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| Chubb Exposure Assessment Form Structural Steel Superstructure |
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|  |  | **Date of Assessment** |       |
|  |  | **Completed By** |       |

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| **Project** |       |
| **Contract Number** |       |
| **Contractor** |       |
| **Supervisor** |       |
| **Activity Start Date**  |       |
| **Expected Completion Date** |       |
| **No. of Workers**  |       |

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| Operation | Item # | Exposure | Mitigation / Controls |
| 1. Rigging & Hoisting.
 | 1A | Improper means of access for workers, onto and off trailer beds during off loading and rigging operations. |       |
|  | 1B | Utilization of damaged rigging equipment.  |       |
|  | 1C | Failure to ensure proper selection and rated capacity of rigging equipment for the loads being hoisted. |       |
|  | 1D | Failure to ensure a qualified rigger/lift director is assigned to all rigging operations. |       |
|  | 1E | Failure to have a written rigging inspection program in place and documented daily. |       |
|  | 1F | Failure to identify weight of hoisted loads and verify loads are within rated capacity of crane. |       |
|  | 1G | Failure to ensure required MPT including qualified flagger personnel is assigned to rigging/hoisting operation. |       |
|  | 1H | Failure to equip all hoisted loads with tag line. |       |
|  | 1I | Failure to ensure audible alarm/notification whenever hoisted loads are taking place above worker’s heads. |       |
|  | 1J | Pinch points that can result in crushing injuries to workers hands and/or body parts.  |       |
|  | 1K | Hoisting loads when wind speeds exceed crane manufactures and/or agency authority recommendations.  |       |
|  | 1L | Fall exposures to worker releasing rigging equipment from crane hoist line. |       |
|  | 1M | Improper selection and /or insufficient number of cable clips for rigging cables. |       |
|  | 1N | Failure to have JHA completed, approved, and reviewed with crew performing the work. |       |
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| 1. Structural steel erection.
 | 2A | Fall exposures to connectors, detailers, and welders erecting structural steel members. |       |
|  | 2B | Failure to ensure a minimum of 2- bolts per connection are in place prior to releasing the rigging from the crane hoist line. |       |
|  | 2C | Standing on railing of aerial or scissor lifts to perform steel work. |       |
|  | 2D | Climbing out of aerial or scissor lifts onto steel beams without proper fall protection measures in place. |       |
|  | 2E | Damage to hands or fingers when guiding and connecting steel members. |       |
|  | 2F | Improper utilization of PFAS as per manufacturers requirements. |       |
|  | 2G | Failure to have a written and practiced fall protection retrieval (rescue) plan in place.  |       |
|  | 2H | Failure to have documented fall protection training of all workers working at heights and utilizing PFAS. |       |
|  | 2I | Fall protection exposures associated with working on floats or boatswain chairs. |       |
|  | 2J | Welders’ failure to utilized proper PPE including face shields and respirators.  |       |
|  | 2K | Missing welding shields during welding operations. |       |
|  | 2L | Missing fire watch and extinguishers during welding and hot work activities.  |       |
|  | 2M | Failure to install a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) whenever overhead work activity taking place where work Activity below may occur.  |       |
|  | 2N | Utilization of extension ladders up to working floors instead of stair towers or ship ladders. |       |
|  | 2O | Carrying tools/materials while climbing ladders, not maintaining three points of contact.  |       |
|  | 2P | Pendulum effect due to positioning of retractable lifelines at significant distance from worker. |       |
|  | 2Q | Workers securing PFAS to perimeter cable not designed for fall protection. |       |
|  | 2R | Attaching retractable lifeline to fall protection lanyard. |       |
|  | 2S | Unsecured bolts cascading off building to ground below. |       |
|  | 2T | Failure to have JHA completed, approved, and reviewed with crew performing the work. |       |
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| 1. Corrugated Decking installation.
 | 3A | Fall exposures associated with installation of corrugated decking along the leading edge of the deck. |       |
|  | 3B | Failure to secure corrugated decking onto the steel beams.  |       |
|  | 3C | Gaps between decking and steel beams resulting in fall exposure. |       |
|  | 3D | Failure to install safety cable along the perimeter of the floor. |       |
|  | 3E | Trip/slip exposure when walking on top of corrugated decking. |       |
|  | 3F | Improper utilization of PPE during shooting of shear/nelson studs.  |       |
|  | 3G | Unsecured/loose material stored on erecting/decking floors that can be blown off the building. |       |
|  | 3H | Untethered tools/materials falling off the building and from worker. |       |
|  | 3I | Fall exposure installing pour stops along perimeter of the floor. |       |
|  | 3J | Slag and material resulting from cutting pour stops cascading off the building.  |       |
|  | 3K | Respiratory exposures associated with airborne fumes resulting from welding and cutting operations.  |       |
|  | 3L | Scaffolding improperly erected and/or secured on top of corrugated decking.  |       |
|  | 3M | Step ladders erected and utilized along perimeter of the floor or near leading edges of shaft openings, where workers will be standing unprotected above the top of the guardrails system.  |       |
|  | 3N | Failure to have JHA completed, approved, and reviewed with crew performing the work. |       |
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| 1. Tower Crane Erection
 | 4A | Failure to have tower crane pad/foundation designed/engineered drawings completed by qualified PE and submitted for approval to regulatory agency. |       |
|  | 4B | Failure to have anchor bolt installation for tower crane base verified to be as per approved engineered drawings. |       |
|  | 4C | Failure to have engineered drawings/ calculations for tower crane completed by qualified PE and submitted to regulatory agency for approval. |       |
|  | 4D | Failure to have engineered drawings/ calculations for assist crane completed by qualified PE and submitted to regulatory agency for approval. |       |
|  | 4E | Failure to have required permits secured for street closures and crane erection before any crane related work commences.  |       |
|  | 4F | Failure to have engineer of record and/or qualified third-party inspection firm on-site during erection of tower crane to ensure erection is per approved plans and specifications.  |       |
|  | 4G | Failure to ensure all tower crane components are compatible with required serial numbers and/or other approved markings and inspected to ensure compliance. |       |
|  | 4H | Failure to ensure tower crane mast sections secured to structure as per approved engineered drawings. |       |
|  | 4I | Failure to have qualified master rigger on-site during erection/jumping/dismantling of tower crane. |       |
|  | 4J | Failure to have engineer of record and/or qualified third-party inspection firm on-site for all tower crane jumps and dismantling operations.  |       |
|  | 4K | Failure to address if more than one tower crane erected, potential for cranes booms to collide with one another may exist. |       |
|  | 4L | Failure to have licensed or NCCO qualified tower crane operator assigned to specific crane. |       |
|  | 4M | Failure to have a qualified independent third-party crane inspection firm inspect and document all critical tower crane components including but not limited to; breaks, limit switches, electrical components, structural integrity of boom sections, all wire ropes, wind meter devices and counterweights. |       |
|  | 4N | Failure to ensure crane can weather wane freely.  |       |
|  | 4O | Failure to confirm ground condition stability and underground vaults/utility locations will not be impacted due to assist crane set up on roadway. |       |
|  | 4P | Contact with overhead electrical cables. |       |
|  | 4Q | Failure to have JHA completed, approved, and reviewed with crew performing the work. |       |
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