PRE-TASK SAFETY PLAN

HazardHawk | Regeneron

Work: Steel Erection/Ironworking | Crew: 10 | Tarrytown, NY
Scope: receive deliveries, install pour stop on qdacking, install additional bolts where needed.

IDENTIFIED HAZARDS

⚠ CRITICAL 1926.501(b)(1)
Fall hazard from unprotected sides, edges, and leading edges at heights greater than 6 feet (up to 30 feet)

Controls: 1) Install OSHA-compliant guardrail systems) on all open sides and edges where feasible. 2) Use personal fall arrest systems (PFAS)) with proper anchorage points (5,000 lbs strength per worker) when guardrails are not feasible or during their installation/removal. 3) Ensure all workers exposed to fall hazards are trained in fall protection use and limitations . 4) Implement a fall protection plan) for leading edge work.

⚠ CRITICAL 1926.501(b)(4)
Fall hazard through holes in walking/working surfaces (e.g., deck openings, uncompleted decking)

Controls: 1) Cover all floor holes with covers capable of supporting twice the maximum intended load). Secure covers to prevent accidental displacement. 2) Mark all hole covers with 'HOLE' or 'COVER' (4)). 3) Install guardrail systems around large floor openings where covers are not practical.

⚡ MAJOR 1926.1053(b)(1)
Fall hazard from improper ladder use or unstable ladders

Controls: 1) Inspect ladders for damage before each use (16)). 2) Ensure ladders extend at least 3 feet above the landing surface (1)). 3) Secure ladders to prevent displacement (6)). 4) Maintain three points of contact when ascending or descending ladders (21)).

⚠ CRITICAL 1926.453(b)(2)(v)
Fall hazard from aerial lifts due to improper use or equipment failure

Controls: 1) Ensure only trained and authorized personnel operate aerial lifts (2)(ii)). 2) Inspect aerial lifts daily before use (2)(i)). 3) Workers in the basket must wear a full-body harness and lanyard attached to the designated anchorage point (2)(v)). 4) Do not exceed the manufacturer's load capacity or reach limits.

⚡ MAJOR 1926.501(c)
Struck-by hazard from falling objects (tools, materials, bolts)

Controls: 1) Implement a controlled access zone below work areas where falling objects are a risk). 2) Use toe boards, nets, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling). 3) Secure all tools with lanyards when working at height. 4) Ensure materials are properly stacked and secured to prevent dislodgement.

⚠ CRITICAL 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)
Struck-by or caught-in/between hazard from moving mechanical equipment (e.g., forklifts, cranes for deliveries)

Controls: 1) Designate clear traffic routes for equipment and pedestrians. 2) Use spotters and signal persons when equipment movement is restricted or visibility is poor. 3) Ensure all equipment has operational warning alarms and lights. 4) Maintain safe distances from operating equipment and suspended loads (2)).

⚠ CRITICAL 1926.351(b)(1)
Electric shock hazard from welding equipment

Controls: 1) Inspect welding cables, electrode holders, and ground clamps for damage before each use (4)). 2) Ensure proper grounding of welding equipment (1)). 3) Do not weld in wet conditions or while standing on wet surfaces (2)). 4) Use dry, insulated gloves and clothing.

⚡ MAJOR 1926.351(e)
Arc flash/burns and eye injuries from welding operations

Controls: 1) Use welding screens or barriers to protect nearby workers from arc flash). 2) Ensure proper ventilation to remove welding fumes . 3) Wear appropriate welding helmet with correct shade lens (1)). 4) Wear flame-retardant clothing and welding gloves.

HAZARDS (continued)

MINOR 1926.25(a)

Slips, trips, and falls (same level) due to poor housekeeping

Controls: 1) Maintain clear and orderly work areas, access routes, and walkways). 2) Promptly remove debris, scrap materials, and tools from walking surfaces. 3) Ensure proper storage of materials and equipment.

MINOR 1926.20(a)(1)

Overexertion and musculoskeletal injuries from manual material handling

Controls: 1) Use mechanical aids (e.g., forklifts, dollies) for heavy or awkward lifts. 2) Train workers on proper lifting techniques. 3) Encourage team lifts for heavy items. 4) Plan material flow to minimize manual handling distances.

JOB STEPS & CONTROLS

#	Hazards	Controls	PPE
0	• Misunderstanding of scope or hazards • Equipment malfunction due to lack of inspection • Slips, trips, and falls during site walk	• Conduct a thorough PTP meeting with all crew members, reviewing all steps, hazards, and controls. • Competent Person (Jon Pariot) to lead the PTP and site walk. • Inspect all tools and equipment	Hard hat, Safety glasses, High-visibility vest, Steel-toed boots
0	• Struck-by moving equipment (forklift, crane) • Caught-in/between materials and equipment • Falling materials during unloading or staging • Overexertion from manual lifting	• Designate a clear, level laydown area for materials. • Use a trained and certified forklift/crane operator and signal person (if crane used). • Establish a controlled access zone around unloading operations.	Hard hat, Safety glasses, High-visibility vest, Steel-toed boots, Heavy-duty work gloves
0	• Falls from height (aerial lift, ladder) • Aerial lift tip-over or collapse • Struck-by falling objects during access	• Inspect aerial lift daily before use; ensure operator is certified (1926.453(b)(2)(i)). • 100% tie-off with full-body harness and lanyard to the designated anchorage point in the aerial lift basket (1926.453(b)(2)(v)).	Full-body harness with shock-absorbing lanyard, Hard hat with chin strap, Safety glasses, Steel-toed boots, High-visibility vest, Work gloves
0	• Falls from leading edges or through deck openings (up to 30 feet) • Struck-by falling pour stop or tools • Cuts/abrasions from sharp edges of pour stop or decking	• Implement a fall protection plan for leading edge work (1926.502(k)). • Ensure 100% tie-off with PFAS to approved anchorage points when working at leading edges or near unprotected openings	Full-body harness with shock-absorbing lanyard, Hard hat, Safety glasses, Heavy-duty work gloves, Steel-toed boots, High-visibility vest
0	• Falls from height (up to 30 feet) • Struck-by falling bolts or impact gun • Pinch points from bolting connections • Noise exposure from impact gun • Vibration exposure from impact gun	• Maintain 100% tie-off with PFAS to approved anchorage points (1926.501(b)(1)). • Use tool lanyards for impact gun and other hand tools. • Ensure proper body positioning to avoid pinch	Full-body harness with shock-absorbing lanyard, Hard hat, Safety glasses, Hearing protection, Heavy-duty work gloves, Steel-toed boots, High-visibility vest
0	• Electric shock • Arc flash/burns to eyes and skin • Fire/explosion from sparks or hot slag • Exposure to welding fumes • Struck-by falling objects from overhead work	• Inspect welding equipment daily for damage; ensure proper grounding (1926.351(b)). • Use welding screens or non-combustible barriers to protect other workers from arc flash (1926.351(e)).	Welding helmet with appropriate shade lens (1926.102(a)(1)), Welding gloves (insulated), Flame-retardant clothing (long sleeves and pants), Safety glasses
0	• Slips, trips, and falls from debris • Cuts/punctures from sharp scrap materials • Struck-by falling tools during cleanup	• Clean work areas regularly; remove all debris, scrap, and unused materials (1926.25(a)). • Properly dispose of all waste materials in designated containers. • Inspect and properly store all tools and	Hard hat, Safety glasses, Work gloves, Steel-toed boots, High-visibility vest

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- Fall: Call 911, notify competent person
- Medical: Call 911, provide first aid
- Fire/Arc: Alert others, use extinguisher if safe
- Struck-by: Assess scene, call 911
- Evacuation: Follow site-specific routes

SIGNATURES & APPROVAL

All crew members must sign to acknowledge review and understanding.

Name	Date	Signature
Worker 1		
Worker 2		
Worker 3		
Worker 4		
Worker 5		
Worker 6		
Worker 7		
Worker 8		
Worker 9		
Worker 10		

Competent Person: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____