

ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

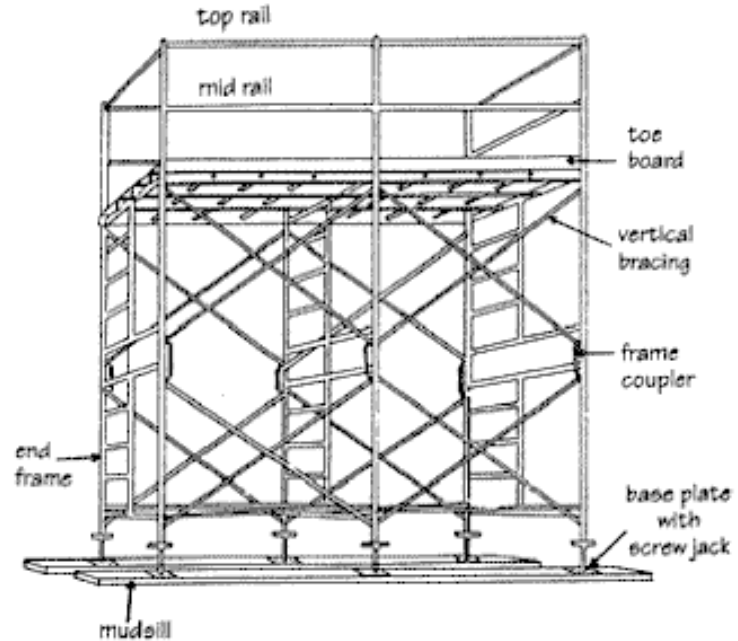
1. Contract Number:	2. Contractor Name:	3. Date prepared:
4. Title/Activity Performed: FIXED SCAFFOLDING	5. Location:	6. Estimated Date of Completion:

7. PRINCIPAL STEPS	8. POTENTIAL HAZARDS	9. RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>General Safety Requirements all Steps</p>	<p>Exposure to Cold or Hot Weather</p> <p>Dehydration</p> <p>**Add additional potential hazards for general on site safety requirements. **</p> <p>The above hazards are not all inclusive and the Site Safety and Health Officer including the Quality Assurance Representative (QAR) shall review the AHAs</p>	<p><u>Minimum Personal Protective Equipment Dress:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Pants • Shirts with Sleeves • Hardhat • Covered Shoes (Steel Toe Preferred) • Safety Glasses (Potential Eye Hazard Areas) <p><u>Weather:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear appropriate clothing for hot or cold weather. <p>(List specific clothing or refer to Company quick sheet, SOPs, plan, etc. for specific details)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun block • Lip balm <p><u>Dehydration:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drink at least ½ liter of water an hour. • Refer to Company quick sheet, SOPs, plan, etc. for specific details on heat stress signs and symptoms.

7. PRINCIPAL STEPS	8. POTENTIAL HAZARDS	9. RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>1.. Set-Up</p>	<p>1. Back Strain from uploading or moving scaffold components. 2. Lacerations on hands 3. Scaffold failure due to damaged scaffolding components. 4. Struck by mechanized equipment. 5. Loss of load. 6. Stuck by suspended loads or material. 7. Electrical Shock 8. Scaffold failure due to improper set-up</p>	<p>1a. Utilize proper lifting techniques. 1b. Size up load before lifting. 1c. Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs.</p> <p>2. Wear leather gloves.</p> <p>3a. INSPECT all scaffolding components defects or damage such as cracks, excessive rust, metal fatigue, unauthorized repairs, bent tubing or frame, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frames • Tubing • Base Plates • Locking Pins • Access Ladder • Planking (Wood or Metal) • Cross Braces <p>3b. REMOVE damaged or defective scaffold components immediately. 3c. Attach tag or label "DO NOT USE" on scaffold component.</p> <p>4a. ALWAYS maintain eye contact with operator of equipment. 4b. NEVER stand behind (Blind Spots) equipment. 4c. NEVER stand near unloading or moving of scaffold components. 4d. ONLY qualified operators shall operate equipment.</p> <p>5a. Secure loads from displacement with ropes, cables, chains, etc. before movement. 5b. Ensure load to be lifted is secured, balanced, etc. 5c. Keep hands, fingers, or other body parts away from pinch points.</p> <p>6a. NEVER stand underneath suspended loads. 6b. Use taglines to control loads when elevated.</p> <p>7a. Check above for overhead power lines. 7b. NEVER erect scaffolding within 10 ft (3 m) of overhead power lines. Refer to EM 385-1-1, Table 11-1 for Minimum Clearance from Energized Overhead Electrical Lines 7c. NEVER string or hang temporary power cords, wires, etc. on metal scaffolding. Consult with Safety Officer.</p> <p>8a. Inspect ground conditions (level and firm). 8b. Stable base is necessary for proper scaffold assembly. 8c. Scaffold shall be tied into structure when the scaffold height exceeds four times the minimum scaffold base dimension per EM 385-1-1, para 22.B.09</p>

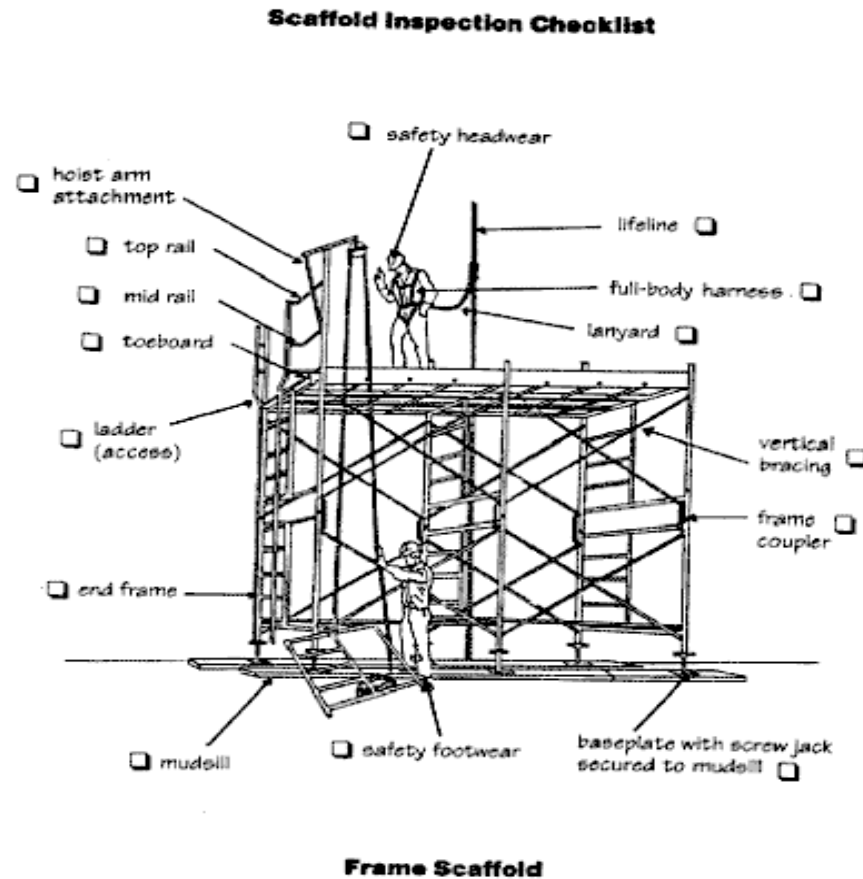
7. PRINCIPAL STEPS	8. POTENTIAL HAZARDS	9. RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>2. Assembly of Scaffolding</p>	<p>1 Fall from Elevated Heights 2. Scaffold Failure 3. Back Strain 4. Lacerations on hands</p>	<p>1a. 100 percent fall protection required during assembly. 1b. Personnel shall not be exposed to unprotected sides or falls greater than 6 ft (1.8 m). 1c. Scaffolding shall not exceed 14 inches (35.5 cm) from the planking to the face of the building or structure. 1d. Scaffolding more than 14 inches (35.5 cm) from the planking to the face of the building or structure shall be guardrails and/or the use of personal fall protection. 1e. Personnel shall be tied off to a vertical lifeline with a rope grab during assembly of scaffolding. 1f. Vertical lifeline shall be secured to an anchor point of at least 5,000 lbs (2,267.9 kg) per individual.</p> <p>Develop a site specific AHA for fall protection and refer to EM 385-1-1, Section 21.</p> <p>1g. Contact Safety Officer for additional guidance on fall protection requirements.</p> <p>2a. See diagram below and refer EM 385-1-1, Section 22 for specific requirements (i.e., toe boards, guard rails, safe access, etc.) 2b. Scaffolding shall be assembled on mud sills and base plates. 2c. Mud sills shall be at least 2 times the size of the base plates to disperse total weight of scaffolding. 2d. Scaffolding shall be plumb and level. 2e. Working levels shall be fully decked and/or planked. 2f. Planking shall extend over the end supports not less than 6 in (30.4 cm), 2g. Planking shall be secured, supported, or braced to prevent excessive spring or deflection and secured to prevent loosening, tipping, or displacement. Use of tie wire, cleats, etc. are options. 2h. Planking shall overlapped at least 12 inches (30.4 cm) or secured from movement. 2i. Scaffold shall be capable of supporting without failure at least 4 times the maximum anticipated loads. 2j. Scaffolding shall be all required cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces to secure vertical members laterally. 2k. Scaffolding shall be rigid.</p> <p>3a. Utilize proper lifting techniques. 3b. Size up load before lifting. 3c. Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs.</p> <p>4. Wear leather gloves.</p>

2. Assembly of Scaffolding (Diagram)



7. PRINCIPAL STEPS	8. POTENTIAL HAZARDS	9. RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
<p>3. Use of Scaffolding</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaffold Failure 2. Falls from Heights 3. Slips, Trips, or Fall 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. DO NOT overload more than 4 times the maximum load rating. 1b. DO NOT attached hoists or other material lifting devices without Safety Officer approval. 1c. Scaffolding shall be tied into building whenever height of the scaffold exceeds 4 times the minimal base. Refer to EM 385-1-1, para 22.B.09 for additional guidance. 1d. Scaffold usage shall cease during high winds or severe inclement weather conditions. 2a. Guardrails shall be used as primary fall protection. Guard rails shall installed IAW EM 385-1-1, para 21.B.02. 2b. Securing of personal fall protection devices to scaffolding is prohibited. 2c. Personnel shall have fall protection whenever above 6 ft (1.8 m). 2d. Climbing of braces or cross bracing is prohibited. 2e. Safe access (ladder) shall be provided. 2f. Personnel shall not stand on mid rails. 2g. Ladders shall extend at least 3 ft (0.9 m) past the work area. 3. Walking surfaces on and around scaffolding shall be clear of debris.

3. Use of Scaffolding



The scaffold checklist is not all inclusive of the safety requirements for the assembly, use, and disassembly of scaffolding. Competent Person onsite for work platform safety shall review EM 385-1-1 Safety and Health Requirements Manual, Host Nation safety laws, contract specifications, manufacture specifications, etc. as additional guidance or information for work platform safety.

7. PRINCIPAL STEPS	8. POTENTIAL HAZARDS	9. RECOMMENDED CONTROLS
4. Disassembling of Scaffolding	1 Fall from Elevated Heights 2. Back Strain 3. Lacerations on hands	1a. 100 percent fall protection required during disassembly. 1b. Personnel shall not be exposed to unprotected sides or falls greater than 6 ft (1.8 m). 1c. Personnel shall be tied off to a vertical lifeline with a rope grab during assembly of scaffolding. 1d. Vertical lifeline shall be secured to an anchor point of at least 5,000 lbs (2,267.9 kg) per individual. Develop a site specific AHA for fall protection and refer to EM 385-1-1, Section 21. 1e. Contact Safety Officer for additional guidance on fall protection requirements. 2a. Utilize proper lifting techniques. 2b. Size up load before lifting. 2c. Ask for help when lifting heavy items more than 50 lbs. 3. Wear leather gloves.
10. EQUIPMENT TO BE USED	11. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS	12. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Scaffold components Hammers Mud sills Full body harness Lanyard Lifeline Fall protection anchor points Float	Inspect scaffold components prior to use Inspect scaffold daily (Use Checklist) Inspect level and plumb of scaffoldings during erection and daily when in use. Daily Housekeeping of work areas and scaffolding	Scaffold Assembly Fall Protection Inspection of Work Platforms Heat or Cold Hazards
13. Prepared by (Signature and Date):		
14. Safety Officer Review (Signature and Date):		
15. AHA Discussed at Preparatory Meeting Held On (Signature and Date):		