JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)

Business name

Document: JHA-001 Rev 1
Prepared: Nov 9, 2026
Review by: Dec 9, 2026
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Tilt-up and precast panel installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Concreting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Review the erection design and lift plan, and check crane set up and ground	Tilt-up and precast panel failure Crane and lifting failure Rules: 29 CFR 1926.704; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	1.1 Set an exclusion zone around the lift and bracing. Nobody stands under or beside a panel being lifted. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Use panels, lifting inserts and braces designed and certified by an engineer. [Engineering] 1.3 Use a crane rated for the panel at the radius, with a written lift plan. [Engineering] 1.4 Check bracing after it goes in, daily, and after strong wind. [Administrative] 1.5 Do not remove braces until the panel is permanently fixed and the engineer approves. [Administrative] 1.6 Keep workers out from under precast members being lifted (29 CFR 1926.704). [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 1.8 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 1.10 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 1.11 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 1.12 Use a certified crane operator who has also been evaluated by the employer, with the evaluation documented on site (29 CFR 1926.1427), plus a qualified rigger (1926.1425) and a qualified signal person (1926.1428). [Administrative] 1.13 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Administrative] 1.14 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signal person. [Administrative] 1.15 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Set exclusion zones so no one is under or beside a panel	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure	**High Possible /**	2.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	being lifted	Public entering the work area Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC	**Serious injury**	2.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 2.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 2.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 2.6 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 2.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 2.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative]	**Serious injury**	
3	Inspect lifting inserts and rigging before each lift	Crane and lifting failure Tilt-up and precast panel failure Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC; 29 CFR 1926.704	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	3.1 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.2 Tilt-up and precast panel failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Stand and brace each panel before releasing the crane	Structural collapse during alterations Tilt-up and precast panel failure Strong wind and storms Rules: 29 CFR 1926.704	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 4.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.4 Tilt-up and precast panel failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.5 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.6 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.7 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 4.8 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 4.9 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Release rigging from the aerial lift, not by climbing the	Aerial lift tip-over or crush Falling from height	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	panel	Rules: 29 CFR 1926.453 (boom lifts); 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 (scissor lifts); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M		[Engineering] 5.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Engineering] 5.3 Only trained and authorized operators use aerial lifts and scissor lifts (29 CFR 1926.453 for boom lifts, 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 for scissor lifts). [Administrative] 5.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Administrative] 5.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Administrative] 5.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 5.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 5.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.9 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 5.10 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 5.11 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 5.12 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 5.13 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]		
6	Check braces daily until the structure is tied in	Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	6.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 6.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 6.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 6.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

Risk key: risk = likelihood x consequence on a 5 x 5 matrix. Low, Medium, High, Critical. Work must not start while the risk after controls is high or above. Controls are listed in order of the hierarchy of controls: Elimination, Substitution, Engineering (guarding), Engineering, Administrative, PPE.

3. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Personal fall arrest system (harness) Work gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1)	Critical lift plan Written fall protection plan (only where guardrails, nets or personal fall arrest are not feasible, 1926.502(k))

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Mobile crane	Operator certified by an accredited body or audited employer program (29 CFR 1926.1427) and evaluated by the employer, with a signed evaluation on site (1926.1427(f)); qualified rigger (1926.1425) and qualified signal person (1926.1428)	Shift inspection by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1412(d)), documented monthly inspection (1926.1412(e)) and annual inspection by a qualified person (1926.1412(f))			
Boom lift (aerial lift)	Trained and authorized operator (29 CFR 1926.453, ANSI A92.24 training and familiarization)	Lift controls tested each day before use (29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(i)); frequent and annual inspections to ANSI A92.22 and the manufacturer			
Power drill		Visual check of cord, plug and guards before each day's use; if you run an assured equipment grounding program instead of GFCIs, test every 3 months (29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1))			
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Crane operator certification plus documented employer evaluation (29 CFR 1926.1427); qualified rigger (1926.1425); qualified signal person (1926.1428)
- Aerial lift operator training and familiarization (29 CFR 1926.453 or 1926.454, ANSI A92.24)
- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)

6. CREW TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

7. EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Emergency number	911	**First aid kit**	In the work vehicle
Fire extinguisher	In the work vehicle	**Alarm and evacuation**	Shout for help and stop work. Make the area safe and go to the assembly point. Call the emergency number and send someone to meet the ambulance.

Reporting incidents	Report a fatality to OSHA within 8 hours, and an in-patient hospitalization, amputation or eye loss within 24 hours.		

8. MONITORING, REVIEW AND LEGAL BASIS

A competent person inspects the job site, materials and equipment before work each day and as conditions change (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2)). Any time this JHA is revised, the affected crew is re-briefed and signs again.

Legal basis: OSH Act Section 5(a)(1) and 29 CFR 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction (incl. 1926.20 and 1926.21). OSHA requires employers to find and fix hazards and to train workers on them. A JHA breaks the job into steps, lists the hazards in each step and the controls that protect the crew. General contractors often require one before you start.

Keep this JHA on site during the job, and keep it with the training and inspection records for at least 1 year after the job (longer if your state plan or general contractor requires it). OSHA does not set a retention period for JHAs themselves.

9. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	Nov 9, 2026		First issue

10. SIGN-OFF

	Name	Signature	Date	
Prepared by				
Supervisor				
General contractor review				Accepted for use: Yes / No

By signing below, each crew member confirms they were trained on the hazards and controls in this JHA before work started, and will follow it. Stop work and tell the supervisor if conditions change.

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Signature	Date

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Signature	Date