



JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

WORK ACTIVITY (Description):			
Excavations			
Required PPE			
REFLECTIVE VEST	HARD HAT	SAFETY BOOTS	PPE CLOTHING
RECOMMENDED PPE			
<input type="checkbox"/> LIFELINE / HARNESS <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY GLASSES	<input type="checkbox"/> FACE SHIELD <input type="checkbox"/> HEARING PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> GOGGLES <input type="checkbox"/> MASK / RESPIRATOR	<input type="checkbox"/> GLOVES Cut-resistant <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
¹ JOB STEPS	² POTENTIAL HAZARDS	³ CRITICAL ACTIONS TO MITIGATE HAZARDS	
Attain underground drawings and excavation permit Set up machinery for Excavation	Property damage, to underground utilities, footings, or foundations may cause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> personal injury, shut down of vital infrastructure 	Do not proceed without Locates, Foreman to understand drawings and direct crew	
Begin Excavation	Inadequate clearance to nearby piping, plant equipment , structures, overhead obstacles may cause equipment to strike causing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> personal injury, damage to equipment shut down of vital infrastructure Inadequate Barricades may cause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> personal injury or equipment damage Vibration equipment in the immediate area may cause cave in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment damage personal injury Equipment in poor working condition may breakdown, causing property damage or personal injury.	Walk down job before entering work area with equipment. Use Tape measure and drawings to assure Height hazards and swing radius hazards are eliminated. Use proper barricading to assure others cannot enter work area without permission Identify if nearby equipment that causes vibrations can be moved or shutoff or consider excavation stability measures. Inspect machinery If any abnormalities are found tag out of service and notify supervision. • Make sure equipment is not leaking. Fuel equipment at secure location with underlying pavement	
	Improper signalling may cause impact with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> underground hazards, known overhead hazards swing radius hazards. Standing too close to the edge of an excavation, is a fall hazard Working in the excavation, may create confined space hazards. Excavated material piled immediately adjacent to excavation may cause fall hazard and landslide hazard Contaminated material could lead to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cross area contamination personnel, injury cleanup costs, and or fines Water accumulation in excavation may make the excavation unstable increasing slip and fall hazards and electrocution hazards Loud equipment may (above 95 dba) may result in hearing damage	Verify Operators credentials must be qualified on equipment they will run. Swamper and operator must maintain eye contact at all times. If Swamper has back turned operator shall not move equipment. Swamper/ Signal person will keep himself from line of fire, pinch points, and crush points by using distance and body positioning. Swamper/Signal person must wear hivisibility vest. • 6' or greater excavations require use of Fall Protection (See Brieser Safety Manual Section 22 Fall Protection Safety Procedure) • 4' or greater depths require confined space permits Spoil pile will be at least 4 feet from the edge of the excavation. If soil is not suitable to be used for backfill it will be immediately removed from site and hauled to a designated area. Workers shall not work in an excavation or trench with standing water. Electric pumps will be connected to a GFCI at the power source and be of sealed pump design. Air powered dewatering pump will be used if available. •	
		Hearing protection is required when exposures may exceed 95 decibels (dBA)	



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Load soil/excavated material into truck	Load soil/excavated material into truck	<p>No one will be permitted to stand next to a truck while it is being loaded.</p> <p>Drivers may remain in their cab if adequate overhead protection (cab) exists. •</p> <p>No one shall be under a suspended load or the swing radius of the excavator/backhoe bucket.</p>
Secure tools	Slips, trips and falls	Inspect work/staging area
	Security	Lock equipment. Lock away tools

¹ Each Job or Operation consists of a set of steps. Be sure to list all the steps in the sequence that they are performed. Specify the equipment or other details to set the basis for the associated hazards in Column 2

² A hazard is a potential danger. What can go wrong? How can someone get hurt? Consider, but do not limit, the analysis to: **Contact** - victim is struck by or strikes an object; **Caught** - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; **Fall** - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); **Exertion** - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; **Exposure** - inhalation/skin hazards. Specify the hazards and do not limit the description to a single word such as "Caught"