



FRED SHEARER & SONS, INC.
 ESTABLISHED 1816

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 2
Job/Task Title: Structural Steel Stud Framing/Curtain Wall		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 1/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful installation of Structural Steel Stud Framing/Curtain Wall. Proper ergonomics is critical when framing. Eliminating twisting, overreaching, and using tools overhead is important for minimizing strains and sprains. Emphasis is also placed on wearing the required PPE, Fall Protection, Scaffold/MEWP Safety, and the proper use of PAF Tools.</p>		
<p align="center">Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis, Cut-4 Gloves, Cut Resistant Sleeves, Hearing Protection, Knee pads (layout), and Work Boots</p>		
<p align="center">Review JHA 24,26,27,28,30,31,34: Scaffold, Material Handling, Powder Actuated Tools, MEWP and Aerial Lift, Covering/Cleanup, Overhead Work</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 trips, falls, and being struck by loose debris or unsecure materials.	1) Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis vest, Gloves, Cut Resistant Sleeves (framing or cutting), Knee pads (Layout), Hearing Protection, and 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.
Identify any stored energy 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 implement LOTO (JHA #31) procedures to stored energy source.
		3) Install bulletproofing or mitigation to protect stored energy source.
		4) Barricade and tag area around stored energy source.
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.



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 ESTABLISHED 1816

		5) All cords to be tested and marked according to current Assured Grounding protocol.
Coordinate work with other trades in the area.	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 Layout		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Laying out walls, soffits, or other architectural features.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to strains, cuts, and falls from height.	1) Stretch and flex before beginning of shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the shift when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		2) Wearing knee pads is required.
		3) Post "Laser-in-Use" warning signs.
	Worker has the potential to be exposed to "Being Struck By" and dropping of tools or materials.	1) Do not work above or beneath another worker.
		2) A drop zone will be established above and beneath workers, using red tape or barricades. To eliminate the potential of anyone being underneath their work area.
		3) When working a leading edge, all tools, and materials, when warranted, are to be tethered or have secondary attachments to keep items from dropping.
Drying off floor to snap chalk lines.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to burns, slips/trips, and sprains.	1) Squeegee floor of water before attempting to dry floor with a weed burner.
		2) Inspect area for any combustibles prior to using weed burner and remove them.
		3) Ensure fire extinguisher is readily available and adjacent to work area.
		4) Use appropriate striker for igniting weed burner.
		5) Turn off valve for the weed burner and the tank when not in use.
		6) At the end of shift turn off both valves and disconnect the weed burner from tank for storage. Secure weed burner in gang box. Secure propane tank in approved designated containment or chain up to gang box.



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 ESTABLISHED 1816

Step #3 Material/Panel Handling		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Handling and setting of materials and panels. (See JHA #26 Material Handling)	Worker will be exposed to pinch points, heavy loads, trips, and falls.	1) Utilize mechanical means for lifting heavy loads.
		2) Store material on carts when feasible.
		3) Secure all materials and tools from all weather conditions and unexpected movement.
		4) Stage material near work area to avoid strains by over handling.
Utilizing a crane in the movement of materials or panels.	Worker will be exposed to pinch points, heavy loads, and falling objects.	1) Only workers with a current rigging certification will be allowed to perform any rigging on the jobsite.
		2) Signal person and crane operator must agree on signals before starting any lift and are to have clear and unobstructed view of each other, or be in constant radio contact, during pick.
		3) Only designated signal person is to give lifting signals to crane operator.
		4) Inspect rigging before each pick.
		5) Know the weights of each pick and verify that the pick weight is below 75% of crane and rigging capacities.
		6) Verify that tag line is secured properly to load.
Step #4 Cutting Material		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Operating a cutoff saw in the process of cutting metal framing components.	Worker could be exposed to excessively loud noise and possible electrical hazards.	1) Hearing Protection is Required when noise exceeds 85db. <i>Metal chop saw produces noise greater than 120db.</i>
		2) Inspect cutoff saw and blade for any defects or damage.
	Worker will be exposed to flying debris, sparks, and possible hot/sharp metal.	1) Wearing of safety glasses and face shield is required.
		2) Set up cut station in a manner that will not allow sparks to damage adjacent materials such as glass, drywall, etc.
		3) Remove any combustible material from the area.
		4) Have fire extinguisher adjacent to cut station.



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ESTABLISHED 1816

	Worker will be exposed to cut hazards	1) Cut sleeves must be worn while cutting
		2) Cut-4 gloves must be worn
		3) Proper positioning and awareness of rotating equipment.
		4) Dump buggies should be positioned to catch sharp cut offs.
	Worker will be exposed to possible trips, slips, strains, and strains.	1) Stretch and Flex before beginning of shift and after lunch.
		2) Set up cut station to minimize, lifting, reaching, bending, and kneeling.
		3) Utilize dump buggies for handling and transporting waste. Do not overload. Set up dump buggy so cut offs fall directly into it.
		4) Set up station to support the material lengths required.
		5) When feasible, keep materials stocked on carts for mobility.

Step #5 Installation of Metal Studs and Track

Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Installing and attaching metal framing using an impact/screw gun, basic hand tools, and PAF's.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to electrical hazards, strains, sprains, and cuts.	1) Implement Fall Arrest or Fall Protection procedures if worker is exposed to a 6 foot or greater fall.
		2) Position the body in front of work to avoid overreaching and unnecessary twisting. Minimize reaching overhead when using the impact/screw gun or PAF.
		3) When installing long or heavy pieces of material, utilize adequate crew size to safely handle installation, and materials.
		4) Utilize cordless tools wherever it is possible.
		5) Partners are to work together to accomplish their task. Consider crew rotation throughout the day to avoid strains.
		6) Down guy is to keep area clear of debris, watch out for potential hazards, and pass materials up.



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		7) When feasible, assemble framing on ground level, and raise into position, to eliminate height hazards.
		8) Stop work in hazardous weather i.e., windy conditions, rain, snow, lightning, etc.
Welding of stud connections.	Worker will be exposed to electrical hazards, ultraviolet light, hazardous fumes, and possible burns.	<p>1) Inspect equipment and check connections before each shift.</p> <p>2) Task specific PPE is required when welding. Welder's helmet with appropriate shade lens, Leather gloves, and leather gauntlet to protect the skin from burns.</p> <p>3) Welding is to take place in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>4) Verify that all combustibles have been removed from welding area.</p> <p>5) Shield welding arc from others working in the area.</p> <p>6) When welding at height, clear area beneath you of all combustibles. Verify that no one is working underneath.</p>