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	Scaffold erection	**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 the design, ground conditions and power lines before unloading. Keep the scaffold and anything handled on it at least 10 feet from power lines up to 50 kV (3 feet from insulated lines under 300 volts) (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(6))	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 9 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Set up an exclusion zone or hoarding and control traffic and the public	Public entering the work area Road traffic Falling tools and materials Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G; 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 2.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 2.6 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 2.7 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Road traffic: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 2.9 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.11 Falling tools and materials: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]		
3	Unload and stack gear close to the work, lifting with a partner	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Road traffic Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 3.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 3.9 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 3.11 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 3.12 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative] 3.13 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 3.14 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
4	Set base plates and mudsills on firm, level ground (29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2))	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.2 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 4.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Administrative]		
5	Erect level by level, installing guardrails as you go. The competent person decides where fall protection for erectors is feasible, and it is used there (29 CFR 1926.451(g)(2))	Falling from height Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 5.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 5.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 5.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 5.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 5.8 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 5.9 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] 5.10 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Pass components up by hand or with a rated gin wheel fixed to the maker's instructions, never throw them	Falling tools and materials Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 6.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 6.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 6.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 6.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 6.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 6.8 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
7	Tie in to the building as each level goes up, to the manufacturer or design spacing: no farther apart than 20 feet vertically (26 feet for scaffolds wider than 3 feet)	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Strong wind and storms Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	7.1 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] 7.2 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE] 7.3 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 9 for the	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	and 30 feet horizontally (29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1))			full controls [Administrative] 7.4 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 7.5 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 7.6 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 7.7 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 7.8 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 7.9 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 7.10 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
8	Fit decks, guardrails, toe boards and ladder access	Falling from height Falling tools and materials Falling from a ladder Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926.501(c); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	8.1 Falling from height: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.2 Falling tools and materials: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.3 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 8.4 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 8.5 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 8.6 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 8.7 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
9	Competent person inspects the scaffold before first use and before each shift, and tags it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))	Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	9.1 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 9.2 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] 9.3 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] 9.4 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 9.5 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 9.6 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load (light, medium or heavy duty) and stack materials over the legs, not	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				mid-span (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)). [Administrative] 9.7 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] 9.8 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		

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) Personal fall arrest system (harness) 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
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))			
Trailer					
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)
- Ladder safety training by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1060)

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