



FRED SHEARER & SONS, INC.
 ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 28
Job/Task Title: Scaffolding		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 1/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful completion of erecting/ teardown of a welded frame (Safway) scaffold. Special emphasis is placed on the use of a competent person with current scaffold certification (within 4 years) for erectors, and users. Also, emphasizing proper lifting techniques.</p>		
<p>Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis Vest, Cut-4 Gloves, and Work Boots</p>		
<p>Review JHA's 22,24,26,30,31,33: Mobile Scaffolds, MEWP and Aerial Lift, Material Handling, Covering/ Clean-up, Lock Out-Tag Out (LOTO), Fall Protection</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, Cut-4 Gloves, 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 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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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 Scaffold Erection and Teardown		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Erection/ Teardown of a welded frame scaffold to provide access to elevated work.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to strains, sprains.	1) Stretch and flex before beginning of shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the shift when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		2) All scaffold erection/ teardown is to be supervised by a competent person. All workers participating in scaffold work must have current scaffold training (within 4 years).
		3) Utilize proper lifting techniques.
		4) Get help with heavy and awkward lifts.
		5) Avoid overreaching.
		6) Utilize mechanical lifting means wherever practical.
	Worker has the potential to be exposed to electrical hazards, pinch points, and falling objects.	1) No scaffold is to be erected or used within 10 feet of any power line. This is a minimum, however any scaffold that is to be erected within 20 feet of any power line must be approved by safety.
		2) Keep hands clear of pinch points such as planking and scaffold parts coming together.
		3) Do not force or modify parts to fit.
		4) Best practice is to avoid working below another worker. If not feasible, take additional steps to mitigate falling object hazards such as tool and material tethers, and keep in constant communication.
	Worker has the potential to be exposed to falls from height.	1) When exposed to falls of 6 feet or greater, fall protection is required.
		2) Ensure all employees are properly trained (within 4 years) and competent in the use of fall protection.
3) A fall protection plan must be filled out and signed off by safety prior to work start.		
Step #2 Scaffold Use		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Using a scaffold to do elevated work.		1) All scaffold users must be trained (within 4 years) in the proper use of scaffolding.



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<p>Worker will be exposed to possible falls and falling objects.</p>	<p>2) Daily inspection checklist from a competent person must be done and left on scaffold prior to use. Only authorized FSS employees are allowed on FSS scaffolds. Other trades needing access will need to be approved by safety and fill out a hold harmless addendum prior to use.</p>
	<p>3) All scaffold to be erected and maintained in accordance with State and Federal OSHA standards and regulations.</p>
	<p>4) Use an access ladder for access. Never climb up/ down using scaffolding components.</p>
	<p>5) Have three points of contact as you use scaffold ladder. Do not carry tools or material in hands while climbing up or down ladder.</p>
	<p>6) Always keep feet on work platform. Do not stand on toe boards.</p>
	<p>7) Stop the Drop. Tether tools and equipment when working near other personnel. Control access below scaffold using red tape and signage to avoid drop hazards</p>
	<p>8) Scaffold decks are not to be used for material storage. Store only the materials and tools that are to be used for the day.</p>
	<p>Worker can be exposed to potential equipment failure.</p>
<p>2) Do not force or modify scaffold parts to fit.</p>	
<p>3) Do not intermix different manufacturers scaffold components.</p>	
<p>4) If using base plates rather than casters, verify footings are on solid ground, and mud sills are in place. Two duplex nails on opposing sides of each baseplate are required to attach to mud sills to prevent slippage.</p>	
<p>5) Scaffold user must visually inspect scaffold prior to each use.</p>	
<p>6) Barricade scaffold against construction traffic to avoid damage.</p>	
<p>Worker can be exposed to inclement weather.</p>	<p>1) Do not use exterior scaffolding during inclement weather i.e., thunderstorms, hail, ice, snow.</p>