



FRED SHEARER & SONS, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 14
Job/Task Title: Stucco Application		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 1/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful application of Stucco, either by hand or spray applied. Special emphasis is placed on eliminating strains, sprains, scaffold safety, and respiratory policies.</p>		
<p>Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis Vest, Cut 4 Gloves, and Work Boots.</p>		
<p>Review JHA's 10,16,23,24,26,28,30,31,34: Lathing, EIFS Application, Powered Tools and Equipment, MEWP/ Aerial Lifts, Scaffolding, Cover and Clean-up, Lock Out – Tag Out (LOTO), Working Overhead</p>		
Step #1 Work Area Inspection		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Survey and set up the work area.	Workers can be cut on sharp materials, sharp edges, or equipment. Possible slips, trips, falls, and being struck by loose debris or unsecure materials.	1) Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis vest, Cut 4 Gloves, Cut Resistant Sleeves (framing or cutting), Knee pads (layout), and Work Boots.
		2) Identify, eliminate, or mark all trip hazards such as, open holes, slippery conditions, rolling stock, or changes in elevations.
		3) Correct or note any changes in work area since last leaving it.
		4) Pickup loose materials and remove debris from work area. Especially when working on scaffolding. Lath and trim pieces should be removed from the scaffolding before spraying.
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 unknown or unsuspected energy due to damage, removal of system components, or exposure of system components.	1) Relocate stored energy components or system from work area.
		2) Deenergize and install LOTO procedures to stored energy source.
		3) Install bulletproofing or mitigation to protect stored energy source.
		4) Barricade and tag area around stored energy source.



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Walk area to ensure that there is adequate lighting and electrical power supply.	Lack of lighting can impair the ability to see, causing trips, falls, cuts, etc. Lack of sufficient electrical power can cause circuit overloads and excessive number of electrical cords in the area.	1) Have temporary task lighting provided before work begins.
		2) Have temporary power provided before work begins.
		3) Minimize electrical cords in area. Verify the cords in use are rated for their expected use.
		4) All cords and lighting to be GFCI protected.
		5) All cords to be tested and marked according to current Assured Grounding protocol.
Coordinate work in the area with other trades.	Possible confusion and conflict due to multiple trades working in a limited area.	1) Communicate with other trades to avoid creating a hazardous situation by trade stacking. Coordination.

Step #2 Hand Applied Stucco

Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Mixing Stucco materials.	Worker will be exposed to possible respiratory hazards, strains, sprains, electrical hazards, and pinch points.	1) Stretch and flex before beginning of shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the shift when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		2) N-95 mask, or half-face respirator required while mixing and handling materials. Half-face respirator users must be fit tested by safety prior to use.
		3) Set up mixing area to minimize bending, twisting, lifting, and moving of materials.
Hand applying Stucco material to wall or overhead.	Worker will be exposed to possible chemical hazards, falls, strains, and cuts.	1) Wearing long sleeves is highly recommended for arm protection.
		2) Keep work area clear of debris and excessive materials.
		3) Inspect area for possible trip and fall hazards. Remove or mark hazards accordingly.
		4) Store hand tools in such a way as to minimize cut potentials.
		5) Set up work to avoid overreaching, twisting, and bending over.
		6) Utilize wheelbarrow, hod carrier, or rope & pulley to supply applicator with material.
		7) When working overhead, or on a multi-level scaffold, a face shield, flip-down visor, foam wrapped safety glasses, or spoggle is required.

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Step #3 Setting up Mixing/ Pump Area		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Setting up material receiving area.	Worker will be exposed to strains, sprains, pinch, slip, trip, loud noises, and fall hazards.	1) Organize material receiving area to accommodate incoming material transports.
Setting up mixer/ pump.		2) Barricade and secure material laydown.
		3) Secure stored materials against possible weather damage.
		1) Only trained and competent personnel are to setup, inspect and operate mixers and pumps.
		2) Inspect all pieces of equipment for defects or worn parts.
		3) Set-up mixer and material to minimize lifting and twisting movements.
		4) Route hoses and airline to minimize trip hazards, also protect hose from abrading against adjacent surfaces.
		5) Secure bull whip to frame of pump.
		6) Tape air hose every 3 feet to the pump hose.
		7) Set-up equipment in a well-ventilated area to help disperse dust and exhaust fumes.
		8) Set-up mixing and pumping operation in an area that has solid footing and can be continually cleaned of spillage.
		9) Area around mixing and pumping to be protected against excess material spreading out.
		10) Restrict access to mixing and pumping area to FSS employees only.
		11) Operator must wear hearing protection and respirator.
Step #4 Spraying Stucco		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Spray applying Stucco.	Worker will be exposed to possible slips, trips, falls and high-pressure hoses.	1) All scaffolding must have a solid, level deck and guardrails installed
		2) Keep feet on scaffold deck at all times.
		3) Avoid overreaching.
		4) Inspect work area before each shift and break for obstructions, penetrations, holes, and leading-edge conditions. Ensure trip hazards are clearly marked.
		5) Scaffolding must be dept clear of overspray.
		6) Spotter is to keep watch and communicate to sprayer of any hazards that will affect him while he is spraying.



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7) Pump operator and sprayer must be in clear and constant contact while spraying operation is in progress.

8) When working overhead, or on a multi-level scaffold, a face shield or flip-down visor is recommended.

9) When working on multi-level scaffold with scaffold planks, ensure all planks are lapped the same direction. Avoid dragging the hose quickly in the opposite direction. If the hose catches the end of a plank, it could slide back and drop to the level below.

10) Release the pressure before disconnecting any high-pressure hoses. Secure the line to prevent the fitting from kicking up if any pressure remains.