

## Working in Windy Conditions



**SIMIAN RISK GROUP**  
SCAFFOLDING SAFETY AND TRAINING EXPERTS

At the leading edge of height safety

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# Toolbox Talk

## Working in Windy Conditions

### High Winds & Scaffolding

Carrying out any construction activity in high winds can make the task more hazardous, but for scaffolding and work at height in particular, windy conditions are of particular concern.

Handling scaffold components, particularly longer lengths of tube or boards presents a risk not only to those involved in the activity, but also others in the area below, including other workers on site and even members of the public.



Additionally, partially constructed or inadequately tied scaffolds can present risks that can, with some for thought and pre-planning, be very easily prevented and so adequate risk assessment processes and adherence to industry guidance documents is of the utmost importance.

### UK Windstorms

Between November 2015 and December 2017, there were a total of twenty named storms in the United Kingdom, i.e. those that were deemed to have the potential to have a 'substantial' impact on the UK.

In each of those storms, mean wind speeds were in excess of 40 mph and gusts exceeding 100 mph were recorded. The Met Office describes the wind strength relative to observations such as 'falling trees or tiles and other items like garden furniture being blown around'. So clearly, these are weather systems with a potential for impacting on the activities of those working on the UK's many construction sites.

### Stability of Scaffolding

There are two primary industry guidance documents that centre on the stability of scaffolds and these are:

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- ❖ TG20:13 – 'A Comprehensive Guide to Good Practice for Tube and Fitting Scaffolding'
- ❖ TG4:17 'Anchorage Systems for Scaffolding' – available for download via the [NASC website](http://www.nasc.co.uk).

Each of these standards provides many different methods of ensuring scaffold stability. TG4 concentrates primarily on the use and installation of drilled masonry anchors, whereas Chapter 7 of TG20 provides detail of many of the principles of ensuring scaffold stability and methods of doing so.

Although TG20:13 is aimed at tube and fitting scaffolds, the principles it contains can often be applied to systems scaffolds also, but reference should also be made to the manufacturer's instructions.



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Scaffolds designed and erected in accordance with TG20:13 will withstand the very worst conditions brought about by the UK's weather systems.

## Wind-Blown Materials

All-too-often – news channels make reference to the fact that scaffolds have collapsed or overturned because of high winds, but this is rarely the root cause. It is far more likely that the wind has exposed inadequacies in the way the scaffold was anchored.

## Risk Assessment

Many employers will cover weather conditions in their risk assessments and this should identify an individual who is authorised to suspend works when weather conditions make the level of risk intolerable. This will usually be the Chargehand or Foreman or another designated individual who is present on site.



This individual is best placed to make a safety-based decision as wind speeds can vary significantly in different parts of the same town and at even in the same location, wind speeds measured at ground level can be 50% greater, when at height.

## Is there a Safe Level of Wind?

Remember that gusting winds always have an element of surprise, so, particularly for those working at height – an eye should always be kept on the weather forecast.

There are no hard and fast rules as to when work at height should stop in windy conditions, but winds in excess of 25 mph can cause a loss of balance, so this level is a good indicator of when work may become unsafe.

Wet or icy conditions may also have an impact on worker's safety and therefore, local conditions should always be considered.

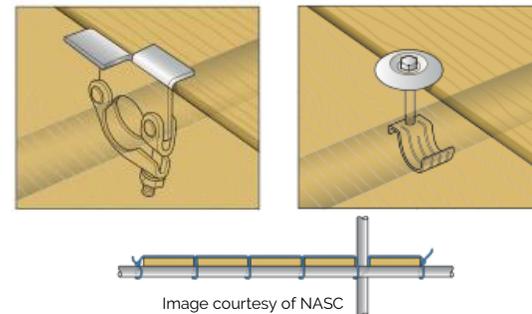
The Prefabricated Access Suppliers and Manufacturers Association (PASMA) specify that at 17mph, work should cease on mobile aluminium towers (MATs), at 25mph, MATs should be tied to a rigid structure and at 40mph,

they recommend that towers should be dismantled. However, there are no definitive levels for other types of scaffolding activity.

## Storage of Materials

The storage and use of scaffold materials during high winds can also be problematic as the wind can pick up and move heavy objects such as scaffold boards and can cause leaning scaffold tubes to become dislodged.

For this reason, it may be necessary to secure unused materials to the structure and to make sure that runs of scaffold boards that aren't tied are secured using light line or proprietary board securing clamps, such as those shown below.



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### Briefing Acknowledgement

Feedback:

Name	Date	Signed

