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	Mobile scaffold tower set up and use	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Scaffolding

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check all parts and the ground, and look up for power lines	Contact with overhead power lines Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 1.2 Use non-conductive (fiberglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 1.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or warning lines and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.4 Keep equipment at least 10 feet from lines up to 50 kV once the utility confirms the voltage, more for higher voltages, and 20 feet when the voltage is unknown (29 CFR 1926.1408). [Administrative] 1.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 1.6 Treat all lines as energized. If equipment touches a line, the operator stays in the cab and everyone else keeps well away. [Administrative] 1.7 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 1.8 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every platform more than 10 feet above a lower level, or use personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)). [Engineering] 1.9 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Build to the instructions with outriggers and guardrails	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with casters locked, and guy, tie, brace or fit outriggers once the height is more than 4 times the base width (29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)). Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 2.2 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 2.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 2.4 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Elimination] 2.5 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.6 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 2.7 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 2.8 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 2.9 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 2.10 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]		
3	Lock the wheels before climbing, climb only on the inside	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 3.2 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load (light, medium or heavy duty) and stack materials over the legs, not mid-span (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)). [Administrative] 3.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.4 Falling from height: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Never move it with anyone or anything on it	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L; 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 4.2 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every platform more than 10 feet above a lower level, or use personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)). [Engineering] 4.3 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with casters locked, and guy, tie, brace or fit outriggers once the height is more than 4 times the base width (29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)). Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 4.4 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 4.5 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 4.6 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load (light, medium or heavy duty) and stack materials over the legs, not mid-span (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)). [Administrative] 4.7 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or planks. Only the erection crew alters the scaffold, under the direction of the competent person (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)). [Administrative] 4.8 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE] 4.9 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.10 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 4.11 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.12 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.13 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 4.14 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 4.15 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE]		
5	Dismantle in reverse order and store parts	Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	5.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	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) Work gloves High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1)	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	Erected under a competent person	Inspected by a competent person for visible defects before each work shift and after any			

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
(rolling) scaffold	(29 CFR 1926.451)	occurrence that could affect its integrity (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Scaffold user training by a qualified person; erectors trained by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.454)
- 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

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