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ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 42
Job/Task Title: Dry Sack Mixing		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 05/2025
This JHA outlines safe and successful dry sack mixing. (Workers must be informed of the hazards and must be trained on best practices for this scope. See safety team for specific training.)		
WORKERS MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND JHA #0 BEFORE BEGINNING ANY TASK		
Review JHA's - #7 Drywall Finishing, #10 Lathing, #13 Sray Insulation, #15 Veneer Plaster Installation, #23 Powered tools and equipment, #30 Cover and Clean, #35 Material Handling, #37 Drywall Texture Spraying		
Step #1 General Pre-Job Preparation		
Steps	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Preparing for work.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to strains and sprains.	1) Use proper lifting techniques and get help with heavy awkward loads.
		2) Avoid twisting while lifting.
	Worker has the potential to be exposed to trips, falls and being struck-by.	1) Create appropriate access and egress points for the mixing station.
		2) Material must be secured against any inclement weather or possible trade damages.
		3) Follow proper knife safety when cutting paper or plastic. Use of a retractable blade is recommended.
Note: General Warnings When Using a Plaster/Mortar Mixer		
1. Read the user manual before starting work 2. Get trained on proper use of mixer 3. Always wear proper PPE 4. Never remove guards or disconnect safety devices from the mixer 5. Moving blades can crush or cut. Never operate equipment with hands inside the drum 6. There is an entanglement hazard. Stand clear of rotating blades 7. There is a kickback hazard with mixers. Stand clear of drum handle when blades are rotating 8. Always keep hands clear of safety grate when closing 9. Always make sure the mixer is set on level ground 10. Always have emergency phone numbers handy when working		
Step #2 Dry Sack Mixing Procedures		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Walk your work area.	Trips, slips, and falls.	1) Look for trip and fall hazards including wet floors, dropped material and other debris. Assure your work path is clear.



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Control your work area.	Unqualified workers entering the work area.	1) When needed, set up an exclusion zone around your work area with yellow caution tape. 2) Include yellow signage and identifiable entry points.
Stack material for safe, efficient access.	Lifting, bending, trips and falls. Strains and sprains. Cuts and scrapes. Inhalation hazards.	1) Wear proper PPE. Including safety glasses, boots, gloves, N95 mask or fitted half face respirator. Tyvek suits are optional for mixing and spraying. 2) Set material close to mixer and high enough to avoid strain while loading.
Set up access to water.	Slips and trips. Wet floors, High water pressure. Trip hazards.	1) Stretch hose out from water source to work area. 2) Avoid crossing walk paths or areas where sharp edges or thresholds could damage the hose. Mark any hazards with cones or warning tape.
Energize the Mixer.	Release of stored energy when power is applied. Kickback hazards. Shock hazards.	1) Ensure the work area is secure and material and water are in place. 2) Check the power source to assure proper grounding is used. 3) Check the power switch on the mixer to assure it is functioning properly. 4) Stand clear of moving parts. 5) Turn power on.
Machine Mixing.	Lifting heavy bags. Rotating parts.	1) Use proper body positioning and ergonomics when lifting bags. 2) Water must be flowing into the mixer before turning on. 3) Do not bend into or reach into the mixer when dumping material.
Hand Mixing.	Back strain. Moving blades. Spills.	1. Mix as instructed by the manufacturer. 2) Avoid spilling water from buckets. Do not overfill. 3) If needed, raise mixing bucket to avoid back strain. 4) If using a drill with paddles for mixing, assure the side handle is on the drill.

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