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Job Hazard Analysis	JHA # 33
Job/Task Title: Fall Protection	
Safe Job Procedure:	**Revised 1/2024**
This JHA is for the safe and successful installation and use of Fall Protection. Special emphasis is placed on trained workers and fall protection planning.	
Required PPE: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Hi-Vis Vest, Cut-4 Gloves, Cut Resistant Sleeves, Knee pads (layout), and Work Boots	
Review JHA's: 2,4,26,28,31: Structural Steel Stud Framing, Shaft Wall Installation, Material Handling, Scaffolding, LOTO	

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, 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.
Identify any stored energies in the work area that could be released due to the work being performed, or due to damage.	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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		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 Assessing Fall Protection Needs

Before deciding what Fall Protection is needed, first consider the hierarchy of Fall Protection.

1. **Elimination – Use of some mechanical means to allow the job to be done without exposure to a fall.**
2. **Passive Fall Protection – Using physical barriers, like guardrails around unprotected edges and covers over holes should be used before employing any other fall protection methods.**
3. **Fall Restraint – Fall restraint prevents the user from falling any distance.**
4. **Fall Arrest – Using personal protective equipment to arrest a fall within acceptable force and clearance margins is the next level of protection.**
5. **Administrative Controls – This is the least preferred fall protection solution and should only be employed if no other form of conventional fall protection is "feasible" or "possible". Note that there are almost NO situations where a conventional fall protection system cannot be used.**

Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Assessing work and work area for Fall Protection needs. Installation of a personal fall arrest or fall restraint systems.	Worker has the potential to be exposed to strains, cuts, 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) Verify that you are not being exposed to a fall hazard while inspecting the work area.
		3) Keep area clear of debris and excess materials.
		4) Anyone using personal fall protection must be trained (within 4 years) and competent.
Installation of a personal fall arrest or fall restraint system.	Worker could be exposed to fall hazards, scaffold/ ladder hazards, and suspension trauma hazards.	1) Work with foreman to fill out an FSS fall protection plan.
		2) Make sure the safety department approves the fall protection plan, then go over the plan with all workers involved with the scope. All workers involved will verify their training and sign off on the plan before proceeding.
		3) Verify that you are not being exposed to a fall hazard while installing the fall protection system.
		4) If using scaffold or MEWP for access, be sure to complete inspection checklist before proceeding.
		5) Any time a fall protection plan changes, work must stop, and the plan must be re-evaluated before proceeding.
		6) All equipment must be inspected for defects prior to each use. Ensure that each harness is equipped with trauma straps.

		7) When leaving the task area for break, store all fall protection in a dry place away from potential damage from sparks, exposure to sunlight, hazardous chemicals, or anything that could potentially damage the equipment. When leaving for the day, store all fall protection in a designated area, preferably hung up in a cage, or in buckets segregated from any other tools or equipment.
Installing guardrail system for fall protection.	Worker will be exposed to fall hazards, pinch points, and cuts.	1) Work with foreman to fill out an FSS fall protection plan.
		2) Make sure the safety department approves the fall protection plan, then go over the plan with all workers involved with the scope and have them sign off on the plan.
		3) Verify that the guardrail will comply with all State and Federal OSHA standards.