



NASC

NATIONAL ACCESS AND
SCAFFOLDING CONFEDERATION

2016

Safety Report

Maintaining High Standards in Scaffolding



THE UK SCAFFOLDING
INDUSTRY TRADE BODY.
ESTABLISHED 1945.

- PROFESSIONAL
- REGULATED
- COMPLIANT
- QUALIFIED
- EXPERT
- SAFE

SG4:15

PREVENTING FALLS
IN SCAFFOLDING
OPERATIONS

TG20:13

GOOD PRACTICE
GUIDANCE FOR
TUBE & FITTING
SCAFFOLDING



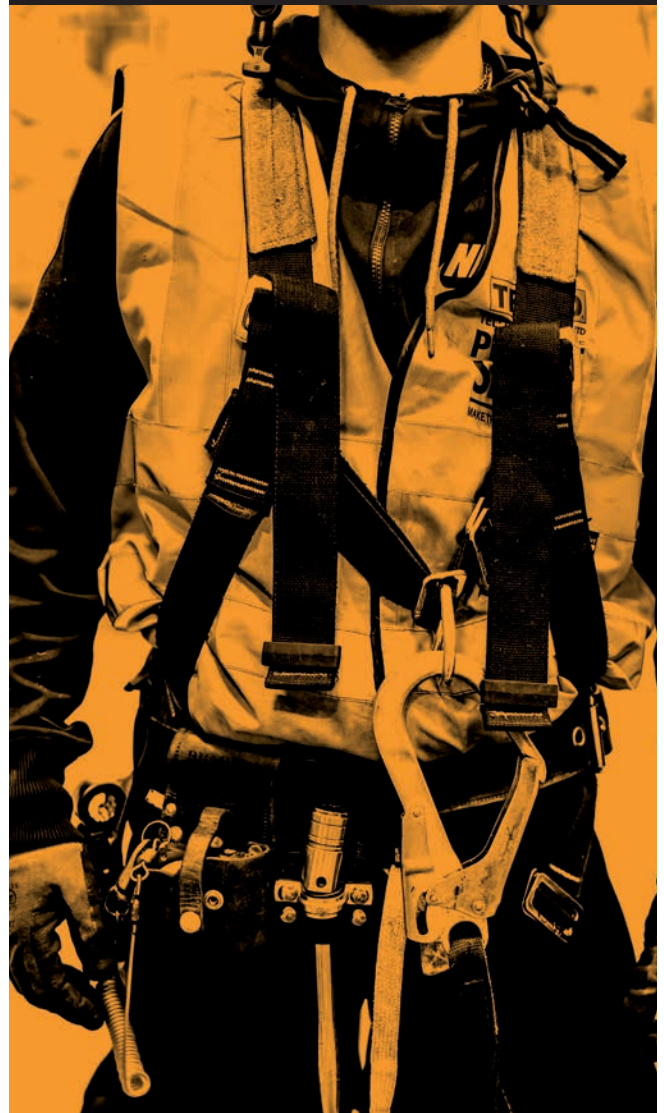
For further details, please contact:

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CISRS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
SCAFFOLDERS RECORD SCHEME

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From 1st March 2016
there will be a
requirement to
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Scaffolding Supervisor
Refresher course prior
to renewing your
CISRS Scaffolding
Supervisor Card

**STEP UP
SUPERVISORS**



President's Welcome

The NASC continues to produce this most detailed and honest breakdown of the incidents that occur annually within the membership of the confederation.

Safety professionals across the construction industry rush to analyse the detail, as do we: the information it contains is used to benchmark our members against the wider industry and to ensure that our safety and technical guidance remains good practice and fit for purpose within the scaffolding and access sectors.

In addition to broadening our membership, as part of my plans during my two-year Presidency, I want to bring these considerations to the whole scaffolding and construction industries – providing detail on safety in industry situations where there are significant incidents, yet where there is limited information currently.

We require all scaffolders to work to NASC safety guidance at all times to ensure they go home safely from their place of work, in the full knowledge that injury can be avoided with good practice.

The NASC members' incident statistics over the years have seen dramatic reductions in major injury

and fatalities – and this year sees many positive safety statistics again.

Unfortunately, as this year's figures show we are faced with increases in the more obvious and difficult area to police – that of slips trips and falls; once again the largest cause of accidents and injuries.

In spite of sophisticated advances in health and safety management, the scaffolding sector as a whole still needs to try harder. The confederation is to release new safety guidance in respect of this shortly – SG32:16 'Management of Slips, Trips and Falls.'

And we also now offer our newly released SG4:15 'Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations' as a free download via our new-look website.

We hope that the wider industry will now embrace and put into practice this guidance and not just quote the reference to their clients. We have to reach out to all in the industry as well as maintaining our own standards within the membership. CDM, The Work at Height Regulations and general safety guidance are difficult to police in smaller industrial situations, but the needs are identical, in a large or small firm.

We continue to enjoy the support of our members and other industry experts, who give of their time freely to write new and revised safety guidance for the scaffolding industry. I would ask for continued support from industry leaders and challenge them to ensure the NASC safety guidance notes are made available on all of their sites. The newly formed BuildUK will I am sure continue to develop fresh ideas in these areas and we are proud to be involved, working closely with them.

In addition under my Presidency, I look forward to the continued support of the HSE and thank them for their contribution to our ongoing work to make the scaffolding and access industry as safe as possible. I feel confident that we can continue to tailor guidance to be simple and specific to the needs of the industry and not create obstacles that might encourage it to be short cut or worse, ignored totally.

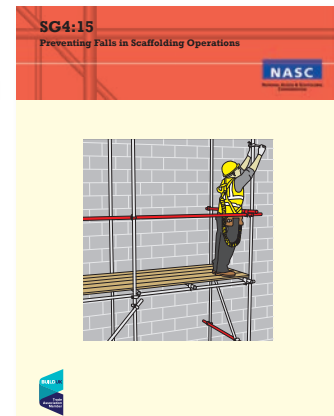
As ever, we must continue to strive for zero incidents throughout the scaffolding and access industry. And I am confident that through greater regulation on the part of the confederation future editions of this well received annual Safety Report will show further reductions in reported incidents within our membership.

Alan Lilley, NASC President



What is the NASC doing to drive up Safety Standards?

Founded in 1945, the NASC and its 200 full contracting members set the standard in scaffolding safety in the UK. Few trade associations can claim to have achieved so much. We produce industry guidance that is accepted as a benchmark for the scaffolding sector and supported by HSE, BuildUK, CITB & CISRS: For example, **TG20:13 Good Practice Guide for Tube & Fitting Scaffolding & **SG4:15** Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations.**



The NASC's expert Health and Safety Committee is comprised of 18 experienced industry professionals, drawn from its membership and outside agencies with support & guidance from the HSE and BuildUK. Output from the group has been and continues to be prolific – never more so than in 2015, with the publication of our core safety guidance, SG4:15 'Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations.' Such safety guidance noticeably enhances industry best practice for working at height, especially in relation to safety within the scaffolding sector.

As ever, Slips, Trips and Falls remain the major cause of injury within the scaffolding industry, and there has been a marked increase in falls of materials. These will be the main focus for the Health and Safety Committee in 2016.

NASC members are strictly audited on an annual basis, to ensure compliance with stringent membership requirements. The confederation expects the highest possible standards with regard to health and safety. A full list of NASC safety guidance can be found on the new-look website and is

reported in the NASC Yearbook.

How to find NASC member companies:

All current NASC members are listed on the 'Membership' section under 'Find a Member' on the new website, where you can search by company name, postcode/town or county.

Want to know more about the NASC?

The mobile-friendly, fully functional, new NASC website carries detailed information on the NASC – including the specifics of membership criteria (with a new lower subscription threshold of just £995+VAT in 2016 for companies with a sub-£1M turnover), a complete list of all current NASC technical and safety guidance (in the online shop), links, scaffolding terminology, the latest news items and much more. Do have a look: www.nasc.org.uk

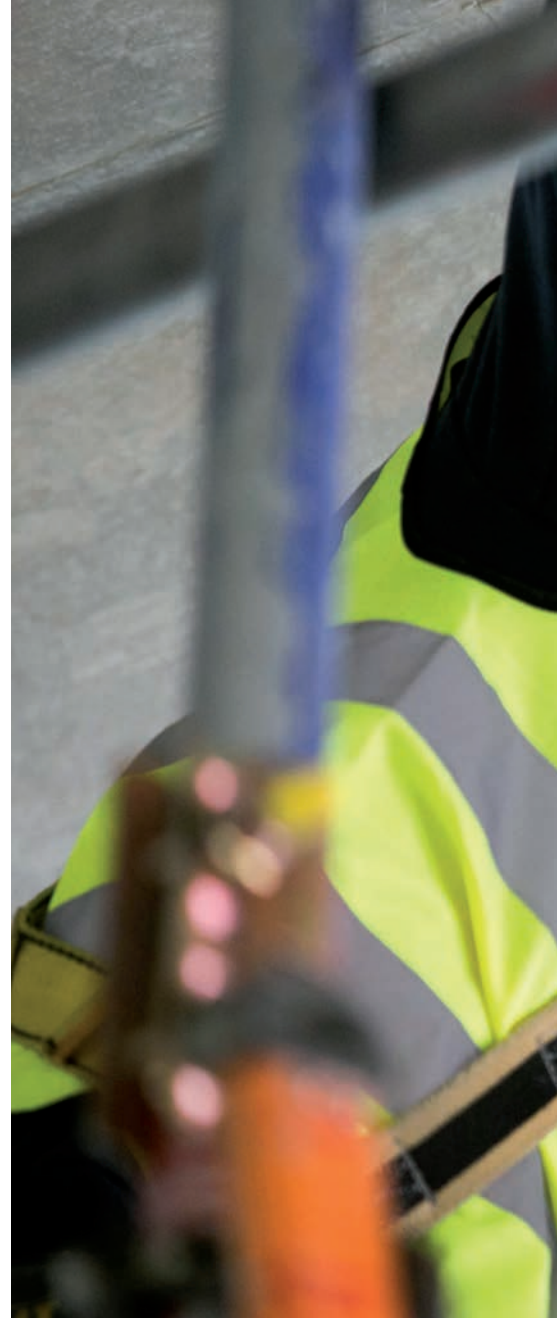
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Comparison of NASC/HSE accident statistics



Since 2005, the NASC has compared the accident statistics of their full contracting member companies with those produced by the HSE for construction industry accidents in general.

The table below gives an overview of reportable accident statistics recorded by all NASC full contracting members (a requirement of NASC membership) and overall construction industry statistics.

These construction industry statistics

are compiled by the HSE from the RIDDOR reports they receive.

In addition, the table also identifies any scaffolder related fatalities that have been reported by NASC members over the last 10 years.

And it should be noted that in line with HSE reporting procedures, that NASC Safety Reports are based on seven-day reporting.

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

	2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			Fatal Injury
	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	

Statistics derived from the NASC annual returns of reportable accidents

Number of NASC Operatives	11944			14029			13670			13124			
NASC	0	36	133	0	49	125	0	66	105	0	41	98	

Construction industry statistics provided by HSE from RIDDOR reports

Construction Industry General Statistics	79	4457	7915	72	4415	8188	53	3913	7351	42	2585	5651	5
Scaffolding Industry Fatalities Total	3	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	4	202	280	0	150	244	

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 and are simply added to the construction figure.



2010/11			2011/12			2012/13				2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 3 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day	Fatal Injury	Major Injury	Over 7 day
14686			13716			14098				13749			14988			14954		
0	28	93	0	34	111	1	27	106	67	0	30	66	0	36	69	0	33	63
50	2298	4764	49	2230	5391	39	1913	n/a	3133	42	1900	3293	35	1833	3581	*	*	*
2	116	197	3	117	223	1	136	n/a	139	Since 2013 the HSE have been unable to provide statistics for scaffolding industry fatalities.								

* indicates 2015/2016 figures are not yet available.



Fatalities & Injuries to operatives

As part of NASC membership criteria, every member has to complete an annual accident return form. This Safety Report is based on factual information reported by all full contracting members of the National Access and Scaffolding Confederation in 2015.

It is a condition of NASC membership that every member completes an annual accident return form.

This Safety Report is based on factual information reported by all 200 full contracting members of the National Access and Scaffolding Confederation from January to December 2015.

Fatalities to Operatives

There were **no fatalities** reported by the NASC membership during 2015.

This is the third year running that the NASC have been able to report no fatalities to scaffolding operatives.

Injuries to Operatives

The number of accidents reported by NASC members in 2015 is based on 7-day reporting. Comparing the 2015 report with 2014 shows the number of incidents has decreased from 105 to 96 – a **reduction of nearly 9%**.

The total number of operatives working within the membership has reduced slightly this year from 14,988 to 14,954, which is a reduction of just 0.25%.

The number of NASC full contracting members (which does not include Hire & Sales, or Information Members), has also reduced this year from 202 to 199. All 199 (100%) member companies

fulfilled their membership requirement by returning accident statistics in time for this Safety Report.

The incidence rates and frequency rates for 2015 have **both reduced** this year to 6.42 and 0.32 respectively.

Compared to the 2014 safety report, the incidence and frequency rates were 7.01 and 0.35 respectively.

NASC members are fully committed to improving their operatives' working environment – securing a safer and healthier scaffolding industry.

Please refer to **Table 1**.

Table 1: NASC Accident Figures – Yearly Summary

Year	Number of Companies	Number of Operatives	Incidents	Incidence Rate	Frequency Rate	Fatalities	Fatal Incidence Rate
1975	33	5879	494	84.03	4.20	1	0.17
1976	36	6286	568	90.36	4.52	0	0.00
1977	36	6772	700	103.37	5.17	2	0.29
1978	40	7244	596	82.27	4.11	2	0.27
1979	44	8510	655	76.97	3.85	3	0.35
1980	46	8160	532	65.20	3.26	3	0.36
1981	50	7513	496	66.02	3.30	4	0.53
1982	41	6833	546	79.91	4.00	0	0.00
1983	46	6809	480	70.49	3.52	3	0.44
1984	44	5930	421	70.99	3.55	1	0.16
1985	45	5420	423	78.04	3.90	3	0.55
1986	45	6840	523	76.46	3.82	3	0.43
1987	47	6842	497	72.65	3.63	2	0.29
1988	47	8094	576	71.16	3.56	1	0.12
1989	40	7640	550	71.99	3.60	0	0.00
1990	29	8435	447	52.99	2.65	2	0.23
1991	53	7090	530	74.75	3.74	1	0.14
1992	54	6603	283	42.86	2.14	1	0.15
1993	62	6321	283	44.77	2.24	1	0.15
1994	70	7520	264	35.11	1.76	1	0.13
1995	71	7525	267	35.49	1.77	1	0.13
1996	68	6816	248	36.38	1.82	1	0.14
1997	87	8943	330	36.90	1.85	2	0.22
1998	81	7871	232	29.48	1.47	0	0.00
1999	105	10679	258	24.16	1.21	0	0.00
2000	110	10779	253	23.47	1.17	1	0.09
2001	119	11950	243	20.3	1.017	2	0.17
2002	122	10721	189	17.63	0.88	1	0.09
2003	125	11810	197	16.68	0.83	1	0.084
2004	138	10499	198	18.86	0.94	1	0.095
2005	145	11238	213	18.95	0.95	0	0.00
2006	148	11994	169	14.09	0.70	0	0.00
2007	152	14029	174	12.40	0.62	0	0.00
2008	174	13760	170	12.35	0.62	0	0.00
2009	201	13124	139	10.59	0.53	0	0.00
2010	201	14686	121	8.24	0.41	0	0.00
2011	201	13716	145	10.57	0.53	0	0.00
2012	201	14098	134	9.5 (6.7)	0.48 (0.34)	1	0.07
2013	200	13749	96	6.98	0.35	0	0.00
2014	202	14988	105	7.01	0.35	0	0.00
2015	199	14954	96	6.42	0.32	0	0.00

Method of Calculation:

Incidence rate =

$$\frac{\text{No. of reported accidents} \times 1000}{\text{Average No. of Operatives}}$$
Frequency rate =

$$\frac{\text{No. of reported accidents} \times 100,000}{\text{Average No. of hours worked}}$$

Causes of accidents to operatives

Many employers do not give slips and trips the priority they deserve and they are often considered as being outside of their control, inevitable or the fault of the employee.

Falls from height have shown a reduction this year compared with 2014. Falls from scaffolds/working platforms showed a **decreased of 44%** in 2015 from 9 to 5, falls from ladders **decreased from 7 in 2014 to 6 in 2015** and there was only 1 reported fall from a vehicle, which was reported in the yard.

From the analysis detailed in **Tables 2, 3 and 4** it can be seen that the number of falls from height accidents has **reduced by 29%** from 24 in 2014 to 17 in 2015.

The statistics for 2015, shown in **Table 4**, also show that the highest fall of an operative falling from a scaffold or working platform was 5m.

The number of falls reported from scaffolds/working platforms at or above 4m was 2 and there were 3 falls from scaffolds/working platforms under 4m.

This year there were **no reported falls** from a scaffold/working platform where the fall was arrested by a lanyard or harness.

The major cause of injury to scaffolders during 2015 continues to be Slips, Trips and Falls (STF) on the same level.

Although this figure has **reduced by 6** incidents this year, it is the twelfth consecutive year that STF accidents have been the major cause of injury. STF amounted to just over 34% of all injuries reported this year.

As in nearly all other sectors of the industry, falls from height seem to attract the most attention, but it is Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level that have been identified as the most common cause of injury in scaffolding. They occur in almost all workplaces and can result in serious injury – including broken bones. Slips and trips can also be the initial cause of a range of other accident types such as falls from height.

Employers have a clear and indeed legal responsibility to provide their employees with a safe place of work – even if it is on someone else’s site.

Falls of Materials have shown a marked increase this year from 4 in 2014 to 10 in 2015. **An increase of 150%**. The majority of reported incidents concerning falling materials were not from scaffolds or working platforms but from other workplace areas.

Manual handling injuries have shown an increase this year from 19 in 2014 to 22 in 2015, which is **an increase of 15%**. It is important for the workforce to understand the significance of lifting equipment correctly in a safe manner and they should make themselves aware of the NASC guidance which is available on this particular topic: SG6.

As this report shows, the majority of manual handling accidents reported this year were Fractures to the Hands, Fingers & Wrists and to the Feet, Toes & Ankles.

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

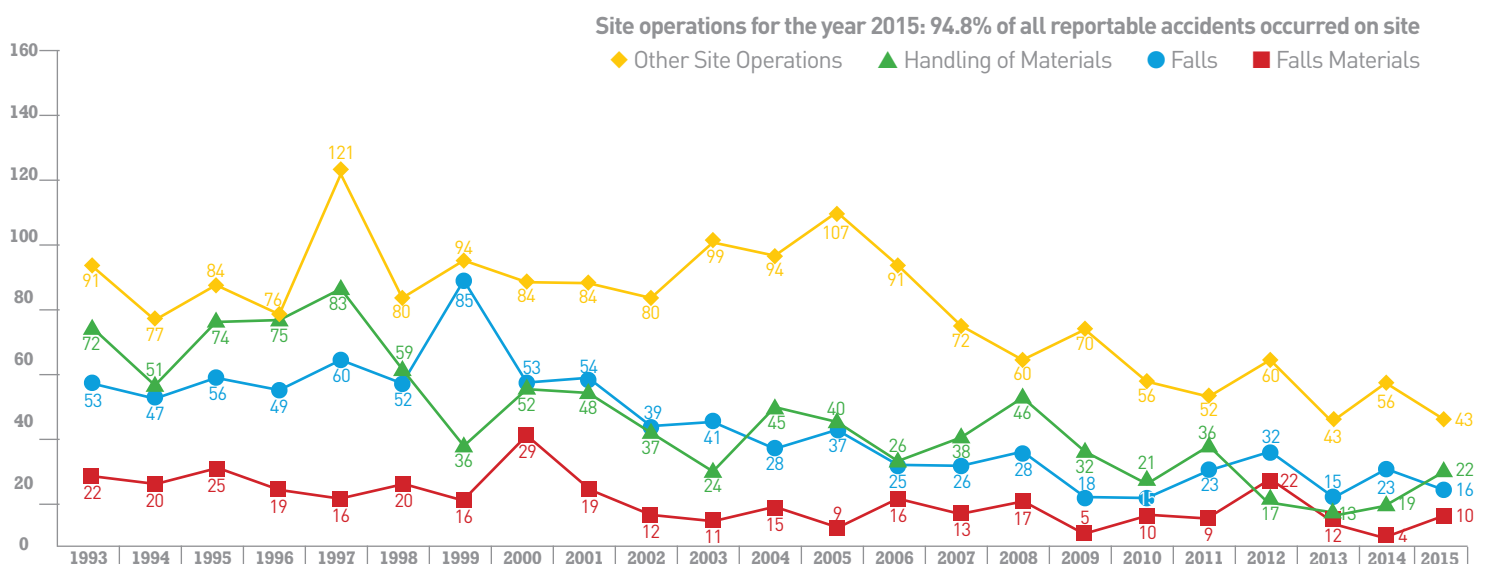


Table 2.2: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Yard Operatives

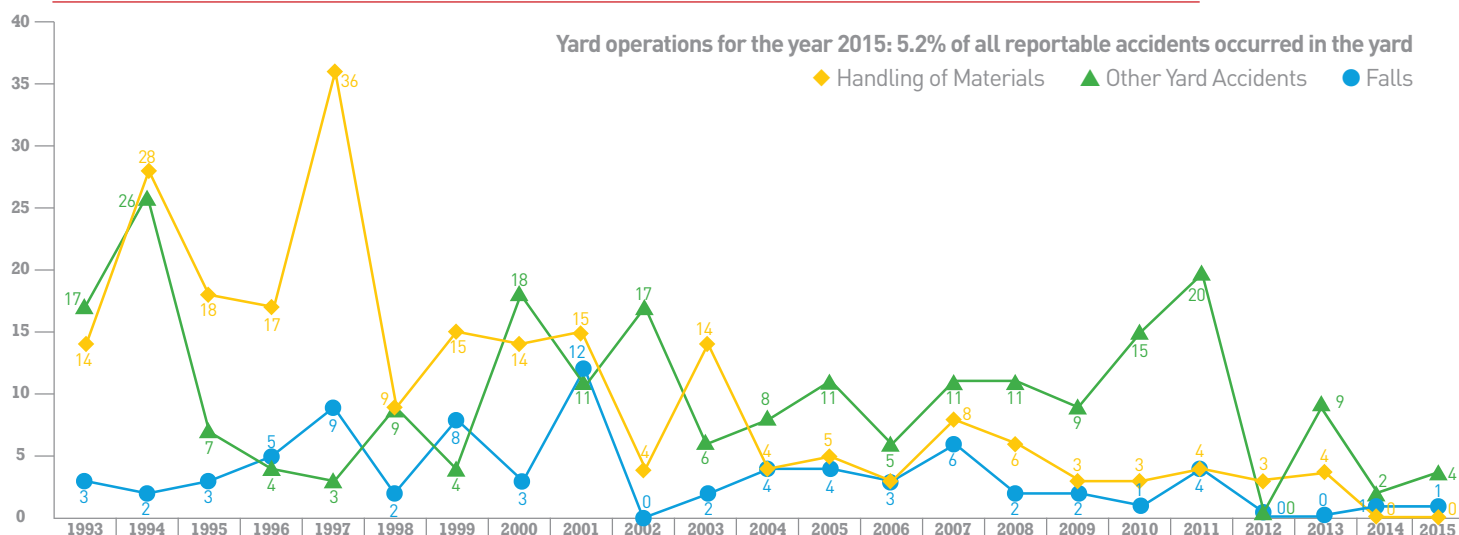


Table 3: NASC Accident Figures – Causes of Accidents to Members of the public, 3rd Parties and Operatives

	Members of the public				3rd Party Injuries				Operatives Injuries			
	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total	Fatal	Major	7 Day	Total
FALLS												
Scaffolding structures						1		1		2		2
Working platform, gangway, trestles							1	1		2	1	3
Cradles, boatswains chairs etc										5	1	6
Ladders												
Hoists during erection or dismantling											1	1
Collapse of scaffold												
Failure/collapse of cradle, boatswains chair												
Breakage i.e. displacement boards												
Falls in yard										1		1
Other (from walls, roofs, rope, lorry)										2	2	4
SUB TOTAL								2				17
FALLS OF MATERIAL												
From scaffold											2	2
From platforms												
From cradles, boatswains chairs etc												
From hoists during dismantling												
Due to collapse of scaffold												
Other falls of materials		2		2						1	7	8
SUB TOTAL				2								10
HANDLING OF MATERIALS												
On site										3	19	22
In Yard												
SUB TOTAL												22
OTHER SITE ACCIDENTS												
Falls on the level										12	18	30
Stepping or striking against										1	8	9
Other causes (eye injury, electric shock, RTA)										1	3	4
Work equipment												
SUB TOTAL												43
OTHER YARD ACCIDENTS												
Other yard accidents										3	1	4
SUB TOTAL												4
TOTAL				2				2				96



Analysis of accidents

As part of the NASC's analysis of the accident statistics, the review takes account of the relationship between individually reported accidents, the grade/age of the scaffolder or operative and compares the overall statistics with those reported in 2014.

As part of the NASC's analysis of the accident statistics, the review takes account of the relationship between individual groups of scaffolders and operatives based on the age groups of scaffolders/operatives, the age range of the scaffolder/operative and the grade of the scaffolder/operative. These are then compared with the overall statistics reported in 2014.

Table 4 details the analysis of the accidents reported to operatives broken down by age, grade of scaffolder and type of accident. From this year's statistics, the NASC has identified that (in a similar manner to last year), when accidents are broken down by age group, the highest number of accidents occurred in the 21- 30 age group = 42 (44%). This was followed by the 31- 40 and 41- 50 age groups each reporting 20 (21%). These three groups accounted

for nearly 86% (82) of all accidents. The number of accidents reported for the rest of the age related groups were 16-20 = 3 (3%), 51-60 = 9 (9%) and 61+ = 2 (2%).

In age ranges 16-40, Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level were the major cause of accidents (24), followed by manual handling (15), falls from height (10), falls of materials (8), work equipment (3) and others (5). In the 41+ age groups, Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level (9) were also the major cause of accidents followed by manual handling (7), falls from height (7), falls of materials (2) and others (6). These accidents follow a very similar pattern to those reported last year.

Slips, Trips and Falls on the same level totalled 33 incidents in 2015 - 35% of the total number of accidents recorded.

Although these figures show a reduction of nearly 6% on the number of Slips, Trips and Falls incidents in 2014, it is still the major cause of injuries.

When the figures were analysed by the grade of the operative, once again the NASC identified that Scaffolders suffered the largest accident rate across all age ranges, totalling 44 (46%). This was followed by Trainees at 21 (22%), Labourers 18 (19%), then Advanced Scaffolders 9 (9%), Supervisors 2 (2%), Drivers and Managers both at 1 (1%).

When these statistics are compared with the 2014 Safety Report, it can be seen that there were more accidents to Labourers than Advanced Scaffolders, which is a reversal of those reported in 2014. The NASC also identified a marked increase in the number of 7-day incidents (40%) related to Trainees.

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

Age	Grade	Falls										Fall Materials				MHO		WE		Elec		Fire		HS		STF		Other		Total 7 days	
		SC/WP		Cradle		Ladder		Yard		Other		Scaff		Other		MI	7d	MI	7d	MI	7d	MI	7d	MI	7d	MI	7d	MI	7d		
16-20	Manager																														
	Supervisor																														
	Advanced Scaffolder																														
	Trainee																										1	1		2	
	Labourer																													1	
	Driver																														
21-30	Manager																														
	Supervisor																														
	Advanced Scaffolder																													1	
	Trainee	1																												16	
	Labourer																													10	
	Driver																														
31-40	Manager																														
	Supervisor	1																												1	
	Advanced Scaffolder																													1	
	Trainee																													2	
	Labourer																													3	
	Driver																														
41-50	Manager																														
	Supervisor																													1	
	Advanced Scaffolder	1																												5	
	Trainee																													1	
	Labourer																													3	
	Driver																														
51-60	Manager																														
	Supervisor																														
	Advanced Scaffolder	1																												1	
	Trainee																													1	
	Labourer																													1	
	Driver																													1	
61+	Manager																														
	Supervisor																														
	Advanced Scaffolder																														
	Trainee																														
	Labourer																														
	Driver																														
TOTALS		4	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	7	3	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	18	1	8	
		17										10				22		5		0		0		0		33		9		96	

Total number of Falls from height (Operatives) 17
 Highest Reported Fall 5m
 Number of Falls from Scaffolds/Working Platforms (SC/WP) 5
 Number of Falls under 4m (SC/WP) 3
 Number of Falls at 4m or above (SC/WP) 2
 Number of Falls from Ladders 6
 Number of Reported Falls from Scaffolds Arrested by Safety Harness 0

Key
MI = Major Injury
7d = Over 7 Day Injury
SC/WP = Scaffolds & Working Platforms
MHO = Manual Handling Operations
WE = Work Equipment
Elec = Electrical Injury
HS = Harmful Substance
STF = Slips, Trips & Falls on the same level

Injuries to **Third Parties** & Members of the public

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



Injuries to Third Parties & Members of the 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 2015, there were 2 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 Scaffolds and Working Platforms (2). The incidents to members of the public were related to other falls of materials from height.

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

scaffolding operatives), using standard incidence measurement.

In addition to the requirement to do so for this report, the NASC suggests that companies should measure their own incidence rate and then compare it with the figures for similar sized companies and the average for all firms.

It is a major priority of the NASC to make sure that members of the public, third party contractors and scaffolding operatives – indeed anyone who comes into contact with scaffolding – should be as safe as possible.

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

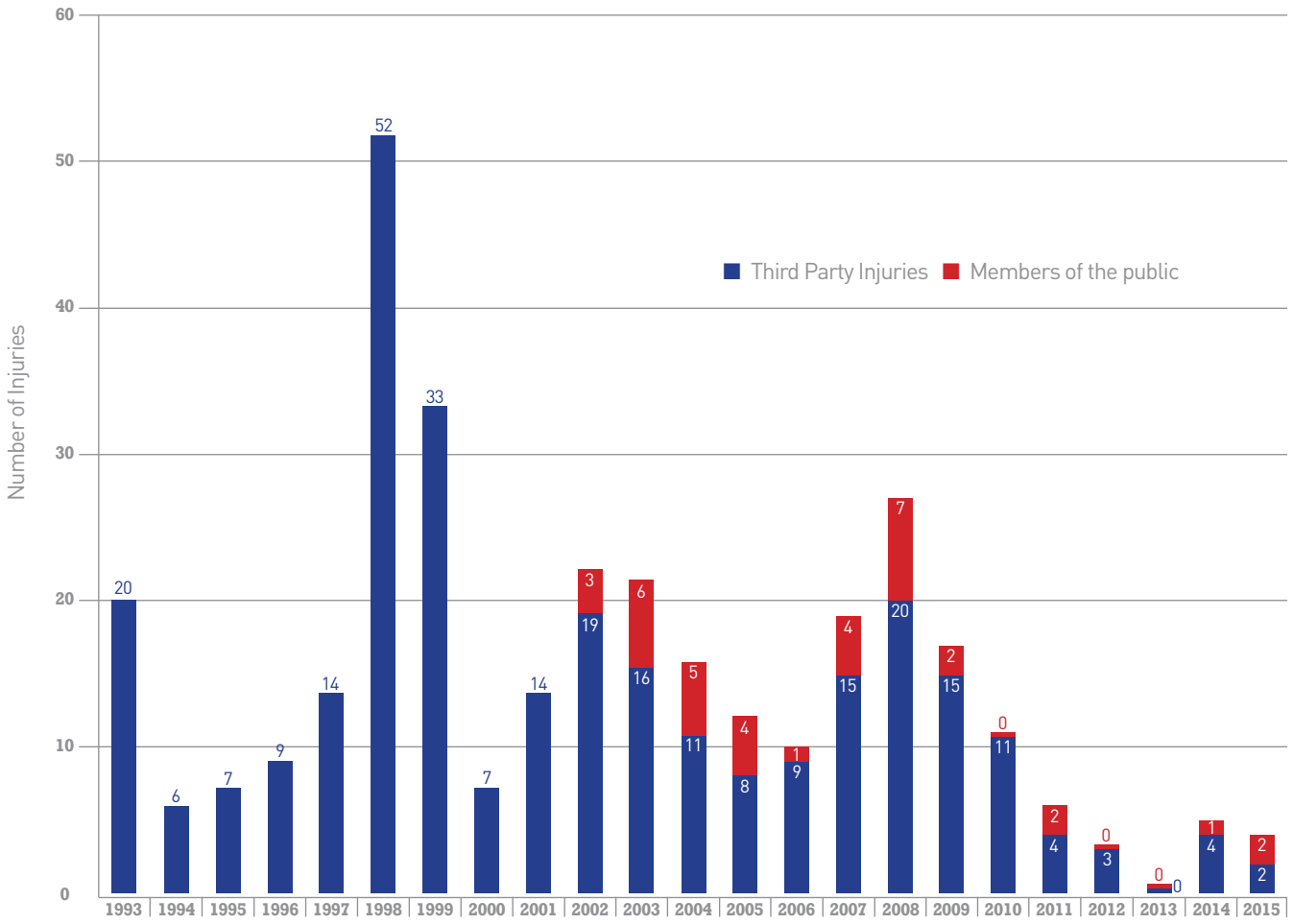


Table 6: Frequency of Accidents in Different Sized Companies

Company Size	Number of Companies Employing						All company Employees	All company Sub Contractors	All company Total	Number of Accidents to Workers	Incidence Rate	Frequency Rate	Fatal Accidents	Frequency Rate of Fatal Accidents	Dangerous Occurrences	Arrested by Safety Harnesses	Accidents to members of the Public	Number of accidents - 3rd parties	Total number of days absent	RIDDOR Diseases
	1 - 20	21 - 50	51-100	101-200	201-1000	1001+														
1 - 20 (Very Small)	46						569	28	597	7	11.73	0.06	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 - 50 (Small)		85					2718	99	2817	24	8.52	0.04	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0
51 - 100 (Small - Medium)			42				2898	110	3008	25	8.31	0.04	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0	0
101 - 200 (Medium)				15			1934	61	1995	21	10.53	0.05	0	0.00	0	0	2	0	0	0
201 - 1000 (Medium - Large)					9		3526	61	3587	14	3.9	0.02	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
1001+ (Large)						2	2900	50	2950	5	1.69	0.01	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL							14545	409	14954	96	6.42	0.32	0	0.00	0	0	2	2	0	0



Analysis of Injuries to Operatives

The following gives an analysis of all the injuries reported, identifying the type of injury sustained and part of the body affected. It also gives an account of the type of accident compared with the most common injury or most common part of the body injured.

Table 7 shows the types of injuries sustained by operatives in 2015.

The most common injuries suffered by operatives were injuries to the Feet, Toes & Ankles (F, T & A), followed by injuries to the Hands, Fingers & Wrists (H, F & W), injuries to the Leg, Hip & Groin (L, H & G), injuries to the Head, injuries to the Back and Arm, injuries to the Face and Eyes, injuries to the Neck and Shoulder and Multiple Injuries.

Injuries to the F, T & A amounted to 28 (29%), to the H, F & W 28 (29%), to the Leg, Hip & Groin 8 (8.5%), to the Head 7 (7%), to the Back 6 (6%), to the Arm

6 (6%), to the Rib, Chest & Stomach 4 (4%), multiple injuries 6 (6%) and injuries to the Face, Eyes, Neck & Shoulder all 1 (1%).

In 2014, the most reported injuries were to the F, T & A, followed by H, F & T, to the Back, to the L, H & G and the Arm.

Fractures, Sprains, Strains, Bruising and Cuts and were the most common forms of injury with 53 (55%), 9 (9%), 8 (8%), 8 (8%) and 7 (7%) respectively, followed by Others 4 (4%), Lacerations 3 (3%), Dislocation 1 (1%), and Abrasion at 1(1%). These types of injury followed a similar pattern to those recorded in

2014 where fractures were also the most common injury.

Overall the most commonly reported injuries were Fractures of the Feet, Toes & Ankles 20 (21%) and Fractures of the Hand, Finger & Wrist 20 (21%), followed by Sprains to Feet, Toes & Ankles 6 (6%), multiple Fractures 5 (5%), Cuts to the Hands, Fingers & Wrists 5 (5%), Fractures to the Leg, Hip & Groin 4 (4%).

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

Type of Accident	Most Common Part of the Body Injured	Most Common Type of Injury	Most Common Overall Injury
Falls from height	Leg, Hip & Groin. F, T & A	Fracture	Fracture - L, H & G. Feet, Toes & Ankles
Falling Materials	Hands, Fingers & Wrists	Fracture	Fracture - Hands, Fingers & Wrists
Manual Handling	Hands, Fingers & Wrists	Fracture	Fracture - Hands, Fingers & Wrists
Slips, Trips & Falls	Feet, Toes & Ankles	Fracture	Fracture - Feet, Toes & Ankles
Other Accidents	Hands, Fingers & Wrists	Fracture	Cut - Hands, Fingers & Wrists

Table 7.1: All Injuries

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/ Hip/ Groin	Feet/ Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total	%
Fracture					2		2	20	4	20	5	53	55.21
Amputation													
Dislocation							1	1				2	2.08
Temporary Loss of Sight													
Chemical Burn													
Electrical Burn													
Burn													
Penetration													
Unconscious													
Strain						3	3		2			8	8.33
Sprain				1				1		6	1	9	9.38
Abrasion		1				1						2	2.08
Laceration			1					1	1			3	3.13
Cut			2					5				7	7.29
Bruising			2		2	1			1	2		8	8.33
Multiple													
Other	1		2			1						4	4.17
TOTAL	1	1	7	1	4	6	6	28	8	28	6	96	
%	1.04	1.04	7.29	1.04	4.17	6.25	6.25	29.17	8.33	29.17	6.25		100%

Table 7.2: Falls from Height

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/ Hip/ Groin	Feet/ Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total
Fracture						1		2	3	3	3	12
Amputation												
Dislocation												
Temporary Loss of Sight												
Chemical Burn												
Electrical Burn												
Burn												
Penetration												
Unconscious												
Strain						1						1
Sprain								1	1			2
Abrasion						1						1
Laceration												
Cut												
Bruising										1		1
Multiple												
Other												
TOTAL						3		3	4	4	3	17

Table 7.3: Falling Materials

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/ Hip/ Groin	Feet/ Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total
Fracture								2		1	1	4
Amputation												
Dislocation												
Temporary Loss of Sight												
Chemical Burn												
Electrical Burn												
Burn												
Penetration												
Unconscious												
Strain												
Sprain												
Abrasion		1										1
Laceration			1						1			2
Cut												
Bruising						1						1
Multiple												
Other			2									2
TOTAL		1	3			1		2	1	1	1	10

Table 7.4: Manual Handling Injuries

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/Hip/ Groin	Feet/Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total
Fracture								9		2		11
Amputation												
Dislocation							1	1				2
Temporary Loss of Sight												
Chemical Burn												
Electrical Burn												
Burn												
Penetration												
Unconscious												
Strain						2	1					3
Sprain											1	1
Abrasion												
Laceration								1				1
Cut			1					3				4
Bruising												
Multiple												
Other												
TOTAL			1			2	2	14		2	1	22

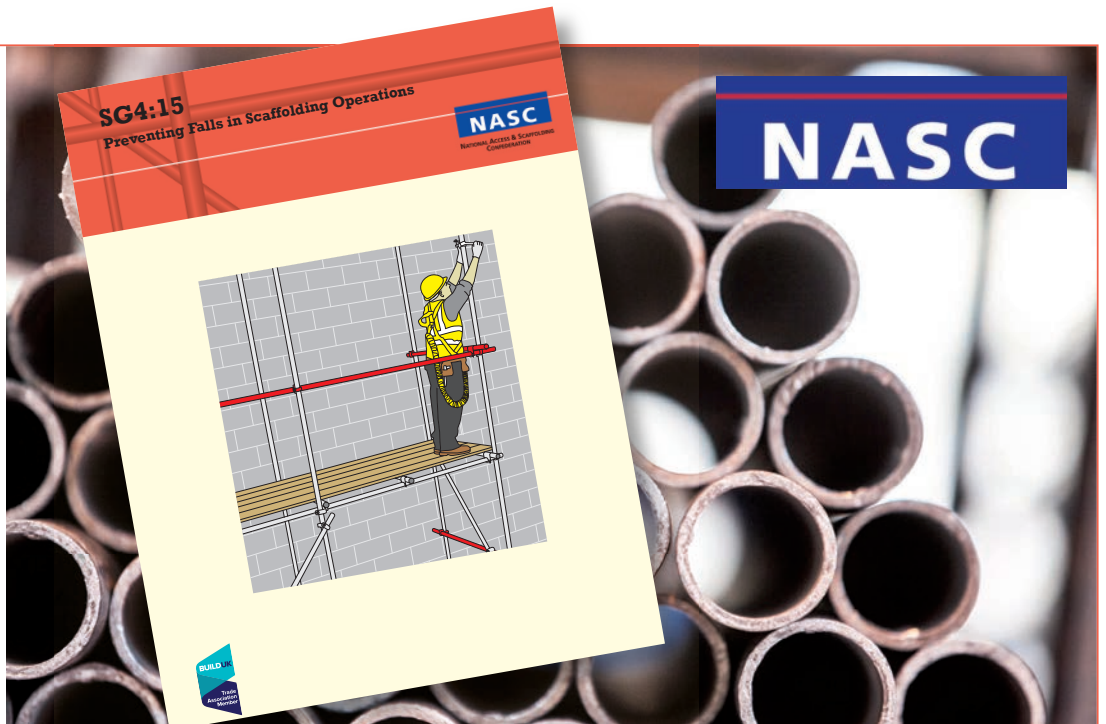
Table 7.5: Slips Trips and Falls

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/Hip/ Groin	Feet/Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total
Fracture					2		1	4	3	11	1	22
Amputation												
Dislocation												
Temporary Loss of Sight												
Chemical Burn												
Electrical Burn												
Burn												
Penetration												
Unconscious												
Strain						1	1		1			3
Sprain				1						4		5
Abrasion												
Laceration												
Cut			1									1
Bruising					2							2
Multiple												
Other												
TOTAL			1	1	4	1	2	4	4	15	1	33

Table 7.6: Other causes of Injuries

	Eyes	Face	Head	Neck/ Shoulder	Ribs/ Chest/ Stomach	Back	Arm	Hand/ Finger & Wrist	Leg/Hip/ Groin	Feet/Toes & Ankles	Multiple	Total
Fracture								3		3		6
Amputation												
Dislocation												
Temporary Loss of Sight												
Chemical Burn												
Electrical Burn												
Burn												
Penetration												
Unconscious												
Strain												
Sprain									1			1
Abrasion												
Laceration												
Cut								2				2
Bruising			2							1		3
Multiple												
Other	1					1						2
TOTAL	1		2			1		5	1	4		14

SG4:15



PREVENTING FALLS IN SCAFFOLDING OPERATIONS

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The NASC works regularly with key industry organisations, striving for good practice and to keep ahead of developments in the scaffolding sector and construction industry.

Many representatives from these top organisations (left) are members of NASC standing committees, focusing on particular areas of good practice, such as Health & Safety.

Closer ties are constantly being developed with industry organisations. Significantly, links with HSE and BuildUK help to mould requirements, and renewed involvement with BSI and developing links with Europe (through UEG primarily) are essential to our presence in the construction industry.

For a list of current industry guidance please refer to the new NASC website www.nasc.org.uk.

NASC core safety objectives are...

- ▶ To have an incident free safety record driven by zero tolerance of non-conformity to NASC guidance.
- ▶ To ensure that scaffolders can work safely throughout their career.
- ▶ To enable all scaffolding companies to draw on NASC experience and guidance - raising safety standards across the industry.
- ▶ To continuously audit NASC members to ensure they follow industry guidance and best practice.
- ▶ To update Safety Guidance (SG) & Technical Guidance (TG) on a five year cycle, for maximum relevance.

Our special thanks to...

The NASC would like to thank the following full contracting members for their assistance with this Safety Report:

3 D Scaffolding Ltd
360 Scaffolding Ltd
A & J Maintenance Support Ltd
A&A Scaffolding Plus Eight (2003) Ltd
AAA Scaffold Ltd
Abbey Scaffolding (Swindon) Ltd
Abbi Access Services Ltd
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XL Scaffolding Ltd

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ing is correct at time of going to press.
For a current list of NASC full contracting
members, please consult the NASC website:
www.nasc.org.uk**



“The NASC would encourage open dialogue with all organisations, member companies and individuals to assist in our mission to improve scaffolding safety.”

Robin James, NASC Managing Director

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