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	Install roof edge protection	**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	Plan the system to suit the roof pitch and gutter height	Falling from a roof edge Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 1.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Install from a aerial lift or scaffold, or harnessed to an anchor	Falling from a roof edge Aerial lift tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926.453 (boom lifts); 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 (scissor lifts)	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 2.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 2.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 2.5 Low-slope roofs: guardrails, safety nets, personal fall arrest, or a warning line combined with one of these or with a safety monitor (a safety monitor alone only on roofs 50 feet wide or less). Steep roofs: guardrails with toe boards, safety nets or personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10), (11)). [Administrative] 2.6 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 2.7 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Engineering] 2.8 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Engineering] 2.9 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.10 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Administrative] 2.11 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Administrative] 2.12 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 2.13 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 2.14 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.15 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 2.16 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 2.17 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 2.18 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative]		
3	Fix brackets into sound structure	Structural collapse during alterations Injury from power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	3.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 3.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 3.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 3.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 3.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 3.7 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 3.8 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 3.9 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 3.10 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 3.11 No loose clothing, jewelry or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
4	Fit rails and mesh, keeping tools tethered	Falling tools and materials Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)		and edges. [Engineering] 4.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 4.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 4.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.10 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.11 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.12 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.13 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 4.14 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
5	Inspect and hand over before roof work starts	Falling from a roof edge Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 5.2 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 5.3 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**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) Personal fall arrest system (harness) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Work gloves Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs)	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
Supported scaffold	Erected under a competent person (29 CFR 1926.451)	Inspected by a competent person for visible defects before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect its integrity (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			
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			
Hand tools					
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))			

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- Aerial lift operator training and familiarization (29 CFR 1926.453 or 1926.454, ANSI A92.24)

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