



FRED SHEARER & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 11
Job/Task Title: Raised Access Flooring (RAF)		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 11/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful operation of Raised Access Floors. Special emphasis is placed on leading edge warning, work posture and mitigating strains, and Table 1 silica protocols.</p>		
WORKERS MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND JHA #0 BEFORE BEGINNING ANY TASK		
<p>Review JHA's #23 Power Tools and Equipment, #25 Roto Hammer Use, #26 Material Handling, #27 Industrial/Rough Terrain Forklift, #30 Covering/Cleanup</p>		
Step #1 Stocking of Material		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Staging materials into the building.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to falls, strains, sprains, cuts, pinch points and "Being Stuck By" objects.	1) Stretch and flex before beginning of shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the shift when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		2) Survey jobsite to identify best access for stocking materials.
		3) Use mechanical means to transport materials i.e., pallet jack, forklift, carts.
		4) Only workers that are current on certification (within 4 years) can operate Industrial/Rough Terrain forklifts.
		5) Have a large enough crew to adequately man stocking of materials and equipment.
Step #2 Installation of RAF		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Installation of floor pedestals.	Worker will be exposed to strains, cuts, trips, laser light, dust, and hazardous fumes.	1) Use appropriate signs and barricades to indicate the potential for trip hazards.
		2) Limit access to working area with caution tape.
		3) Post signs indicating "Lasers-In-Use".
		4) Follow Table 1 protocols for silica when drilling or cutting concrete by using a HEPA vac with thumper at the point of operation to control hazardous dust. Ensure proper ventilation in task area. Refer to FSS written silica policy (Page 21 of the FSS Employee Handbook)
		5) When using adhesives to set the pedestals, understand the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) label, and ensure the work area is well ventilated.
		6) Use a story pole to layout bases and adjust heads to minimize bending.



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Installation of tile.	Workers will be exposed to dust, back strains, trips, falls and pinch points.	1) Set band saw up in a bubble or tent to control dust with negative air machine or order cut tiles. Unless the task area is in an open-air environment with ample ventilation. Refer to FSS written silica policy. Use table 1 compliant tools. (Page 21 of the FSS Employee Handbook)
		2) When in the process of cutting tile, an N95 mask is required.
		3) Use adequate crew size and rotate tasks to minimize back fatigue.
		4) Organize workflow to be progressive to allow material to be delivered over installed RAF.
		5) Use proper hand/foot placement when negotiating tiles and watch for pinch points.
		6) Adjust and tighten all connections, such as corner locks and set screws to eliminate movement after the floor tiles have been installed.

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