FRED SHEARER & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis	JHA # 0

Job/Task Title: General Construction Activities

Safe Job Procedure: | **Revised 11/2024**

This JHA is for the safe and successful completion of Construction Activities on various jobsites. Special emphasis is placed on proper PPE use, avoiding strains and sprains by participating in company stretch and flex every morning and after lunch, identifying hazards and mitigating them, and following Lock Out-Tag Out (LOTO) procedures to control stored energy hazards in the task area.

Required PPE:

- **Hard Hat - ANSI Type 2, Class E, non-vented with chin strap (*See Below).**
- **Hearing Protection - Hearing protection is required when ambient noise levels exceed 85dB and/or as required based on individual hearing tests.**
- **Safety Glasses - Minimum ANSI Z87.1 is required 100% of the time. Appropriate face and eye protection must be used as identified in the task specific JHA.**
- **Hi-Visibility Clothing- A minimum of Hi-visibility orange or green shirts must be worn - When working around heavy equipment or roadwork or where there is limited lighting, Type 2 Hi-visibility apparel with reflective strips must be worn.**
- **Fall Protection - Fall protection is required when a fall exposure of six feet or more exists. Fall protection plans must be submitted and approved before using fall protection.**
- **Respirators/masks - Paper masks are recommended anytime there are particles that could be inhaled - Some tasks require fitted respirators as identified in the task specific JHA.**
- **Gloves - As identified in the task specific JHA.**
- **Cut Resistant Sleeves.**
- **Work Boots - Non permeable, ankle high lace up boots, safety toes may be required by the GC.**

*** Hard Hat Policy:**

When performing finish work such as dropping tile or punch list items, and there are no overhead hazards in the area, workers can remove hard hats to complete the scope. If hazards become present, or when re-entering an active construction area, hard hats must be worn. This action must be written in your PTP.

Review JHA's: This JHA is to be read in conjunction with all other JHAs as the first step when performing work

Step #1 Work Area Preparation

Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Survey and set up the work area.	Workers can be exposed to cuts, trips, falls or being struck by loose debris or unsecured materials.	1) Wear appropriate gloves for your task. (Tapers and finishers wear cut 2 gloves, framers and hangers wear cut 4 gloves)
		2) Stretch and flex before beginning shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the day when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		3) Identify, eliminate, or mark all trip hazards such as open holes, slippery conditions, rolling

		stock, or changes in elevations. Pickup loose materials and remove debris from work area.
		4) Correct or note any changes in the work area since last leaving it.
Ensure there is adequate lighting and electrical power in the task area.	Lack of lighting can cause trips, falls, cuts, etc. Lack of sufficient electrical power can cause circuit overloads and an excessive number of electrical cords in the area.	1) Have sufficient task lighting before work begins.
		2) Have temporary power available before work begins.
		3) Minimize electrical cords in area. Verify that extension cords are rated for their expected use. Most tools we use that are not battery operated are 120 volt /15-amp tools and can be powered with 12-gauge extension cords. 12-gauge cords are sufficient up 100 feet. When operating tools at more than 100 feet from the power source, we should switch to 10-gauge cord.
		4) It is not permitted to plug multiple extension cords together. The maximum load is determined by the gauge of the wire. Plugging two extension cords together can result in overloading, creating a potential electrical hazard.
		5) All cords and lighting are to be GFCI protected.
		6) All cords must be tested and marked according to the current Assured Grounding protocol. See Assured Grounding Program at www.fsstools.com
Identify any stored energies in the work area that could be released due to the work being performed, or by being damaged.	Workers could release energy due to damage, removal of system components, or exposure of system components.	**When possible, eliminate the hazard.** Relocate stored energy components or systems from work area.
		If elimination is not possible. Work with your supervisor to install mitigation such as barricading and tagging areas around stored energy sources to keep a safe distance and to protect workers from any stored energy.
		If mitigation is not effective. Coordinate with your supervisor and/or the GC and follow LOTO procedures below.
		Examples of stored Energy Sources: *Electrical – Power cords, GFCI, exposed wires* *Mechanical – PT Concrete, power tools, MEWPs* *Gravity - Falling objects, slips, trips, falls* *Chemical – Flammable vapors, combustibles, dusts*

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		Pressure – Sprinkler Heads, pneumatic equipment *Biological – Insects, bloodborne pathogens, bacteria* *Thermal – Fresh cut metal, weather conditions* *Motion – Flying debris, equipment, pushing, pulling* *Sound – Chop saw, Shotgun, high pressure release* *Radiation – Welding, Laser use*
Working with other trades.	Possible confusion and conflict due to multiple workers in a limited area.	1) Communicate with other trades to avoid creating hazardous situations.
Housekeeping	Workers can be exposed to trip and fall hazards due to material build-up in aisles, passageways, stairs entrance and exits.	1) Every worker on the job site must keep their task area neat, clean and organized. This helps ensure safe work areas. Good housekeeping is especially critical in general access areas. Entrances and exits must always be kept clear of debris and tripping hazards.
Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO)	Workers can be exposed to hazards from moving machinery and equipment or by an energized source such as pneumatic, steam, hydraulic, electrical or chemical.	1) All energy sources that have the potential to be released during the scope of work must be deenergized at the source prior to beginning the task. The supervisor must work with the GC or system owner to complete this.
		2) The type of energy source, scope of work, and area conditions will determine LOTO next steps.
		3) It is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure that the proper lockout/tagout procedures are followed. **See LOTO JHA #31**

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