

Work Plan and Job Safety Analysis (JSA)

Project Name	Date
	Prepared
Client	Start Date
Location	Finish Date
Description	
Client Facility	Phone/
Manager	Email
Client Facility	Phone/
Operator	Email

Personnel

Position	Name (sign only after reading)	Contact Phone/Email	Training	Emer. Form
			Current	on location
Prepared by			□y □n	□Y □ N
			Level:	
Safety			□y □n	□Y □ N
Supervisor			Level:	
Worker			□y □n	□Y □ N
			Level:	
Worker			□y □n	□Y □ N
			Level:	
Worker			🗆 Y 🗆 N	
			Level:	
Worker			□y □n	
			Level:	
Worker			🗆 Y 🗆 N	□Υ □Ν
			Level:	
Other			🗆 Y 🗆 N	□y □n
			Level:	
Other				□ Y □ N
			Level:	

Emergency Information

EMS Phone		Police Phone	
Fire/Rescue Phone		Company Contact Name & Phone	
Emergency Access to Site	Where and how will EMS reach the worksite?		
Communication:	 Cell Phone (Check service on site Y N) Radio (Channel:) Phone (Note phone number, location, special dialing, other contacts, etc) 		



All Tower One employees and contractors will comply fully with this work plan and job safety analysis, all client safety programs, all site safety programs, and any other safety program deemed appropriate to Tower One Inc.

Full personnel protective equipment (PPE) will be required as deemed necessary by the site safety plan. This is to include helmet, appropriate footwear (steel or carbon toe as required), hearing protection, eye protection, and gloves if required.

By signing this document, the signee has agreed to these terms.

Description of work					
Work Methods	 Standard practices outlined in Guidelines for Tower Work Standard practices outlined in Guidelines for Rope Access Work 				
Individual Equipment	Helmet Connectors Protective Clothing Rope Grabs Harness Descender Hearing Protection Cable Grab Eye Protection Lanyards Reflective Clothing Headlamp Foot Protection Pulleys Respiratory Protection Mutli-tool Gloves Belay Device Other Anchor Straps Backup Device Other				
Group Equipment	 Ropes (11mm / 12.5mm) (Number, lengths) Connectors Rigging Straps Edge Protection Other 				
Team Communication	Visual (Hand Signals) Verbal Radio (Note channel)				
Machinery Lockout/tagout	Do machinery valves, gates, or motors need to be locked out? Machinery locked out/tagged out of service Hold order number Work Supervisor				
Equipment/tool Management	 Squids Other (describe and attach other pages if necessary) 				
Access zone	Describe access zone and method to mark and secure entry				
Hazard zone	Describe hazard zone and method to mark and secure entry				
Anchors	 □ Certified Anchor Straps □ Cable Loops □ Certified Anchor Bolts □ Other (Specify) □ Webbing 				



Rescue

Rescue and Retrieval Methods			
Rescue kit	 First Aid Kit Pulleys Rope Grabs 	 Connectors Descenders Patient Packaging 	□ Other

Job Safety/Hazard Analysis

Condition	Description of Hazards	Control Measures
Falling	Gravity induced injury or death	Always use appropriate fall-protection or rope- access equipment when 6 feet from unprotected edge with a fall potential of 6 feet or more All personnel must be properly trained
Human Error	Rigging Errors	Use 2 rope system when working line is primary means of support Use independent anchorages Always do 4 point check: Ropes (including anchors), Hardware, Harness, Helmet
Communication Difficulty	 Loud ambient noise (traffic, machinery, running water, wind, etc) Malfunctioning or dropped radios Conditions change 	Agree upon and use standardized communication signals Check communication system Designate alternate communication system in case conditions change or technical difficulties arise Review hand signals
Sharp/abrasive Surfaces	 Rope or anchor damage and/or failure Abrasions or cuts to hands 	Use proper edge protection and padding Use re-direct or intermediate anchors as needed Wear gloves and proper clothing
Electrical Lines	 Inadvertent contact with energized lines Burns or electrocution from contact 	Examine lines that might be contacted by wind- blown ropes Get appropriate clearances Follow lockout/tagout procedure
Machinery	 Inadvertent operation of machinery Injury sustained from machinery Hazardous condition created (release of water) 	Get appropriate clearances Follow lockout/tagout procedures Confirm lockout/tagout
Injury from tools	 Hazards depend on tools used Damage to rope-access or fall-protection system 	Follow all manufacturer's instructions and keep all protective guards in place Separate suspension rope may be required for tools greater that 25lbs
Dropped tools or Materials	 Possible injury to personnel and public Loss of important tools for work or egress Damage to structures or equipment 	Clearly mark and barricade Hazard Zone Helmets or hard hats must be worn in hazard zone Keep a clean and orderly worksite All tools and devices must be tethered or secured Avoid working or standing below other workers



Job Safety/Hazard Analysis (continued...)

Rock fall or Loose detritus	 Possible injury to personnel and public Damage to structures or equipment Severed ropes or anchors Insulating qualities of wet clothing decreases 	Careful scaling or clearing of slope prior to work Loose materials or rock may need to be secured (either temporarily or permanently) Mange ropes carefully to avoid dislodging loose materials Stop work if conditions become dangerous
Rain/wet Conditions	 Insulating qualities of wet clothing decreases Possible hypothermia (dangerously low body temperature) Wet surfaces can be slippery Decreased friction on descent and rope grab devices Danger of stay current near improperly insulated and grounded equipment Decreased visibility 	Wear proper footwear and clothing waterproof rain gear should be available Be aware of slippery conditions Electrical equipment must be adequately grounded and equipped with GFCl's
Snow/Ice	 Insulating qualities of wet clothing decreases Possible hypothermia (dangerously low body temperature) Loss of dexterity in extremities Wet and icy surfaces can be slippery Decreased friction on descent and rope grab devices Danger of stay current near improperly insulated and grounded equipment Decreased visibility 	Stop work if conditions become dangerous Wear proper footwear and clothing, including gloves and hat Waterproof raingear should be available Be aware of slippery conditions Use appropriate equipment for conditions Electrical equipment must be adequately grounded and equipped with GFCl's Hand warmers should be available in case of emergency
Water	 Wet surfaces can be slippery Potential for drowning Trapped in current while tied off (drowning hazard) 	Stop work if conditions become dangerous Rescue boat shall be readily available if working directly over water, especially if descent is a viable method of egress Fall protection or rope access equipment must now allow worker to fall into water (especially moving water) Personal flotation devices not required if proper fall protection is in place
Sun/heat	 Possible dehydration, heat exhaustion, or heat stroke Burns from tools, equipment, and structural steel Adhesives and first-aid supplies may be degraded by heat 	Stop work If conditions become dangerous Ample water and/or electrolytes must be on hand for workers Schedule proper breaks and work in morning or evening to avoid peak temperatures Wear gloves and proper clothing to protect hands from hot surfaces Use and frequently re-apply adequate sunscreen
Wind	 Possible increased cooling or hypothermia risk, increased dehydration risk in dry humidity Decrease in efficiency, hindrance to communications between team members Danger of unsecured equipment or material being blown into the access zone Difficulty communicating 	Stop work if conditions become dangerous Wear proper footwear and clothing, including gloves and hat Secure loose materials at work site Be wary of wind developing slack in ropes where they may be blown in to areas making retrieval difficult
Lightning	 Possible electrocution due to lightning strike, loss of consciousness or life Rope access equipment may provide a pathway to the operative for electrical strikes 	Stop work when lighting threatens



Job Safety/Hazard Analysis (continued...)

Dimly lit or Night work	 Sharp or protruding objects (metal, nails, bolts, etc.) may not be visible to moving operatives, drowsiness of employees 	Provide adequate lighting: area lighting and/or head and hand lamps Provide spare batteries, light sources, and bulbs
Dust	 Difficulty in breathing, possible allergic reaction Possible long-term exposure hazard 	Provide adequate engineering controls Provide PPE where engineering controls not possible or impractical
Chemical Exposure	 Difficulty in breathing, dizziness, unconsciousness Chemical burns to skin, eyes, internal organs 	Workers must have MSDS on site for all chemicals used in work Proper PPE and engineering controls must be in place Respirators must be the correct type for the exposure
Confined space entry	 Work areas may contain toxic gases or insufficient oxygen levels for work Space may have restricted entry/exit making access difficult 	Follow confined space procedures Toxic rescue plan required and in force prior to entry
High noise area	 Permanent or temporary damage to hearing Difficult communications High-noise levels may mask warning buzzers or other alert sounds 	Hearing protection required, in extremely loud environments (+120 dBA), multiple types of protection may be necessary Agree on hand signals before work starts Workers may be equipped with sound-isolating hearing protection for radios
Insect or animal bites or stings	 Possible injury or incapacitation of personnel depending on severity of bite or venom 	Careful access into areas where spiders, snakes, scorpions, or other creatures may reside Use of gloves at all times, equip first aid kit with medical supplies appropriate for bites and stings
Vehicular traffic	 Possible impact or crushing injury 	Careful demarcation of access and hazard zones, use flags, signs, flag persons, lighting as needed Provide high-visibility clothing for personnel
Bird/animal feces	Possible inhalation of disease carried by feces	Workers may need to wear protective gloves or respirators