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ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 6
Job/Task Title: Exterior Sheathing		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 1/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful installation of sheathing to the Exterior Structure. Special emphasis is placed on Fall Protection Procedures, Weather Conditions, and Working at Heights.</p>		
<p>Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis Vest, Cut 4 Gloves, and Work Boots</p>		
<p>Review JHA's 23,24,26,28,29,30,31,33: Power Tools and Equipment, MEWP and Aerial Lift, Material Handling, Scaffolding, Industrial/Rough Terrain Forklift, Covering/Cleanup, 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, Gloves, Cut Resistant Sleeves (framing or cutting), Knee pads (layout), 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 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. Coordination.

Step #2 Material/Panel Handling

Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Handling and stocking of materials and panels.	Worker will be exposed to pinch points, heavy loads, slips, trips, and falls.	1) Stretch and flex before beginning of shift and after lunch. Stretch throughout the shift when needed to reduce or eliminate muscle strains.
		2) Utilize mechanical means for lifting heavy loads. Only workers that are current on forklift certification (within 3 years) will operate the lift. Follow all procedures for daily inspection of equipment.
		3) Identify any overhead power line. Do not work within 10' of any power lines. GC will contact the local power company with any questions or required consultation.
		4) Store materials on carts when feasible.
		5) Secure all materials and tools from all weather conditions and unexpected movement.
Utilizing a crane or forklift in the movement of materials.	Worker could be exposed to pinch points, heavy loads, and falling objects.	1) No rigging is to be done unless the worker holds a current rigging certification.
		2) Signal person and crane/forklift operator must agree on signals before starting any lift.
		3) Signal person and crane/forklift operator are to have clear and



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		<p>unobstructed view of each other or be in constant radio contact during a pick.</p> <p>4) Only designated signal person is to give lifting signals to crane operator. The only exception is "ALL STOP" for emergency situations.</p> <p>5) Inspect rigging equipment before use each day.</p> <p>6) Know the weights of each pick and verify that the pick weight is below 75% of the crane/forklift and the rigging capacities.</p> <p>7) Verify that tag line is secured properly to load.</p>
Step #3 Installation of Exterior Sheathing		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
<p>Accessing the work area using MEWP or Scaffolding.</p>	<p>Falls from height.</p>	<p>1) Long sleeves recommended when working with fiberglass sheathing.</p> <p>2) Inspect equipment daily prior to use using FSS checklist.</p> <p>3) Users need to be current on certification (within 4 years) to use scaffolding or operate MEWP's.</p> <p>4) Scaffold needs to be set up on level ground, guard rails installed, and wheels locked. If double stacking, outriggers, or tie backs are required.</p> <p>5) Boom lifts require fall protection and a fall protection plan. Some GCs require fall protection on scissor lifts.</p>
	<p>Dropped objects.</p>	<p>1) Tether tools and store hardware in flat bottom containers.</p> <p>2) If working in areas with personnel below, create an exclusion zone using red tape and signage to control falling objects. Ensure the exclusion zone is large enough to capture the material if it were to bounce or kick back when hitting the ground.</p>



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Installing and attaching Exterior Sheathing using a screw gun, circular saw, and basic hand tools.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to electrical hazards, strains, sprains, and cuts.	<p>1) Always try to position the body in front of the work to avoid overreaching and unnecessary twisting.</p> <p>2) When installing long or heavy pieces of material, utilize adequate crew size to safely handle installation, and materials.</p> <p>3) Utilize cordless tools whenever possible.</p> <p>4) Partners are to work together to accomplish their task.</p> <p>5) The down guy is to keep area clear of debris, watch out for potential hazards, and pass materials up.</p> <p>6) Wear tinted safety glasses in direct sunlight.</p> <p>7) Weather conditions may require additional personal gear such as rain gear and sunscreen.</p> <p>8) Stop Work in Hazardous Weather i.e., windy conditions, rain, snow, lightning, etc. Maximum wind for MEWP is 28 MPH – Maximum wind for scaffolding is 20 MPH.</p>
	Workers have the potential to be exposed to “Being Struck By” dropped tools or materials.	<p>1) Do not work beneath another worker.</p> <p>2) When working the leading edge, all tools and materials are to be tethered or have secondary attachment to keep them from dropping.</p>