Electrical Injury
WE = Work Equipment
HS = Harmful Substance
WP = Workings Platforms

Rose System Scaffolding Ltd.

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 provide information relating to accidents involving third parties and members of the public as part of their reporting procedures.

In 2020, there were seven incidents reported for injuries to third parties and one incident reported for injuries to members of the public.

The incidents for third parties related to falls from height – people (3), slips and trips on the same level (2), falls from height – materials, and work equipment 1 each. The details of these incidents are as follows:

Falls from height - people

- Losing footing on a ladder (2)
- Worker's foot fell through a gap in the scaffolding boards. The boards moved when bricks jack hammered out of an existing wall fell onto them

Slips and trips on the same level

- Tripping on scaffolding boards on the scaffold working platform (2)

Falls from height - materials

- A scaffolding operative lost his grip on a scaffolding board. This board hit the ground and bounced up, hitting another worker of another company

Work equipment

- A loading bay gate swung open and hit the injured party on the head and shoulder

The sole incident relating to a member of the public was due to an individual cutting across a footpath that had been cordoned off by contractors.

The person hit his head on an extended hydraulic crane arm, causing him to fall onto the kerb. He was taken to A&E and released on the same day.

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).

This table shows that the majority of incidents are suffered by operatives working for small companies (with between 21 and 50 operatives).

The 29 incidents these companies recorded represent 35.8% of all incidents seen in 2020 despite the 3,104 operatives employed by these members only representing 19.3% of the total NASC member operative workforce.

Small Medium (51-100) company operatives suffered 23 injuries (just over a quarter of the total) despite only representing 16.6% of the total workforce.

Conversely, there were only six injuries reported by Large members (1,001+ operatives), whose 4,840 operatives make up 31.6% of the total number of NASC operatives.

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

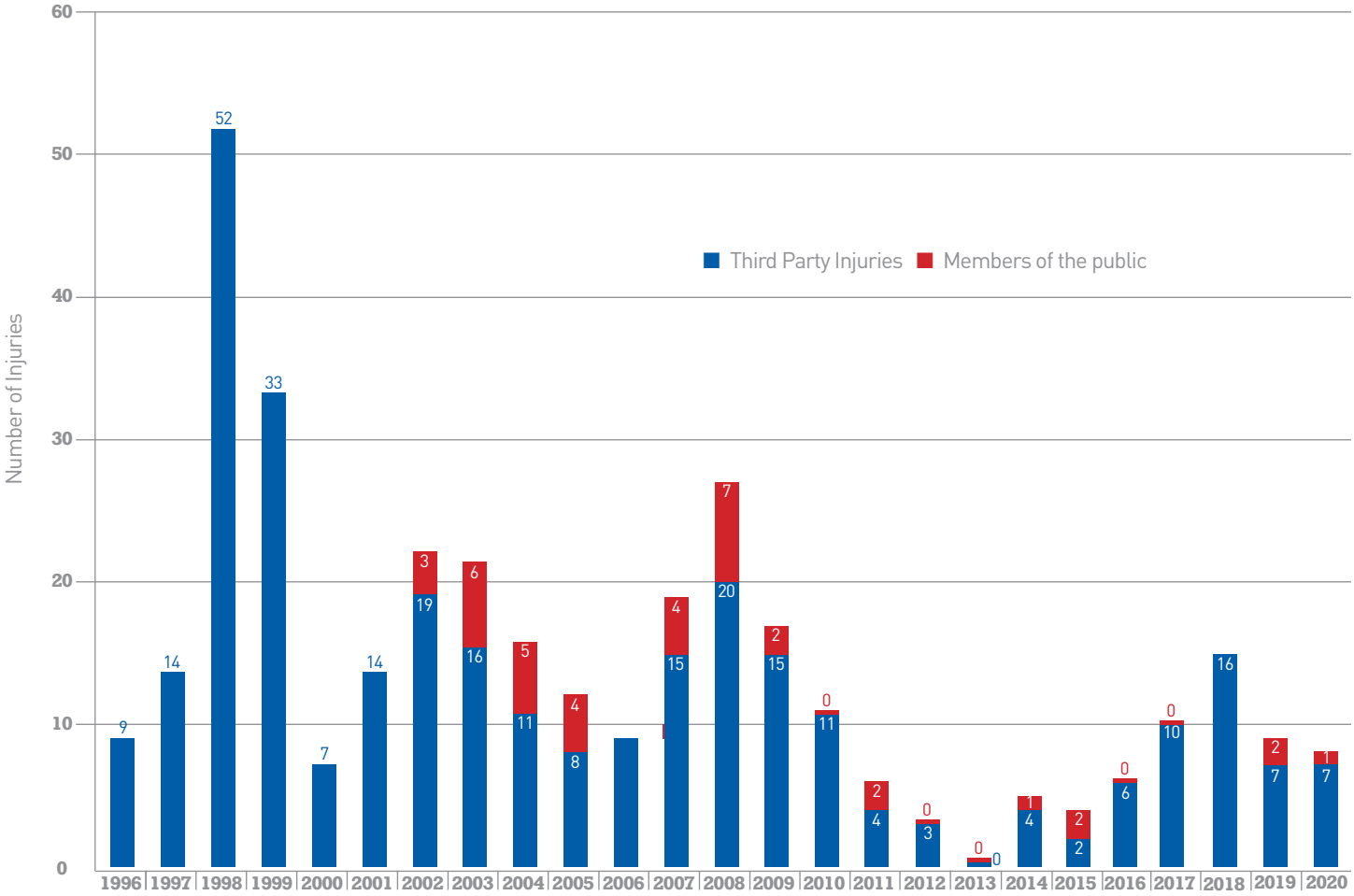


Table 6: Frequency of Accidents in Different Sized Companies

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)	72	885	16	901	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
21 - 50 (SMALL)	92	2,945	159	3,104	29	0	1	0	4	0	1	5
51 - 100 (SMALL - MEDIUM)	38	2,580	89	2,669	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
101 - 200 (MEDIUM)	18	2,162	228	2,390	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
201 - 1000 (MEDIUM - LARGE)	6	2,071	109	2,180	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1001+ (LARGE)	3	4,565	275	4,840	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**229**	**15,208**	**876**	**16,084**	**81**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**2**	**10**

ANALYSIS OF INJURIES TO OPERATIVES

The following tables and pie charts give a breakdown of all the injuries reported, identifying the type of injury sustained, the part of the body affected and in some instances the ages of the operatives injured.

Table 7.1 shows the most common injury sustained was a fracture (35), followed by sprain (11) and strain (8). The most common body part injured was hand, fingers and wrist (21), feet, toes & ankles (21) and arm (8).

There were 13 incidents where operatives fell from height (shown in Table 7.2), up one from 2019.

These 13 incidents caused operatives to be absent from work a total of 1,175 days. Seven of these incidents resulted in fractures, three caused multiple injuries and the remaining three incidents resulted in a single instance of bruising to the neck / shoulder, neck / shoulder dislocation, and a leg / hip / groin strain.

Nine of the 13 falls from height were suffered by operatives in the 31-40 age bracket, equating to 69% of all incidents (see pie chart below).

Young operatives aged 16-20 accounted for two falls while the 21-30 and 41-50 groups suffered a single fall each.

Table 7.3 shows there were six injuries caused by falling materials, four resulted in minor injuries while one operative was knocked unconscious.

There were 21 instances of manual handling injuries (see Table 7.4 and the middle pie chart below) recorded in 2020.

These incidents caused operatives to be absent from work a total of 1,085 days. The most common injury was a fracture (8), followed by strains and lacerations (both 3).

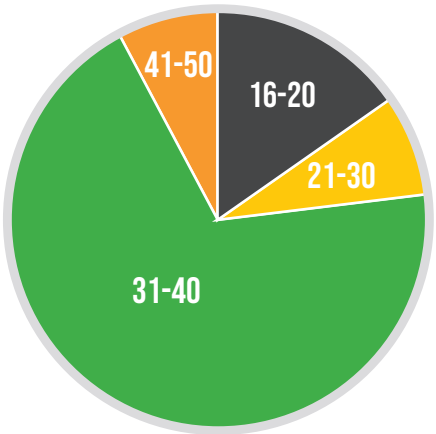
Injuries were suffered fairly equally in terms of age of operative, with the 41-50 the most susceptible (6 instances), closely followed by 21-30, 31-40 and 51-60 (all 5).

Table 7.5 shows injuries suffered as a result of a slip or trip on the same level. There were 31 recorded injuries, the most common of which was a fracture (17), followed by sprain (9) and strain (2).

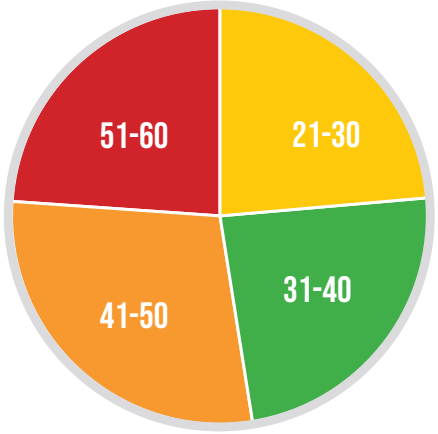
These incidents caused operatives to be absent from work a total of 969 days.

The pie chart below shows the 21-30 age bracket (13 of the 29 instances) and 41-50 group (10) suffered the most slips or trips.

INJURIES RESULTING FROM FALLS FROM HEIGHT



INJURIES RESULTING FROM MANUAL HANDLING



INJURIES RESULTING FROM SLIPS AND TRIPS

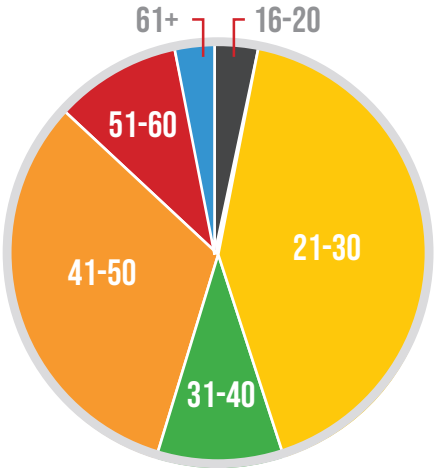


Table 7.1: All Injuries

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK / SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST / STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG / HIP / GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE				2	1	1	2	15	2	11	1		35
AMPUTATION								2					2
DISLOCATION				1									1
PENETRATION							1		1				2
STRAIN				2	1	2	1		2				8
SPRAIN							2	1	1	7			11
ABRASION								1					1
LACERATION		1	1				1	1	1				5
CUT		1						1					2
BRUISING			1	2	1	1	1			1			7
MULTIPLE										1	2		3
UNCONSCIOUS												1	1
PERMANENT SIGHT LOSS	1												1
OTHER										1	1		2
GRAND TOTAL	**1**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**21**	**7**	**21**	**4**	**1**	**81**

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	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE				1	1	1		1	2		1		7
AMPUTATION													
DISLOCATION				1									1
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS													
BURN													
PENETRATION													
STRAIN									1				1
SPRAIN													
ABRASION													
LACERATION													
CUT													
BRUISING				1									1
MULTIPLE										1	2		3
OTHER													
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**13**

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	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE													
AMPUTATION													
DISLOCATION													
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS													
BURN													
PENETRATION													
STRAIN													
SPRAIN													
ABRASION													
LACERATION		1	1										2
CUT													
BRUISING			1	1									2
MULTIPLE													
UNCONSCIOUS												1	1
OTHER											1		1
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**6**

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	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE							2	4		2			8
AMPUTATION								2					2
DISLOCATION													
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS													
BURN													
PENETRATION							1						1
STRAIN					1	1	1						3
SPRAIN							1						1
ABRASION								1					1
LACERATION							1	1	1				3
CUT								1					1
BRUISING						1							1
MULTIPLE													
OTHER													
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**21**

Table 7.5: Slip and Trips

	EYES	FACE	HEAD	NECK / SHOULDER	RIBS / CHEST / STOMACH	BACK	ARM	HAND / FINGERS / WRIST	LEG / HIP / GROIN	FEET / TOES / ANKLES	MULTIPLE	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE				1				10		6			17
AMPUTATION													
DISLOCATION													
TEMP. SIGHT LOSS													
BURN													
PENETRATION													
STRAIN						1			1				2
SPRAIN							1	1	1	6			9
ABRASION													
LACERATION													
CUT		1											1
BRUISING					1								1
MULTIPLE													
OTHER										1			1
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**13**	**0**		**31**

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	OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
FRACTURE										3			3
AMPUTATION													
DISLOCATION													
PERM. SIGHT LOSS	1												1
BURN													
PENETRATION									1				1
STRAIN				2									2
SPRAIN										1			1
ABRASION													
LACERATION													
CUT													
BRUISING							1			1			2
MULTIPLE													
OTHER													
GRAND TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**10**

KEY FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

This section summarises the key findings of the 2020 accident data and proposed actions the NASC can take to reduce incidents in the future.

1: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED INCIDENTS REMAINS INCREDIBLY LOW

While the vast majority of incidents can be avoided, it is encouraging to see that the total number of reported incidents is only slightly higher than the 2019 figure, which was the lowest on record.

This total was set despite challenging site conditions, with new methods of working and processes introduced in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and therefore the efforts of NASC members and their operatives should be applauded.

2: SLIPS AND TRIPS ON THE SAME LEVEL REMAIN THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF INJURY

The data shows: 17 of the 31 (55%) incidents were due to human error with the operative not taking care of their working environment.

Six (19%) of the incidents were due to poor site housekeeping holes and obstructions such as waste materials.

Six (19%) were due to poor ground conditions (uneven surfaces).

The operatives most prone to these injuries fall into age ranges of 21-30 (13 incidents, 42% of the total reported) and 41-50 (10, 32%).

The NASC Health & Safety Committee will be looking to reduce these incidents by way of:

- Working with the Access & Scaffolding Industry Training Organisation (ASITO) to include and highlight slips and trips in future CPD and other CISRS training courses for scaffolding operatives, and target the age ranges given,
- Developing slip and trip posters and other means of messaging to develop awareness by operatives and incorporate aspects of client's sites to also encourage better housekeeping,
- Encouraging senior managers to develop Safety Leadership Relationships with their employees.
- Updating the slips and trips Toolbox Talk No 3 in the Toolbox Talk Suite available to members through the NASC Website, and safety guidance notes where appropriate.

3: NO FALL IN TOTAL FALLS FROM HEIGHT

There were 13 falls from height in 2020, up 1 from 2019. However, how this grand total was reached differs greatly from year to year.

In 2020, there were five falls from 4m+ (up from 1 in 2019) and eight falls from under 4m (down from 11 in 2019). These incidents caused operatives to be absent from work a total of 1,175 days. The falls from 4m+ related to operatives not working to SG4 Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations (2), a ladder (1), collapsed walkway gantry (1) and collapse of a car park floor (1).

The cause of the under 4m falls include operatives loading and unloading materials from vehicles and trailers, losing their balance while erecting and dismantling scaffolding and losing their footing on ladders.

Note - one of the incidents was a result of unauthorised modification to the working platform by a 3rd party who had pushed boards back on the base lift to get to the fascia, resulting in the scaffolder falling through the platform. Scaffolds should not be tampered with or altered by any trade, and only a competent scaffolder authorised by the scaffolding contractor may do so. The client or principal contractor must ensure that no alterations are made to the scaffold by themselves or by other trades. See SG36:18 Unauthorised modifications to scaffolding, which is free to download from the NASC website.

The NASC Health & Safety Committee will be looking to reduce these incidents by working with ASITO to:

- Include and highlight key causes of falls from height into future CPD and other CISRS training courses for scaffolding operatives;
- Update the SG4 Poster and develop other means of messaging to create awareness by operatives;
- Update the Work at Height Fall Prevention Toolbox Talk No 57 in the Toolbox Talk Suite available to members through the NASC Website, and safety guidance notes where appropriate;
- Develop Unauthorised Modifications to Scaffolds poster for clients to use, to help them prevent site hazards;
- Encourage senior managers to develop Safety Leadership Relationships with their employees.

4: 31-40 AGE BRACKET SUFFER MOST FALLS

Nine of the 13 falls from height were suffered by operatives in the 31-40 age bracket, equating to 69% of all incidents. Three of these incidents occurred above 4m. Young operatives aged 16-20 accounted for two falls while the 21-30 and 41-50 groups suffered a single fall each.

5: AGE COULD BE A FACTOR IN CAUSES OF INJURIES

The highest number of injuries by age were suffered by operatives aged between 31 and 40 (25), closely followed by both the 21-30 and 41-50 brackets, both 21.

The 31-40 group's incidents are split fairly equally across falls, manual handling operations, work equipment and slips, trips and falls on the same level.

However, the accidents recorded by the

21-30 and 41-50 brackets are much more concentrated on slips and trips on the same level; accounting for 13 of the 21 (62%) injuries suffered by the 21- 30 group and 10 of the 21 (48%) injuries suffered by the 41-50 group.

6: COMPANY SIZE COULD ALSO BE A FACTOR IN INJURIES

The majority of incidents are suffered by operatives working for small companies (with between 21 and 50 operatives). The 29 incidents these companies recorded represent 35.8% of all incidents seen in 2020 despite the 3,104 operatives employed by these members only representing 19.3% of the total NASC member operative workforce. Small Medium (51-100) company operatives suffered 23 injuries (just over a quarter of the total) despite only representing 16.6% of the total workforce.

Conversely, there were only six injuries reported by Large members (1,001+ operatives), whose 4,840 operatives make up 30.1% of the total number of NASC operatives.
The NASC Health & Safety Committee, with the assistance of the NASC Current Affairs Committee, will look to engage more closely with Small and Small-Medium companies, to identify what additional safety support and resources they might need to reduce the number of reported incidents in the categories.

7: MANUAL HANDLING INJURIES SPLIT ACROSS THREE AGE BRACKETS

There were 21 instances of manual handling injuries recorded in 2020. These incidents caused operatives to be absent from work a total of 1,085 days.

The most common injury was a fracture (8), followed by strains and lacerations (both 3). Injuries were suffered fairly equally in terms of age of operative, with the 41-50 the most susceptible (6 instances), followed by 21-30, 31-40 and 51-60 (all 5).

Manual handling injuries were prevalent in the age groups from 21 through to 60 as the work is very much hands on. With the constant moving, twisting and lifting work associated with scaffolding, it is unsurprising that a wide variety of injuries from fractures, strain, sprain and bruising to name a few, is often the result of unloading wagons and dismantling scaffolds.

The NASC Health & Safety Committee will be looking to reduce these incidents by way of:

- Working with ASITO to include and highlight key causes of manual handling hazards and injuries into future CPD and other CISRS training courses for scaffolding operatives,
- Updating the manual handling Toolbox Talk No 40 in the Toolbox Talk Suite available to members through the NASC Website, and safety guidance notes where appropriate,
- Developing manual handling in scaffolding poster for both scaffolding and clients to use,
- Encouraging senior managers to develop Safety Leadership Relationships with their employees.

HEALTH & SAFETY COMMITTEE COMMENT

The construction industry continues to be a challenging environment across all sizes and types of businesses within it. However, the NASC has seen a 12.5% increase in membership of smaller companies (up to 20 operatives) in addition to an increase in members in the very large business category (1000+ operatives). Once again, reporting shows no fatalities in the past 12 months keeping a record of no fatalities in the past eight consecutive years.

In line with changing demographics of the NASC, the Health & Safety Committee will continue to provide easy access to the NASC knowledge base and reinforce adherence to training and industry guidance thereby supporting continuous improvement.

The success of our information and education projects on slips trips and falls has resulted in a greater visibility of the types of accidents reported. This enables us now to work at a greater level of detail targeting specific injury areas, such as arms, feet, toes and ankles, which occur in two thirds of injury categories.

The NASC works hard to promote safety, not only amongst its members but also clients, site owners and the general public. This is reflected in the very low level of reported accidents for both the public and third parties. This report shows that as the demographics of the industry change so does the focus of the NASC adapt to ensure the Health, Safety and Wellbeing of its members is reflected in continuing improvements in education and guidance in companies regardless of size and longevity of membership.

The NASC, representing a significant part of the construction industry, continues to work to make scaffolding operations as safe as possible.

Alan Harris
NASC Health & Safety Committee Chair

NASC: SUPPORT & 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

Brogan Group Ltd.

BUILDUK Leading the Construction Industry

CISRS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SCAFFOLDERS RECORD SCHEME

TWf Temporary Works forum Promoting best practice in the construction industry.

HSE Health & Safety Executive

CSCS

BSI REGISTERED FIRM

citb

AIF ACCESS INDUSTRY FORUM

STRATEGIC FORUM FOR CONSTRUCTION

UEG UNION EUROPÄISCHER GERÜSTBAUBETRIEBE

OUR SPECIAL THANKS TO...

NASC contracting members for their assistance with this Safety Report.

NASC FULL MEMBERS

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
Actavo Hire and Sales UK Limited
Advance Scaffolding (Lancashire) Ltd
Advanced Scaffolding Group Ltd
Airwright (Midlands) Ltd
Allen & Foxworthy Ltd
Allied Scaffolding Ltd
Alltask Ltd
Altrad Services UK
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
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 D Pinkney & Co 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
C.S. Scaffold Contracts Limited
Cade Roofing & Building 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
Climax Scaffolding Ltd
Clyde Scaffolding 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
Deva Scaffolding Ltd
Drake Scaffolding Services Ltd
DTE Scaffolding & Safety Netting Ltd
E A Scaffolding & Systems Ltd
Elite Scaffolding (South West) Ltd
Elite Scaffolding (Southern) Ltd
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 & Sale
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
HAKI Ltd
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 Mac Scaffolding Ltd
J.W. Scaffolding Limited
JC Beale Scaffolding Ltd
JEM Scaffolding Ltd
JFE Attridge Scaffolding Services Co Ltd
John Laidlaw & Son Limited
JR Scaffold Services Ltd
K Scaffolding Ltd
K2 Scaffolds Ltd
KAEFER Ltd
King Scaffolding Ltd
Kirk Scaffolding Ltd
Landmark Scaffolding Ltd
Layher Ltd
Lea Scaffolding & Access 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

The NASC members listings are correct at the time of going to press. For a current list of full, design, information, and international members, please consult the NASC website: www.nasc.org.uk

Neal Stoneman Scaffolding Ltd
Network Scaffolding Contractors Ltd
NJS Scaffolding Ltd
Northern 90 Scaffolding Ltd
O.K. Scaffolding Limited
OBS Scaffolding Ltd
Omega Scaffolding Solutions Ltd
Oxford Spires Scaffolding Ltd
P c P Gratings Limited
P.S.S. Scaffolding Ltd
Palmers Scaffolding UK Ltd
Paton Bros. Scaffolding Ltd
Pen Mill Scaffolding (Hire & Sales) Ltd
PERI Ltd
PHD Modular Access Services Ltd
Philip Steele Building Equipment 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
Ramsteel Tubes 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
S & K Scaffolding Ltd
S & P Scaffolding Ltd
S.G.S. Ltd
S.N. Scaffolds LLP
S.R.K. Scaffolding Limited
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 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
Taziker Industrial Limited T/A Taziker Industrial Services
Thomson Scaffolding Limited
Tilson Scaffolding Ltd
Tone Scaffolding Services Ltd
Tower Scaffolding (South West) Limited
TR Scaffolding (Bristol) Ltd
Trad Hire & Sales Limited
Trad Scaffolding Co. Limited
Trademagic Ltd
TTAG Ltd
Tubeline Scaffolding Ltd
Tubes Scaffolding Ltd
Turner Access Ltd
UK Access Solutions Ltd
UK System Scaffold Hire Ltd
Unique Scaffolding Ltd
van Thiel United UK Ltd
Viking Scaffolding Services Ltd
Vision Scaffolding Solutions Ltd
XL Scaffolding Ltd

DESIGN MEMBERS

48.3 Scaffold Design Ltd
Access Design & Safety Ltd
Buckley Design Solutions Ltd
Double Scaffold Design Ltd
Engineering Techniques Limited
Gallery Access Solutions Ltd
GW Coote Limited
Highland Temporary Works Ltd
Independent Design House Ltd
Optima Scaffold Designs LLP
PB Scaffold Design Limited
Raptor Scaffold Design & Consultancy Ltd
RDG Engineering (Temporary Works) Ltd
Rise Scaffold Services Ltd
Scaffold Structure Designs UK Ltd
Technical & Design Engineering Ltd T/A TAD
Tubular Techniques Ltd

INFORMATION MEMBERS

Access Training Services Limited
All Access Training Services Ltd
All Aspects Scaffolding Ltd T/A All Aspects Scaffolding Safety Services
BAM Construct UK Ltd
Brady Corporation Ltd T/A Scafftag
CADS (Computer And Design Services Ltd)
Citation Limited
CITB
Clear Insurance Management Ltd T/A CLEAR MPW
Costain Limited
iPhorms Ltd
Kier Professional Services Ltd
Rhino Deck Ltd
Safety & Access Ltd
Scaftec Ltd
Simian Risk Management Ltd
SpanSet Limited
StrikeSoft Ltd
Training 2000 Ltd
Training for Construction Limited
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
Falck Prime Atlantic Limited
National Training Institute LLC
PERI Malaysia Sdn Bhd
Qatar International Safety Centre (QISC)
Scaffolding Manufacturers Trinidad Limited
Simian Skill FZ - LLC
TAFE Arabia Technical and Further Education
Wenma Forming and Shoring Co., Ltd

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