

Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

Topic C011: Jobsite Evaluation

Introduction: Construction sites are ever-changing, bustling places. If the project is up to speed, you can find workmen from several different trades working in the same general vicinity, within close proximity of others. The type of project determines the sequences and overlaps of the various trade cycles. To minimize the risk of accidents, it is necessary to complete an evaluation of possible site hazards before workmen are dispatched to work on the project.

On-going assessments must be completed to determine what special tools, equipment, and personal protective equipment will be needed to accomplish the work. With a clear understanding as to what types of operations are going on around the jobsite and recognizing how some types of work will affect others, arrangements and adjustments can be made allowing the safe completion of all tasks.

When doing your jobsite evaluations, look for potential problems in these areas:

- Scaffolds are used by most everyone, check for these safeguards: Fall protection; Proper guardrails – different types for different scaffolds; Safe access using hook-on ladders or scaffolds with integrated ladders must be used; Check for proper platforms, planking, and walkways; All working decks must be fully planked with approved scaffold grade materials; Proper erection, dismantling, moving, or altering; Proper use of aerial lifting equipment, and; Fall protection for sides and edges.
- What types of personal protection equipment will be used: Determine the overall requirements for hard hats; Eye and face protection; Hearing; What will your breathing protection requirements be? Particulates (dust) or vapors and fumes? Will you need personal fall arrest gear? Falling object protection such as nets and barricades? Foot and hand protection.
- Excavations change daily: Are the proper permits obtained? If underground utilities are being roughed in, is shoring in place? Are trenches benched and sloped as required? Are access and egress contingencies being met? Are the daily inspections being done?
- Temporary utilities – especially electrical – must be correctly installed. GFCIs must be installed on properly rated circuits and temporary wiring must meet standard requirements. Potable water supply should be clearly marked and isolated to avoid possible contamination.
- Fire prevention, protection, and control measures should be clearly marked, plainly visible, and proper maintenance and inspections logged on tags. Fire extinguishers must be correctly sized and rated in proportion to the project. Is there an existing emergency action response plan in place, or any sirens or signals you should know about? Are fire lanes clear?
- Designated disposal areas/container areas should be conveniently located in a safe area and cleaned/dumped regularly. What is the general housekeeping appearance of the site and are sanitary accommodations provided?
- The written hazard communication program must be in place with easy general access to MSDS information.
- The site manager’s office is the primary information hub of the project: What is the general appearance around this building? Are medical requirements in place? Are emergency phone numbers posted and a working phone available? Is there a first aid station, an eye wash station, and first aid supplies available? Is there an emergency response plan in place in the event of serious injury? Is OSHA compliance required by all workmen on site? Who is the designated safety liaison for the various contractor workmen on this project?

The written hazard communication program must be in place with easy general access to MSDS/SDS information.

Conclusion: These issues, among many others, must be addressed and resolved with regard to your company personnel, before releasing them to work on any project. Remember that good, on-going hazard assessment, along with proper employee training, is the key to getting the job done safely.

Employee Attendance: (Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.