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 ESTABLISHED 1916

Job Hazard Analysis		JHA # 13
Job/Task Title: Spray Applied Fireproofing and Patching		
Safe Job Procedure:		Revised 11/2024
<p>This JHA is for the safe and successful application of Spray Applied Fireproofing. Special emphasis is placed on set-up and repositioning tarps, scaffold safety, housekeeping, and FSS respirator policies. These products are slippery when mixed with water, signage must be posted near spray operations to warn other trades of slip hazards.</p>		
WORKERS MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND JHA #0 BEFORE BEGINNING ANY TASK		
<p>Review JHA's #22, #23 Powered Tools and Equipment, #24 MEWP/Aerial Lift, #28 Scaffolding, #30 Covering and Cleanup, #34 Overhead Work, #35 Material Handling</p>		
Step #1 Setting up Mixing/ Pump Area		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Setting up the material receiving area.	Worker will be exposed to strains, sprains, fall hazards, and trip hazards.	1) Organize material receiving area to accommodate incoming material transports.
		2) Barricade and secure material laydown. Secure stored materials against possible weather damage.
Setting up mixer/ Pump.	Worker will be exposed to pinch points, trips, and mechanical hazards from mixing/ pumping equipment.	1) Additional PPE: Hearing Protection when pump is operational, Operator will wear N95 or half-face respirator while mixing and handling materials. Half-face respirator users must be fit tested by safety prior to use.
		2) Only trained workers are to setup, inspect and operate mixers and pumps.
		2) When pump is scheduled, the inspection of all pieces of equipment and fittings for defects or worn parts will be done at the warehouse before equipment is sent to the job. Periodic inspection of equipment is to be done on the job by the crew.
		3) Setup mixer and material to minimize lifting and twisting movements.
		4) Route hoses and airline to minimize trip hazards, also protect hose from abrading against adjacent surfaces.
		5) Tape air and alum hose every 3 feet to the pump hose.
		6) Setup equipment in a well-ventilated area to help disperse dust.



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		7) Setup mixing and pumping operation in an area that has solid footing and can be continually cleaned of spillage.
		8) Restrict access to mixing and pumping area to FSS employees only.
Step #2 Mixing		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Mixing fireproofing materials.	Workers will be exposed to possible respiratory hazards, strains, sprains, electrical hazards, and pinch points.	1) Additional PPE: Worker will wear N95 or half-face respirator while mixing and handling materials. Half-face respirator users must be fit tested by safety prior to use.
Hand mixing		2) Set up mixing area to minimize bending, twisting, lifting, and moving of materials.
		3) When hand-mixing, utilize two handles on drill motor at all times while operating.
		4) When hand-mixing, verify that electrical power is GFCI protected and an approved power source.
Step #3 Fireproofing Tarps		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Installing and repositioning Fireproofing Tarps.	Worker will be exposed to slips, trips, and falls.	1) Crew will inspect the area for any types of hazards and mitigate any hazard prior to beginning work.
		2) The bottom of the tarp must have tag lines or be secured before the tarp is raised into position.
		3) No tarps are to be raised or repositioned when winds are at, or exceeding 15 mph sustained or gust over 20 mph.
		4) Have adequate manpower to facilitate the movement of the tarps smoothly.
		5) When the tarp is secured into position, a minimum of every other grommet is to be secured.
		6) Tarps are to be inspected once a day ensuring they are properly secured.
		7) Workers must assess current and future weather conditions, then secure tarps accordingly.
		8) When possible, tarps should be lowered and secured for upcoming storms or long weekends.
		9) Maintain awareness of slippery floor conditions due to water or overspray.



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Step #4 Fireproofing Application		
Steps to Complete Job	Hazards	Preventive Measures
Spray applied fireproofing.	Worker will be exposed to possible falls, trips, slips, and high-pressure hoses.	1) Keep feet on scaffold deck at all times.
		2) Avoid overreaching when possible.
		3) All fireproofing scaffolding will have a solid level deck and guardrails installed when possible.
		4) Plan path of scaffolding to minimize changing direction of movement.
		5) Ground guy is to keep watch and communicate to nozzleman of any hazards that will affect him while he is spraying, also push scaffolding and move hoses as needed.
		6) Ground guy and nozzleman must be in clear and constant contact while spraying operation is in progress.
		7) Release the pressure before disconnecting any high-pressure hoses. Secure the line to prevent the fitting from kicking up if any pressure remains.
Hand applying fireproofing material to steel beams, angles, or columns.	Worker will be exposed to possible flying debris, falls, strains, cuts, and tight working conditions with restricted movement.	1) Inspect area for possible trip and fall hazards. Inspect overhead for obstructions. Remove or mark hazards accordingly.
		2) Plan to begin patching work before other trades limit access.
		3) Keep work area clear of debris and excessive materials.
		4) Set up work to minimize overreaching, twisting, and bending over.
		5) Use MEWP or mobile scaffold to access overhead work. Ladders should be a last resort and only after approved by safety, or superintendent.