

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS			
JSA No.: 060926-KRR			
Job/Operation Title: Setting Job Trailers		Date: 06/01/2026	
Department: All Brieser Field Employees		Analysis Developed By: Mike Durando, Scott Shanley, Carson Urban, Jim Hazzard	
Location(s):		Analysis Reviewed By: Kevin Colwell	
Person(s) Performing This Job: Carpenter, Laborer, Operator		Supervisor:	
Job Start Date:		Duration:	

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE MATRIX						
E = Extremely High Risk H = High Risk M = Moderate Risk L = Low Risk		Probability				
		Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
S e v e r i t y	Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M
	Critical	E	H	H	M	L
	Marginal	H	M	M	L	L
	Negligible	M	L	L	L	L

Task/Step	Potential Hazards	Recommended Safe Job Procedures	RAC
1. Mobilize trailers into position	1. Control of trailer 2. Earthmoving equipment (dozers, graders, excavators, trenchers, rollers, compactors, backhoe, skip loader) 3. Line of Fire 4. Muscle strains 5. Struck By	• Use a spotter to communicate with the driver. Spotter to always stay in eye contact with driver/operator. Keep others out of the area via barricading or additional people. More than one person helping spot and control area is recommended. • Use a truck rated for the weight with a hitch (trailer suppliers delivering the trailer usually handle this) or a lull or forklift (both rated for the weight of the trailer) with a hitch attachment on the forks. Always use a hitch attachment and do not rely on picking up with the forks directly. • Level the ground before backing in the trailer(s) to prevent extra jacking and exposure to line of fire hazards. • While still hooked up to truck or machine, maneuver the trailers as safely as close together as you can to minimize any additional hand work to “marry” trailers together.	-
2. set single trailer into position, level	1. Control of trailer 2. Line of Fire 3. Struck By	• Start with level ground as stated in Step 1 • Use of proper equipment such as a lull or large forklift to assist in moving trailer. • When using hydraulic or pneumatic jacks, use as many jacks as needed on each side to support the weight and make it easier to level entire trailer, minimum of 2 on each side. 4 or 5 on each side makes it easier to move. • Have trailer dolly close to the ground and use blocking if the tires are not still on the trailer as a safety catch if jacks fail. • Place tri-pods into final positions and adjust accordingly with 1 1/16th inch wrench. Once all tri-pod supports are in place and supporting the trailer, remove the jacks. • Always perform 2 minute drill before using a hand or power tool to identify any line of fire exposures with hands or body. • Keep hands out of the area between any supports and the trailer. Handle material from the side or bottom.	-

Task/Step	Potential Hazards	Recommended Safe Job Procedures	RAC
3. Set and attach multiple trailers together	1. Control of trailer 2. Fall Hazard 3. Line of Fire 4. Struck By	- Follow same steps for single trailer movements - Set the slide/ roller system as level and straight (90 degrees to the trailer) as possible. Refer to the Perfect-A-Line Setting Instructions (attached) before utilizing that system, hydraulic or pneumatic, and follow their directions for proper use. ***For jack operation, NEVER raise just one jack at a time, raise one entire side or one entire end.*** - Use chain-falls/ come-along's to help marry trailers, eliminating ergonomic issues, and line of fire exposures. They can stay in place until the trailers have been secured together to negate any unwanted shifting or movement. - Secure trailer into a "permanent" condition before trying to marry another trailer, removing the possibility of any unwanted movements. - When using the slide system, it may help to have jacks adjusted so the floor portion of the trailers touch first, then jack up appropriately to match the roofline. - Have an eye on all jacks and slides while moving and have a clear line of communication between all parties in event something goes awry and to help make the process easier. The more spotters and eyes on the better. - Utilize a Controlled Access Zone for securing trailer roofs together. Use aerial lift to attach the ends. - Utilize an aerial lift as a tied off point. Ground person in place, machine off, stay tied off to the machine and be aware of swing fall potential and adjust position of aerial lift as needed. All parties in lift and tied off while moving. - Fill out and communicate the Brieser Fall Protection Permit for CAZ, aerial lift use, and using aerial lift as a tie off point. Also utilize JLA for aerial lift that details using aerial lift as a tie off point for accessing roof.	-

Task/Step	Potential Hazards	Recommended Safe Job Procedures	RAC
4. Anchor trailers if needed	1. Control of trailer 2. Earthmoving equipment (dozers, graders, excavators, trenchers, rollers, compactors, backhoe, skip loader) 3. Line of Fire 4. Utilities - underground (power, natural gas, water, etc.)	• Have knowledge and understanding of the tool being used and the reaction to binding or slipping and position yourself before task starts to eliminate line of fire exposures with hands, face and body. Involved tasks would be driving stakes and tightening straps from trailer to anchor points. • Take turns when anchoring under trailer to alleviate ergonomic and back hazards. • Have a JULIE in place and/or refer to facility underground prints to help identify any buried utilities before driving stakes. Use dielectric gloves as needed. • Use spotters for placing concrete blocks. Barricade area if needed.	-
5. Skirting and stair/landing platform installation	1. Control of trailer 2. Line of Fire 3. Muscle strains 4. Struck By	• Place hands out of the line of fire of moveable parts and when placing platform into place. Same with setting and installing the skirting around the bottom of the trailer. • Two or more people when handling and placing the stairs/platform. • Tip the stairs so they rest on the landing and adjust the elevation of the platform to match the threshold of the trailer. Do this by altering the elevation of the ground by adding or removing material (gravel, dirt, etc...) • Install the landing so that when the door is swung open at a 90 degree angle to the trailer, it rests flat against the back railing, resulting in more surface area of the platform for entering/exiting the trailer. You want more surface area to the stair end of the platform. • Swing the steps down and adjust the bottom as needed for making the first step as equal distant as the others. May need to add a small wooden step to make up some difference. • Set up a stable cutting surface (saw horses) for cutting any lumber for the skirting installation or any modification for the steps using wood.	-

POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF THIS JOB: PHYSICAL

Hazards	Consequences
Control of trailer	Caught in or between a stationary/moving object
Earthmoving equipment (dozers, graders, excavators, trenchers, rollers, compactors, backhoe, skip loader)	Collision between moving vehicles and/or equipment
Fall Hazard	Cuts and abrasions
Line of Fire	Electrocution or shock
Muscle strains	Excessive lifting, twisting, pushing, pulling, reaching, or bending
Struck By	Failure due to improper setup
Utilities - underground (power, natural gas, water, etc.)	Falling (> 4 feet)
	Falling (> 6 feet)
	Overexertion
	Penetration by sharp object
	Pinch Points
	Struck by falling or flying object
	Struck by moving vehicle or equipment

HAZARD CONTROL MEASURES USED FOR THIS JOB

Administrative Controls:	Required Training:
Competent person	
Emergency procedures	
Equipment maintenance and servicing manual	
Ergonomic procedure	
Housekeeping practices	
Inspections (ongoing) work areas, equipment, tools, etc.	
Inspections (pre-job) - work areas, equipment, tools, etc.	
Lifting techniques (safe lifting)	
Material handling procedures	
Notification and communication procedures	
Operating procedures (process)	
Policy or policies	
Precautionary tape or barriers	
Procedures and/or guidelines (general)	
Procedures and/or guidelines (job or activity)	
Safety meeting (pre-job)	
Signage	
Trained personnel	
Two man task	
Underground utilities (e.g., use Dig Alert, Dig-Safe)	

HAZARD CONTROL MEASURES USED FOR THIS JOB

Engineering Controls:

Barriers or fencing
Fall protection structures or devices
Falling objects protective structures or devices
Work tools or equipment replacement (use less hazardous tools or work equipment)

Required PPE:

Cut Resistant Gloves
Fall protection
Hard hat
Hearing protection
Long Sleeves
PPE Clothing
Safety glasses

Required Permit(s):

Brieser TSTI
Working at Heights

Other Information:



Setting Instructions for Four-Directional Systems

Locating placement of roller points

Consult the manufacturers set-up guide to help determine the placement of rolling and jacking points. Our general recommendation are as follows:

- a) Homes under 55 feet in length can be set with a 3 point system. The two rear points of the jacking system are positioned in between the axles if possible, or right behind the last axle. The front point is placed under the hitch jack on the tongue of the home.
- b) Homes under 70 feet long should be set with a 4 point system. The front two points are generally positioned 8 to 10 feet back from the front of the home. The two rear points of the jacking system are positioned in between the axles if possible, or right behind the last axle.
- c) Homes over 70 feet long should be set with a 5 point system. Two points are placed directly in front of the axles, with the other 2 main points directly behind the axles. The front point is placed under the hitch jack on the tongue of the home.
- d) A truck with a 6 way hitch can also be used as the support for the tongue of the home in place of a front roller point under the hitch jack.

Setting up the roller system

1. Rolling channel placement and operation.

- a) Place provided end bolts in both ends of each rolling channel. Do not over tighten, and this can cause the channel to bow.
- b) Unless the rolling channel is being placed on hard, flat, level surface (concrete or asphalt) a 2 x 10 wood plank or other similar support should be used under the channel along the whole length. The support should be adequate enough to not allow the rolling channel to bend in the middle or settle at the ends.
- c) The rolling channel should be set up as level as possible.
- d) Rolling channels should be set at a 90 degree angle from the frame of the home, and as close to parallel as possible with the other channels in the system. This is important, as it will prevent side pressure as the home is rolled sideways, which could cause the rollers to tip. Top rollers would allow the home to adjust as the home is rolled sideways, and the channels are not perfectly aligned. Top rollers are a feature of our Six-Directional systems.

2. Bottom roller/dolly guide assembly placement.

- a) The bottom roller and dolly guide are bolted together as an assembly for convenience when purchased together.
- b) The bottom roller /dolly guide assembly is placed in one end of the rolling channel directly under the frame of the home to achieve maximum sideways movement when the home is moved.
- c) The roller/guide assembly should be placed so that when the jack is slid into the bracket, the jack pump handle faces toward the outside of the home.

3. Hydraulic jack and Frame Protector placement and operation.

- a) In order to use the hydraulic bottle jack with the roller system, it is necessary to remove the head screw. We have modified the jack head to be removable so that this is possible. Hold down the base of the jack and pull on the head screw. It may take a substantial pull to free it.
- b) Slide the jack in to the bracket on the dolly guide. The edge of the base of the jack that is closest to the cylinder slides into the bracket first. The cylinder of the jack must be positioned in the center of the dolly guide when the jack is in position. Once the

jack is in position place the provided 1/4 x 1" bolt in to the hole in the guide to act as a holding pin.

- c) The Frame Protector is placed into the top of the cylinder of the jack in place of the head screw.

4. Lifting and Rolling the Home.

- a) The jacks are raised until the tires clear the ground. The tongue of the home is also raised. All of the jacks in the system should be raised as evenly as possible. While a home is up on a roller system, the tires and axles should be left on until the last possible moment (final leveling). At which time safety cribbing should be used when removing the tires and axles. If tires must be removed to roll the home sideways, safety cribbing should be used while working underneath the home.
- b) When rolling the home into position, do not roll one end of the home further that 2-3 feet past the other end. We strongly recommend the use of top rollers to eliminate side pressure and prevent jack tipping.
- c) Using a come-along, the home is then rolled sideways. If conditions permit the home can often be pushed over by hand, and then cinched together with a come-along.
- d) A wedge can the be placed in the rolling channel against the bottom roller to prevent further sideways movement. Wedges can be used at any time to prevent unwanted movement. Care should be taken to remove wedges before attempting to roll the home.
- e) For lengthwise movement, all points of the system will need to be rotated. This is done by lowering the home back onto the tires, and rotating each rolling and jacking point 90 degrees, then lifting the home again using the jacks and rollers.
- f) Again, a come-along may be used to move the home lengthwise. If conditions permit, the home can be moved by hand.
- g) Final leveling can now be done.

Scan QR code for video for visual reference.



PO Box 66, Concordia, MO 64020
(800)456-9414 - info@perfectaline.com
perfectaline.com