Form # P 04

DISPLAY THIS CARD ON PRINCIPAL FRONTAGE OF WORK

CITY OF PORTLAND

Please Read Application And Notes, If Any, Attached

This is to certify that

BUILDING WEDECTION

& Scaffolding

Permit Number: 031315

has permission to	scarroiding from 10/24/2003	21/200	unshine's	te Is Good Pumpkin Festival on 10/25/2003
AT 165 Park Ave		·		_ 049 A001001
of the provision	ne person or persons, ns of the Statutes of N n, maintenance and u t.	ne and c	on acordings and	pting this permit shall comply with all nces of the City of Portland regulating ctures, and of the application on file in
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Apply to Public Works for street line and grade if nature of work requires such information.

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A certificate of occupancy must be procured by owner before this building or part thereof is occupied.

OTHER	REQUIRED	APPROVALS
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Fire Dept.

Health Dept.

Appeal Board

Other

Department Name

City Of Portland/Boston Lad

Director building & Wespecial Services

PENALTY FOR REMOVING THIS CARD

PERMIT ISSUED

Permit No: Issue Date: CBL: City of Portland, Maine - Building or Use Permit Application 03-1315 OCT 049 A001001 389 Congress Street, 04101 Tel: (207) 874-8703, Fax: (207) 874-8716 Location of Construction: Owner Name: Owner Address: Phone: 165 Park Ave City Of Portland 389 Congress St Business Name: Contractor Name: Contractor Address: Phone Boston Ladder & Scaffolding 24 Washington Ave Scarborough 2073965300 Lessee/Buyer's Name Phone: Permit Type: **Building Miscellaneous** Past Use: Proposed Use: Permit Fee: Cost of Work: CEO District: ROS ROS w/ scaffolding from \$30.00 \$0.00 10/24/2003-10/27/2003 for Camp FIRE DEPT: INSPECTION: Approved Sunshine's Life Is Good Pumpkin Use Group: Denied Festival Proposed Project Description: scaffolding from 10/24/2003-10/27/2003 for Camp Sunshine's Life Is Signature: Good Pumpkin Festival on 10/25/2003 PEDESTRIAN ACTIVITIES DISTRICT (P.A.D.) Action: Approved Approved w/Conditions Denied Signature: Date: Permit Taken By: Date Applied For: **Zoning Approval** 10/23/2003 kwd Special Zone or Reviews Zoning Appeal Historic Preservation 1. This permit application does not preclude the Applicant(s) from meeting applicable State and Shoreland Not in District or Landmark Variance Federal Rules. Wetland Miscellaneous Does Not Require Review 2. Building permits do not include plumbing, septic or electrical work. Flood Zone Conditional Use Requires Review 3. Building permits are void if work is not started within six (6) months of the date of issuance. False information may invalidate a building Subdivision Interpretation Approved permit and stop all work.. Site Plan Approved Approved w/Conditions Maj Minor MM Denied ☐ Denied Date: Date: Date: CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that I am the owner of record of the named property, or that the proposed work is authorized by the owner of record and that I have been authorized by the owner to make this application as his authorized agent and I agree to conform to all applicable laws of this jurisdiction. In addition, if a permit for work described in the application is issued, I certify that the code official's authorized representative shall have the authority to enter all areas covered by such permit at any reasonable hour to enforce the provision of the code(s) applicable to such permit. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT **ADDRESS** DATE **PHONE**

All Purpose Building Permit Application

If you or the property owner ower real estate or personal property taxes or user charges on any property within the City, payment anamements must be made before permits of any land are accepted.

position/Address of Construction:	Deeren	a Cooks t	brk	<u> </u>
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roposed use: ROS W12 roject description: Life Is Go	sod Pumpe	intestile on	10/25/0	3.
contractor's name, address & telepho 204-396-5300 The should we contact when the per	ne: Boston	Ladder + South	dding.	24 washing

IF THE REQUIRED INFORMATION IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUBMISSIONS THE PERMIT WILL SE AUTOMATICALLY DENIED AT THE DISCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING/PLANNING DEPARTMENT, WE MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ORDER TO APROVE THIS PERMIT.

I hereby earlify that I am the Owner of record of the named property, or that the owner of record dutholises the proposed work and that I have been authorized by the owner to make the application as higher authorized agent. I agree to conform to all applicable laws of this jurisdiction. In addition, if a permit for work decorpsed in this application is lawed. I sertly that the Code Officials authorized representative shall have the authority to enter all areas severed by this permit at any receivable hour to enterce the provisions of the codes applicable to this permit.

Highplure of applicant

Mate Hordal

Date: 10-22-03

This is NOT a permit, you may not commence ANY work until the permit is issued. If you are in a Historia District you may be subject to additional permitting and fees with the Planning Department on the 4th floor of City Hall

PAGE 2/2

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	261 Point Sebago Road		MOURER C.				
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Boston Ladder & Scaffolding Co. 24 Washington Ave. Scarborough, ME 04074

2073965365

Phone: 207-396-5300 ~ Toll Free: 800-573-7223 ~ Fax: 207-396-5365

Facsimile Cover Sheet

Date: 10/13/1003

Number of Pages (Including Cover Sheet);

Fax#: 874-87/6

To: Mile Nugerit

OF: City of Belland, Dipt. of Premit

Re: LIG Purplin Fost & Drowing Ods Park

Please find & 3 page depuning of what will be exected

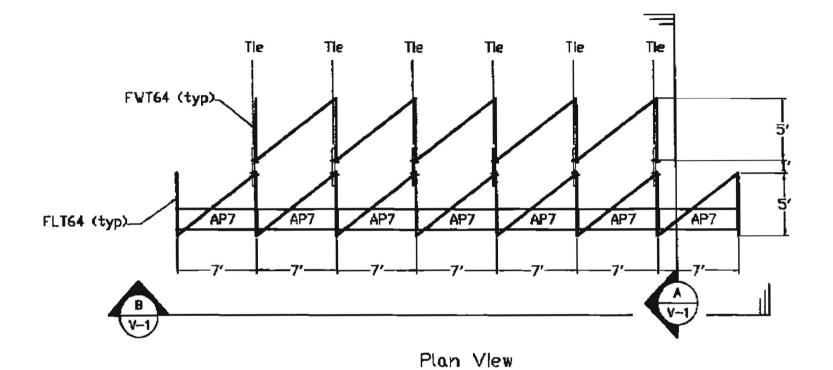
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be specting some single towers with a 5'x 7' fortpoint 13' high & various locations in the Park. PERIMETER FENCING will be provided at all locations. Will be provided at All received.

(but concerns with height to base ratio is best spelled out under Foderal OSHA Standard 1926.451 c.(1) of the GONDRAL PROVIEGALENTS" SUBPACT L.
IT you have any firethere questions or if I can be of ANY 1551 STANCE. I CAN GO REACHED & OUR SCARGOROUGH office.

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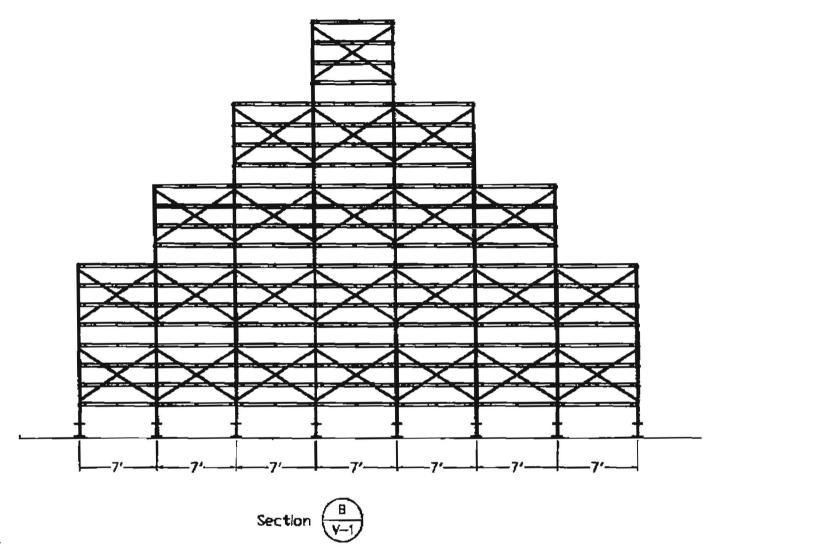


Notesi

1.This scaffold must be used in accordance with all Local, State and Federal-U.S.H.A. laws and codes.

	Boston Ladder And Scaffolding Co., Inc 25 Washington Ave. Scarborough, Me. 04074				
This drawing is the property of	R.J.B.	10/23/03	Dwg Na 102303	171 1	
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Pumpkin Display Tower, Portland Maine



Notes

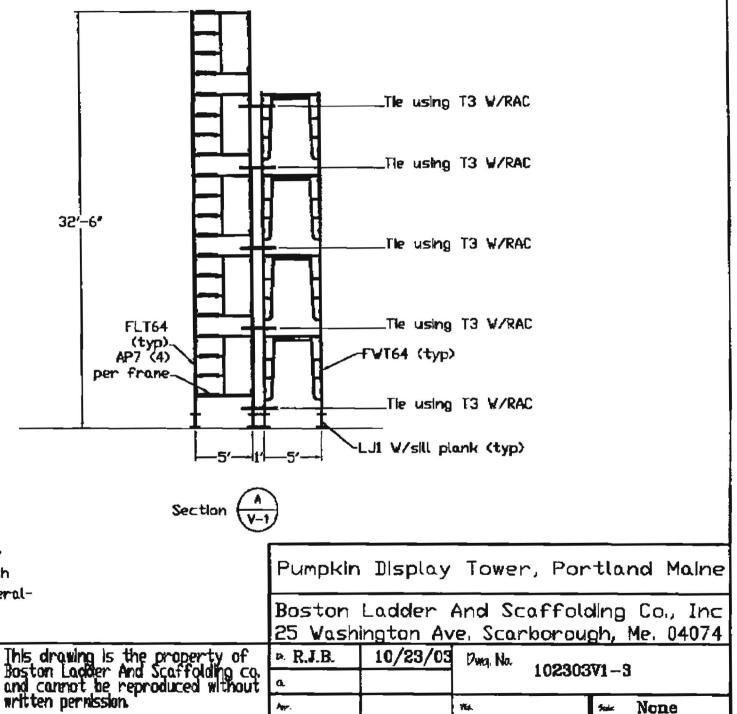
1'.This scaffold must be used in accordance with all Local, State and Federal-II.S.H.A. laws and codes.

This drawing is the property of Boston Ladder And Scaffolding co. and cannot be reproduced without written permission.

Pumpkin Display Tower, Portland Maine Boston Ladder And Scaffolding Co., Inc.

Boston Ladder And Scaffolding Co., Inc 25 Washington Ave. Scarborough, Me. 04074

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Notesi

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1.This scaffold must be used in accordance with all Local State and Federal-**D.S.H.A.** laws and codes.

written permission.

Pote scaffold (see definitions for "Single-pole scaffold" and "Double (Independent) pole scaffold").

Power operated holst means a hoist which is powered by other than human energy.

FROM-Boston Ladder & Scaffolding

Pump Jack scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by vertical poles and movable support brackets.

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or

project

Rated load means the manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.

Recair bracket scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by brackets which are secured in place around the dircumference or perimeter of a chimney, stack, tank or other supporting structure by one or more wire ropes placed around the supporting structure

Roof bracket scaffold means a rooftop supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on angular-shaped supports.

Runner (ledger or ribbon) means the lengthwise

horizontal spacing or bracing member which may support the bearers.

Scaffold means any temporary elevated platform (supported or suspended) and its supporting structure (including points of anchorage), used for supporting employees or materials or both.

Self-contained adjustable scaffold means a combination supported and suspension scaffold consisting of an adjustable platform(s) mounted on an Independent supporting frame(s) not a part of the object being worked on, and which is equipped with a means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform(s). Such systems include rolling roof rigs, rolling outrigger systems, and some masons' adjustable supported scaffolds.

Shore scaffold means a supported scaffold which is placed against a building or structure and held in place

Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform suspended by one rope from an overhead support and equipped with means to permit the movement of the platform to desired work levels.

Single-pole scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform(s) resting on bearers, the outside ends of which are supported on runners secured to a single row of posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a structure or building wall.

Stair tower (Scaffold stairway/tower) means a tower comprised of scalloid components and which contains internal stairway units and rest platforms. These towers are used to provide access to scaffold platforms and other elevated points such as floors and roofs.

Stall load means the load at which the prime-mover of a power-operared hoist stalls or the power to the prime-mover is automatically dis-

Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffold means a platform resting directly on the rungs of step ledders or treatle ladders.

Stilts means a pair of poles or similar supports with raised footrests, used to permit walking above the ground or working surface.

Stonesetters' multi-point adjustable suspension scuffold means a continuous run suspension scaffold designed and used for stonesetters' operations.

Supported scaffold means one or more platforms supported by outrigger beams, brackets, poles, legs, uprights, posts, frames, or similar

Suspension scaffold means one or more platforms suspended by ropes or other non-rigid means from an overhead structure(s).

System scaffold means a scaffold consisting of posts with fixed connection points that accept runners, bearers, and diagonals that can be interconnected at predeter-mined levels.

Tank builders' scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on brackets that are either directly attached to a cylin drical tank or attached to devices that are attached to such a tank

Top plate bracket scaffold means a scaffold supported by brackets that hook over or are attached to the top of a wall. This type of scaffold is similar to carpenters' bracket scaffolds and form scaffolds and used in residential construction for setting trusses.

Tube and coupler scaffold means a supported or suspended scaffold. consisting of a platform(s) supported by tubing, erected with coupling devices connecting uprights, braces, bearers, and runners.

Tubular welded frame scaffold (see "Fabricated frame scaffold").

Two-point suspension scaffold (swing stage) means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform supported by hangers (stirrups) suspended by two ropes from overhead supports and equipped with means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform to desired work levels

Unstable objects means items whose strength, configuration, or lack of stability may allow them to become dislocated and shift and therefore may not properly support the loads imposed on them. Unstable objects do not constitute a safe base support for scaffolds, platforms, or employees. Examples include, but are not limited to, barrels, boxes, loose brick, and concrete blocks.

Vertical pickup means a rope used to support the horizontal rope in catenary scaffolds.

Walkway means a portion of a scaffold platform used only for access and not as a work level.

Window jack scaffold means a platform reating on a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening.

1926.451 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

This section does not apply to serial lifts, the criteria for which are set out exclusively in Sec. 1926.453.

(a) Capacity

- (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5) and (g) of this section, each scaffold and scaffold component shall be capable of supporting, without fallure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it.
- (2) Direct connections to roofs and floors, and counterweights used to balance adjustable suspension scaffolds, shall be capable of resisting at least 4 times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the rated load of the holst, or 1.5 (minimum) times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater.
- (3) Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on non-adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum Intended load applied or transmitted to that rope.
- (4) Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope with the scaffold operating at either the rated load of the holst, or 2 (minimum) times the stall load of the holst, whichever is greater.
- (5) The stall load of any scaffold hoist shall not exceed 3 times its rated load.
- (6) Scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design. Non-mandatory Appendix A to this subpart contains examplas of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with paragraph (a) of this section.
- (b) Scaffold platform construction,

PAGE. 5

- Each platform on all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports as follows:
- (i) Each platform unit (e.g., scaffold plank, fabricated plank, fabricated deck, or fabricated platform) shall be installed so that the space between adjacent units and the space between the platform and the uprights is no more than I inch (2.5 cm) wide, except where the employer can demonstrate that a wider space is necessary (for example, to fit around uprights when side brackets are used to extend the width of the platform).
 - (ii) Where the employer makes the demonstration provided for in peragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the platform shall be planked or decked as fully as possible and the remaining open space between the platform and the uprights shall not exceed 9-1/2 inches (24.1 cm).
 Exception to paragraph (b)(1): The requirement in paragraph (b)(1) to provide full planking or decking does not apply to platforms used solely as walkways or solely by employees performing scaffold erection or dismantling. In these situations, only the planking that the employer establishes is necessary to provide safe working conditions is required.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section, each scaffold platform and walkway shall be at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide.
 - Each ladder jack scaffold, top plate bracket scaffold, roof bracket scaffold, and pump jack scaffold shall be at least 12 inches (30 cm) wide. There is no minimum width requirement for boatswains' chairs.
 - Note to paragraph (b)(2)(i): pursuant to an administrative stay effective November 29, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on November 25, 1996, the requirement in paragraph (b)(2)(i) that roof bracket scaffolds be at least 12 inches wide is stayed until November 27, 1997 or until rule making regarding the minimum width of roof bracket scaffolds has been completed, whichever is later.
 - (ii) Where scaffolds must be used in areas that the employer can demonstrate are so narrow that platforms and walkways cannot be at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide, such platforms and walkways shall be as wide as feasible, and employees on those platforms and walkways shall be protected from fall hazards by the use of guardralis and/or personal fall arrest systems.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section, the front edge of all platforms shall not be more than 14 inches (36 cm) from the face of the work, unless guardrall systems are erected along the front edge and/or personal fall arrest systems are used in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section to protect employees from falling.
 - The maximum distance from the face for outrigger scaffolds shall be 3 inches (8 cm);
 - (ii) The maximum distance from the face for plastering and lathing operations shall be 18 inches (46 cm).
- (4) Each end of a platform, unless cleated or otherwise restrained by hooks or equivalent means, shall extend over the centerline of its support at least 6 inches (15 cm).
 - (i) Each end of a platform 10 feet or less in length shall not extend over its support more than 12 inches (30 cm) unless the platform is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform is able to support employees and/or materials without tipping, or has guardrais which block employee access to the cantilevered end.
 - (li) Each platform greater than 10 feat in length shall not

- extend over its support more than 18 inches (46 cm), unless it is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform is able to support employees without tipping, or has guardralls which block employee access to the cantilevered end.
- (6) On scaffolds where scaffold planks are abutted to create a long platform, each abutted end shall rest on a separate support surface. This provision does not preclude the use of common support members, such as "T" sections, to support abutting planks, or hook on platforms designed to rest on common supports.
- (7) On scaffolds where platforms are overlapped to create a long platform, the overlap shall occur only over supports, and shall not be less than 12 inches (30 cm) unless the platforms are nailed together or otherwise restrained to prevent movement.
- (8) At all points of a scaffold where the platform changes direction, such as turning a corner, any platform that rests on a bearer at an angle other than a right angle shall be laid first, and platforms which rest at right angles over the same bearer shall be laid second, on top of the first platform.
- (9) Wood platforms shall not be covered with opaque finishes, except that platform edges may be covered or marked for identification. Platforms may be costed periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes; however, the coating may not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces.
- (10) Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be intermixed unless the components fit together without force and the scaffold's structural integrity is maintained by the user, Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be modified in order to intermix them unless a competent person determines the resulting scaffold is structurally sound.
- (11) Scaffold components made of dissimular metals shall not be used together unless a competent person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component to a level below that required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(c) Criteria for supported scaffolds.

- Supported scaffolds with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more than four to one (4:1) shall be restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means, as follows:
 - Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed at locations where horizontal members support both inner and outer legs.
 - (ii) Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4:1 height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet (6.1 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds 3 feet (0.91 m) wide or less, and every 26 feet (7.9 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds greater than 3 feet (0.91 m) wide. The top guy, tie or brace of completed scaffolds shall be placed no further than the 4:1 height from the top. Such guys, ties and braces shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals not to exceed 30 feet (9.1 m) (measured from one end [not both] towards the other).
 - (iii) Ties, guys, braces, or outriggers shall be used to prevent the tipping of supported scaffolds in all circumstances where an eccentric load, such as a camilevered work platform, is applied or is transmitted to the scaffold.
- (2) Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates, and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.



(5)

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- (i) Footings shall be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement
- (ii) Unatable objects shall not be used to support scaffolds or platform units.
- (III) Unstable objects shall not be used as working platforms.
- (IV) Fromt-end loaders and similar pleass of equipment shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for
- (v) Fork-lifts shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless the entire pistform is attached to the fork and the fork-lift is not moved horizontally while the platform is occupied.
- (3) Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall be plumb and braced to prevent awaying and displacement.

(d) Criteria for suspension scaffolds.

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- (1) All suspension scaffold support devices, such as outrigger beams, comice hooks, parapet clamps, and similar devices, shall rest on surfaces capable of supporting at least 4 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold operating at the raced load of the hoist (or at least 1.5 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold at the stall capacity of the hoist, whichever is greater).
- (2) Suspension scaffold outrigger beams, when used, shall be made of structural metal or equivalent strength material, and shall be restrained to prevent movement.
- (3) The inboard ends of suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall be stabilized by bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck, or they shall have their inboard ends atabilized by counterweights, except masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall not be stabilized by counterweights.
 - (i) Before the scaffold is used, direct connections shall be evaluated by a competent person who shall confirm, based on the avaluation, that the supporting surfaces are capable of supporting the loads to be imposed. In addition, masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold connections shall be designed by an engineer experienced in such scaffold design.
 - (ii) Counterweights shall be made of non-flowable material. Sand, gravel and similar materials that can be easily dislocated shall not be used as counterweights.
 - (iii) Only those Items specifically designed as counterweights shall be used to counterweight scaffold systems. Construction materials such as, but not limited to, masonry units and rolls of roofing felt, shall not be used as counterweights.
 - (iv) Counterweights shall be secured by mechanical means to the outrigger beams to prevent accidental displacement.
 - (v) Counterweights shall not be removed from an outrigger beam until the scaffold is disassembled.
 - (vi) Outrigger beams which are not stabilized by bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck shall be secured by tiebacks.
 - (vii) Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the suspension ropes.
 - (vilf)Outrigger beams shall be placed perpendicular to its bearing support (usually the face of the building or structure). However, where the employer can demonstrate that it is not possible to place an outrigger beam perpendicular to the face of the building or structure because of obstructions that cannot be moved, the outrigger beam may be placed at some other angle, provided opposing angle tiebacks are used.

- (ix) Tiebacks shall be secured to a structurally sound anchor age on the building or structure. Sound anchorages include structural members, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, or electrical conduit.
- (x) Tiebacks shall be installed perpendicular to the face of the building or structure, or coposing angle debades shall be installed. Single tiebacks installed at an angle are prohibited.
- (4) Suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall be:
 - (i) Provided with stop bolts or shaddes at both ends:
 - (ii) Securely fastened together with the flanges turned out when channel iron beams are used in place of i-beams;
 - (III) installed with all bearing supports perpendicular to the beam center line:
 - (iv) Set and maintained with the web in a vertical position;
 - (v) When an outrigger beam is used, the shacide or clevis with which the rope is attached to the outrigger beam shall be placed directly over the center line of the stirrup.
- (5) Suspension scaffold support devices such as comice hooks. roof hooks, roof irons, parapet clamps, or similar devices shall be:
 - (f) Made of steel, wrought iron, or materials of equivalent strength:
 - (II) Supported by bearing blocks; and
 - (III) Secured against movement by tlebacks installed at right angles to the face of the building or structure, or opposing angle tiebacks shall be installed and secured to a structurally sound point of anchorage on the building or structure. Sound points of anchorage include structural members, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, or electrical conduit.
 - (iv) Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the hoisting
- (6) When winding drum hoists are used on a suspension scalfold, they shall contain not less than four wraps of the suspension rope at the lowest point of scaffold travel. When other types of hoists are used, the suspension ropes shall be long enough to allow the scaffold to be lowered to the level below without the rope end passing through the holst, or the rope end shall be configured or provided with means to prevent the end from passing through the hoist.
- (7) The use of repaired wire rope as suspension rope is prohibited.
- (8) Wire suspension ropes shall not be joined together except through the use of eye splice thimbles connected with shackles or coverplates and bolts.
- (9) The load and of wire suspansion ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles and secured by eyesplicing or equivalent means
- (10) Ropes shall be inspected for defects by a competent person prior to each workshift and after every occurrence which could affect a rope's integrity. Ropes shall be replaced if any of the following conditions exist:
 - (i) Any physical damage which impairs the function and strength of the rope.
 - (ii) Kinks that might impair the tracking or wrapping of rope around the drum(s) or sheeve(s).
 - (III) Six randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three broken wires in one strand in one rope lay.
 - (Iv) Abrasion, corrosion, scrubbing, flattening or peening causing loss of more than one-third of the original diameter of the outside wires.
 - (v) Heat damage caused by a torch or any damage caused by contact with electrical wires.
 - (vi) Evidence that the secondary brake has been activated

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