

## CRAFT SPECIFIC JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (CHA)

### CONSTRUCTION (Building Trades) TEAMSTER

Rev 3, 12/02/2013

**Work Scope Description:** This hazard analysis covers Teamster activities. This hazard analysis is used in conjunction with the General Industrial Hazards Analysis document, and does not cover the environment in which these activities may be performed.

**Characteristic Duties and Responsibilities:** The tasks listed are examples of the variety and general nature of duties performed by a Teamster. The list is descriptive only and should be used for no other purpose. It is not intended that any position include every duty listed nor is it intended that related duties cannot be required.

Teamsters duties include:

- Operate semi-trailer, and truck and trailer; transit mix; motor crane,; A-frame; fuel truck; three-axle truck; dump truck; forklift; two-axle flat bed; water truck; farm tractor, and related equipment; passenger bus; perform taxi, chauffeur, and wrecker services.
- Operate remote controlled equipment and robotics as these skills become necessary for the performance of the assigned work
- Wash and clean vehicles, make minor repairs incidental to driving; such as, changing tires, etc.
- Towing of trailer with two-axle trucks, loading and unloading of vehicles, and perform general labor functions as assigned.
- Utilize material moving equipment such as a manual or power-driven hand trucks, wheel barrows, etc. in the duties of moving, lift, stacking, loading or unloading.

**Comments:** This hazard analysis covers general work activities that the worker performs routinely with limited work instructions. The hazards and controls listed in this hazard analysis are those that the worker is expected to “recognize and mitigate” based on their training and experience.

This hazard analysis is to be used in conjunction with PRC-WKM-PRO-079, Job Hazard Analysis, and Appendix B. After reviewing the work scope, location, the hazards involved, an evaluation is made to determine if this hazard analysis adequately bounds the work activity and can be considered skill-based.

### Position Hazards and Controls

Hazards	Controls
<b>Fall from elevations</b> – Entering exiting trucks/Equipment	Maintain the three-point contact rule entering/exiting larger motor vehicles Read and follow manufacturer entry/exit instructions and safety recommendations Based on the nature of the activity and the environment where the work will be performed, Identify

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	<p>needed PPE for this hazard.</p> <p>Industrial Safety determines the type(s) of fall protection controls needed</p> <p>Control any impalement hazards.</p> <p>Wear adequate footwear (substantial with defined heel) to prevent slipping and to maintain balance/stability. (Wear rubber overshoes when using a ladder while wearing anti-contamination clothing)</p>
<p><b>Slips, Trips, and Falls</b></p> <p>Potential hazards include: hoses, cords, uneven walking surfaces, stairs, standing liquids, poor lighting, obstructed view, confined areas, clutter, etc.</p>	<p>Review specific in-route, general access, or workplace hazards that could cause you to slip or trip during this activity.</p> <p>Ensure good housekeeping practices are implemented.</p> <p>Pay close attention to your walking / working surfaces.</p> <p>Be aware of surfaces that can give-away or become unstable when walking on them.</p> <p>Clean up spills immediately.</p> <p>Mop or sweep debris from floors frequently.</p> <p>Remove obstacles from walkways and always keeping them free of clutter.</p> <p>Route cords and hoses out of the way. Keep them off of stairs, ladders, walking, working surfaces.</p> <p>Use only properly maintained ladders to reach items. Do not use stools, chairs, or boxes as substitutes for ladders.</p> <p>Identify slip, trip, and fall hazards with barricade tape or cones or signs</p> <p>Inspect stairs and ladders to ensure they are in good condition</p> <p>Adjust your stride to a pace that is suitable for the walking surface and the tasks you are doing.</p> <p>Ensure that things you are carrying or pushing do not prevent you from seeing any obstructions, spills, etc.</p> <p>Ensure the lighting is adequate for the work you are performing.</p> <p>Use cord protectors or covers.</p>

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	Secure hoses, cords, lines, and portable equipment appropriately.
<p><b>Hazards from falling objects</b></p>	<p>Identify any overhead hazards</p> <p>Check work area for loose or unstable materials.</p> <p>Wear head protection</p> <p>Keep objects from the edge such that they cannot go over the edge if accidentally displaced.</p> <p>Ensure/request toe boards are in place to prevent objects from falling from higher levels.</p> <p>Secure overhead objects</p> <p>Secure tools when not using them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not place corded equipment in elevated position unless cord is properly routed and equipment is secured/controlled</li> </ul> <p>Avoid working directly underneath others or under suspended loads.</p> <p>Tether small objects</p> <p>Set up barricade around work area to restrict unauthorized personnel</p>
<p><b>Hazards from struck by and struck against objects</b></p> <p>(Examples: doors, heavy equipment operations, motor vehicles, chutes, adjacent activities /equipment, unbalanced loads, overhead obstructions, and objects carried by others.)</p>	<p>Identify any overhead hazards</p> <p>Check work area for loose or unstable materials</p> <p>Wear head and foot protection</p> <p>Avoid stacking materials which could shift and tip over easily, stack and store objects properly</p> <p>Avoid working directly underneath others or under suspended loads</p> <p>Setup barricades around the work area to restrict unauthorized personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider adjacent pedestrians/work (above, below, or next to)</li> </ul> <p>Don't leave tools or loose parts on window ledges, shelves, cranes, or working platforms.</p> <p>Do not lean long/tall objects against walls, racks, posts, or equipment.</p> <p>Mark low beams, pipes, and ceilings with proper <i>Low Clearance</i> – Caution signs</p>

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	Identify and consider overhead objects in the work area when working with long, lengthy materials that have the potential to strike overhead/adjacent lighting, utilities, or personnel.
<p><b>Use and/or handling of hazardous material</b></p> <p>Chemicals/chemical products (Examples: Petroleum Products, etc.)</p> <p>Does not include asbestos, beryllium, hexavalent chromium, carcinogens, and explosive or shock sensitive chemicals.</p>	<p>Keep MSDS/SDS (GHS) and manufacturer's instructions for use available</p> <p>Ensure MSDS/SDS is current and approved for work scope</p> <p>Verify Product on hand before ordering new.</p> <p>Maintain proper storage of chemicals.</p> <p>ALL flammable / combustible materials shall be stored in their original (approved) container(s) and should have original, legible hazard warning labels. (Where hazard warning labels have become unreadable, new labels shall be attached to the container)</p> <p>If transferring use approved safety containers. Flammable / Combustible materials shall be stored in FLAMMABLE storage cabinets when not in use.</p> <p>When using or handling chemicals in radiological areas minimize generation of mixed wastes.</p> <p>Disposition used or unused chemicals per approved methods when job is complete. (Contact environmental compliance if in doubt)</p> <p>Verify the Company Hazard Label is on secondary containers containing chemicals.</p> <p>Smoking is not permitted within 35 feet of flammable materials</p> <p>Wear proper PPE as specified by MSDS/SDS/OS&amp;IH</p>
<p><b>Dust and Toxic fumes</b> (Examples: Petroleum Products, carbon monoxide, etc...).</p>	<p>Keep MSDS/SDS for chemical products.</p> <p>Review MSDS/SDS with IH when appropriate</p> <p>Wear proper PPE as specified by MSDS/SDS/OS&amp;IH</p> <p>Housekeeping to reduce dust</p> <p>"Dust Goggles / Glasses" with foam edge protection should be worn during dust creating activities</p> <p>Assure cutting material fumes/exhaust does not create a hazard.</p>
<p><b>Significant noise sources</b> &gt; 85db</p>	<p>ALL personnel are required to use hearing protection, ear plugs and/or ear muffs, in areas posted as</p>

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	<p>hearing protection areas and where employees are subject to noise levels equal to or greater than 85dBA.(Ex. grinding, sanding, abrasive cutting, equipment operations, etc.)</p> <p>Contact Project Safety / Industrial Hygiene professional if protection requirement is in question.</p> <p>Adhere to requirements of posted high noise areas</p>
<p><b>Remote Work Areas</b></p> <p>Remote Location: An area outside of any facility where an employee does not normally work and is over 8 miles from the nearest fire station.</p>	<p>Be equipped with communications devices, a radio, cell phone, etc.</p> <p>Perform scheduled check-in and check-out communications</p> <p>Establish a take cover location</p> <p>Ensure all necessary first aid and safety equipment is available</p> <p>Fire extinguisher and shovel</p> <p>Drinking water</p> <p>Use of “Buddy” system (two employees) if applicable</p> <p>Prior to entering a remote area and upon exiting a remote area contact HFD</p>
<p><b>Sharp Objects</b></p>	<p>Use proper tools for the task.</p> <p>Use gloves suited for the task (cut resistant gloves, etc.)</p> <p>Use “deliberate speed” – work pace adjusted/appropriate for task</p> <p>Keep your eyes and your mind focused on the task.</p> <p>Do not use your hands or fingers to test for sharp objects.</p> <p>Never try cutting something by pulling the blade towards you.</p> <p>Keep the location of all body parts in mind while handling or near sharp objects.</p> <p>Read and follow manufacturer safety recommendations for portable tools and sharp equipment.</p> <p>When there is the potential for injury to arms or legs, etc. leather protection (or other cut protection materials should be considered):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a minimum long sleeved shirts and full length pants shall be worn.</li> </ul>

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	<p>When disposing of sharp objects, wrap, tape, et.c. the object to protect the “handler” of the waste materials.</p> <p>Place protective caps, sheaths or barriers on sharp objects when not in use</p>
<b>Awkward posture</b>	<p>Limit working with the hand(s) above the head, or the elbow(s) above the shoulder.</p> <p>Limit working with the neck or back bent more than 30 degrees (without support and without the ability to vary posture).</p> <p>Limit squatting without a break.</p> <p>Limit kneeling without a break.</p> <p>Use a work bench to elevate or lower the working surface.</p> <p>Use an aerial lift to position the worker closer to the working surface (if qualified).</p>
<b>High-hand force</b>	<p>Limit pinching of an unsupported object(s).</p> <p>Limit gripping an unsupported object(s).</p>
<b>Highly repetitive motion</b>	<p>Limit repeating the same motion with the neck, shoulders, elbows, wrists, or hands (excluding keying activities) with little or no variation.</p> <p>Limit intensive keying to no more than 4 hours total per day.</p>
<b>Repeated impact</b>	<p>Do not use hand (heel/base of palm), body parts, or knee as a hammer.</p> <p>Limit lifting objects weighing more than 25 pounds above the shoulders, below the knees, or at arm’s length.</p>
<b>Moderate to high hand-arm vibration</b>	<p>Limit use of impact wrenches, chain saws, percussive tools (jack hammers, scalars, riveting or chipping hammers) or other hand tools that typically have high vibration levels.</p> <p>Limit use of grinders, sanders, jig saws or other hand tools that typically have moderate vibration levels.</p> <p>Use anti-vibration gloves.</p>

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<p><b>Heavy, frequent, or awkward lifting</b></p>	<p>If you are prone to injury from bending, kneeling, or lifting, get help or use tools that minimize risk.</p> <p>Use proper lifting techniques (knees bent, back straight, load close to body)</p> <p>Do not attempt to singularly lift objects that exceed physical capabilities or are greater than 55 pounds.</p> <p>Limit lifting objects weighing more than 25 pounds above the shoulders, below the knees, or at arm's length.</p> <p>Repetitive lifting should be shared with coworkers.</p> <p>For repetitive tasks take frequent breaks and stretch verses longer breaks less often.</p> <p>Use a lifting device (e.g., hand truck, Tommy lift, chain fall, pallet jack, or shoulder sling).</p> <p>Use special handles designed to grasp or be attached to the object to be lifted. (e.g., hay hooks, ice clamps, or temporary handles).</p>
<p><b>Frequent/repetitive kneeling</b></p>	<p>Limit duration of repetitive motion.</p> <p>If you are prone to injury from bending, kneeling, or lifting, get help or use tools that minimize risk.</p> <p>Knee pads.</p>
<p><b>Crawling Motions</b> (i.e. attic, crawl spaces, low clearance areas)</p>	<p>Limit duration of repetitive motion.</p> <p>Limit distance crawling.</p> <p>Wear head protection for overhead Obstructions attics, crawls space, etc.</p> <p>Knee pads.</p> <p>Hand Protection - Appropriate work glove.</p>
<p><b>Climbing Motions</b> (i.e. stairs, ladders ramps)</p>	<p>Inspect stairs, ladders, and ramps prior to use</p> <p>Check that railings seem stable prior to use</p> <p>Use handrails</p> <p>Keep your hands free whenever possible</p>

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	<p>Minimize turning while going up or down stairs.</p> <p>Use lift equipment (i.e. elevator, aerial/scissor lifts) to minimize climbing and carrying objects</p> <p>Utilize proper footwear.</p> <p>Watch footing to avoid hazards</p> <p>Be on the lookout for tripping hazards</p>
<p><b>Static positioning - "same position"</b> (Working in the same place with limited mobility includes such activities as standing, pulling and twisting motions)</p>	<p>Employees are encouraged to stretch prior and during these activities.</p> <p>Employees are encouraged to take breaks when needed</p> <p>Employees are encouraged to rotate personnel when performing these activities.</p>
<p><b>Outside Temperature – Normal ranges</b></p>	<p>During seasonal temperatures clothing should be appropriate for the work environment.</p> <p>During winter months dress in layers, protect exposed skin and take warming breaks as needed.</p> <p>During summer months dress appropriately for the work environment and work activity have water on hand.</p> <p>Thermal stress conditions (heat or cold stress/hypothermia) contact Industrial Hygiene as additional PPE that may be required.</p> <p>For ALL temperature extremes be aware of your surroundings and watch co-workers for temperature induced abnormalities.</p> <p>Stay hydrated</p>
<p><b>Potential animal, snake, or insect bites</b></p>	<p>Be alert to possible animals and snakes.</p> <p>Be mindful of dark damp areas that may harbor insects and animals.</p> <p>Use due caution to shake out all clothing prior to donning.</p> <p><b>IF SNAKES ARE FOUND: AVOID THEM AND CALL PEST CONTROL @ 376-PEST (376-7378)</b></p>
<p><b>Poor lighting conditions</b></p>	<p>Use temporary lighting.</p> <p>Have flashlight ready for emergency.</p>



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	<p>Inspect lighting equipment for proper guards, electrical cords, plugs, and function.</p> <p>ALL work performed during NON-DAYLIGHT hours or in dimly lit areas shall have ample auxillary lighting.</p> <p>Contact Project Safety / Industrial Hygiene for further evaluations as needed.</p>
<p><b>Pinch Points</b></p> <p>Pinch points are present in any number of situations and equipment operations. Some examples are: hand, stationary, electronic, air or gas powered tools, cutting sawing, sanding and grinding tools.</p>	<p>Keep body part away from moving parts (blades, presses, belts, rollers, and bits).</p> <p>Be aware of fingers, or areas where any portion of the body could become caught and/or pinched in these areas</p> <p>Avoid distractions.</p> <p>Be aware and stay clear of rotating equipment.</p> <p>Ensure manufacturer-installed or recommended guards are in place and operational.</p> <p>Control loose clothing, gloves, jewelry, lanyards, and long hair.</p> <p>Use caution when working around heavy equipment.</p> <p>Do not position yourself in crushing or pinch point areas.</p> <p>Do not cross in front of equipment, until eye contact is made with the operator and intention is verified.</p> <p>A 360 degree walk-around is required when moving/relocating equipment</p>
<p><b>Flying objects</b></p> <p>Flying objects can be created by wind or use of tools and equipment. Some examples are: hand, stationary, electronic, air or gas powered tools, cutting sawing, sanding and grinding tools.</p>	<p>Keep body part away from moving parts (blades, presses, belts, rollers, and bits).</p> <p>Be aware of fingers, or areas where any portion of the body could become caught and/or pinched in these areas</p> <p>Avoid distractions.</p> <p>Be aware and stay clear of rotating equipment.</p> <p>Ensure manufacturer-installed or recommended guards are in place and operational.</p> <p>Control loose clothing, gloves, jewelry, lanyards, and long hair.</p> <p>Use caution when working around heavy equipment.</p>

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<b>Electrical shock hazard</b>	<p>Nonconductive portable ladder.</p> <p>Visually inspect and ensure all electrical equipment is in good working order.</p> <p>Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) on all 120-vlt, single=phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles, or have an assured equipment grounding conductor program (AEGCP).</p> <p>Use only equipment approved to meet NRTL standards.</p> <p>Do not modify cords or use them incorrectly.</p> <p>Use only cords, connection devices, and fittings that are equipped with strain relief.</p> <p>Use factory assembled cord sets and only extension cords that are 3-wire type.</p> <p>Look for overhead power lines and buried power line cables.</p> <p>Stay at least 10 feet away from overhead power lines and assume they are energized.</p> <p>Avoid standing in wet areas when using portable electric tools.</p>
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