



JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

WORK ACTIVITY (Description):			
Concrete & Form Work			
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
¹JOB STEPS	²POTENTIAL HAZARDS	³CRITICAL ACTIONS TO MITIGATE HAZARDS	
1. Setup site to form and pour concrete	Shock/Electrocution Sprains/Strains Struck-by/Crushed by Site specific hazards	Inspect all cordsets on tools and equipment for damage. Team lift any material, tools or equipment as needed. Setup safe access and barricade for concrete trucks Review permits, complete TSTI.	
4. Install Forms, and Rebar	Sprains/Strains Pinch points Cuts/Lacerations	Use legs to lift, do not bend at the waist, team lift if needed Use proper hand placement on rebar to avoid pinching when installing rebar Use leather gloves when handling rebar and tie-wire	
5. Cast in place concrete	Chemical/ Concrete Burns Strains/Sprains Struck by/ Crushed by Slips, trips and falls Chemical Burns	Use gloves, safety glasses/face shields and wash off splattered concrete asap with fresh water or neutralizing solution. Use power screed whenever possible to eliminate constant bending & pulling motion required by hand screed. Use chute man to swing concrete chute back & forth & signal concrete truck driver. Chute man needs to commute with rest of crew when moving chutes or repositioning truck. Use a spotter for concrete trucks and all vehicles in tight or congested areas. Inspect work area, move material that may cause trips prior to performing work. Use mesh over rebar to cover holes produced by rebar. Exposed mesh will be trip hazards until concrete placed. Keep mesh ends tied down. Secure a fresh water source (a hose) or use neutralizing solution	
10. Clean up	Slips, trips and falls Lifting	Inspect work area, move material that may cause trips prior to performing work. Use proper lifting techniques/buddy system.	
12. Secure tools.	Slips, trips and falls Security	Inspect work/staging area. 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"

³ Aligning with the first two columns, describe what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the hazards. Be clear, concise and specific. Use objective, observable and quantified terms. Avoid subjective general statements such as, "be careful" or "use as appropriate".