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<b>Job Hazard Analysis</b>		<b>JHA # 11</b>
<b>Job/Task Title: Raised Access Flooring</b>		
<b>Safe Job Procedure:</b>		<b>Revised 1/02/2024</b>
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful installation of Raised Access Floors. Special emphasis is placed on leading edge warning, strains, signage, work posture, and table 1 silica protocols.</p>		
<p align="center"><b>Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis Vest, Cut-4 Gloves, Knee pads, and Work Boots</b></p>		
<p align="center"><b>Review JHA's 23,26,27,29,30,31: Power Tools and Equipment, Material Handling, Industrial/Rough Terrain Forklift, Covering/Cleanup, LOTO</b></p>		
<b>Step #1 Work Area Inspection</b>		
<b>Steps to Complete Job</b>	<b>Hazards</b>	<b>Preventive Measures</b>
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, Cut-4 Gloves, Knee pads, 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.
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 (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.



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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. <b>Coordination</b>
<b>Step #2 Stocking of Material</b>		
<b>Steps to Complete Job</b>	<b>Hazards</b>	<b>Preventive Measures</b>
Stagging materials into building.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to falls, strains, sprains, cuts, 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) Implement fall arrest or fall protection procedures if worker is exposed to a 6 ft. or greater fall while bringing materials into the building. 3) Survey jobsite to identify best access for stocking materials. 4) Only competent workers that are current on certification can operate Industrial/Rough Terrain forklifts. 5) Utilize mechanical means to transport materials i.e., pallet jack, forklift, carts. 6) Have a large enough crew to adequately man stocking the materials and equipment.
<b>Step #3 Installation of Raised Access Floor (RAF)</b>		
<b>Steps to Complete Job</b>	<b>Hazards</b>	<b>Preventive Measures</b>
Installation of floor pedestals.	Worker will be exposed to strains, trips, laser light, dust, and hazardous fumes.	1) Utilize 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



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		hazardous dust. Ensure proper ventilation in task area.
Installation of tile.	Workers will be exposed to dust, back strains, trips, and falls.	5) When using adhesives to set the pedestals, understand the SDS label, and ensure the work area is well ventilated using fans or window openings.
		6) Use a story pole to layout bases and adjust heads to minimize bending.
		1) Set up band saw in bubble and control dust with negative air machine. Refer to FSS written silica policy. Use table 1 compliant tools
		2) When in the process of cutting tile, an N95 respirator 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 transported over installed RAF.
		5) Adjust and tighten all connections, such as corner locks and set screws to eliminate movement after the floor tiles have been installed.
		6) Limit access to installed floor with caution tape until it is completely secured.
7) Barricade or caution tape 6 ft. from the RAF leading edge and communicate to all trades the hazard in jobsite safety meetings.		
8) Complete floor tile inspection sheet before turning floor over to customer.		