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	Roof truss installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Carpentry

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Erect perimeter scaffold or edge protection at roof height before trusses go up	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**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 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 1.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 1.5 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] 1.6 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 1.7 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 1.9 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 1.10 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] 1.11 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] 1.12 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 1.13 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 1.14 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] 1.15 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] 1.16 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		
2	Lift trusses by crane with a qualified rigger and signal person, keeping everyone clear of the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Contact with overhead power lines Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC; 29 CFR 1926.501(c); 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 2.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 2.5 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] 2.6 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.7 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.8 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 2.9 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 2.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 2.11 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 2.12 Use non-conductive (fiberglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 2.13 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or warning lines and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.14 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] 2.15 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 2.16 Treat all lines as energized. If equipment touches a line, the operator stays in the cab and everyone else keeps well away. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
3	Fix trusses from a stable platform, not by walking the top plates	Falling from height Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 3.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 3.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 3.8 Cover every hole with a secured cover marked "HOLE" or "COVER" that can hold twice the weight it may carry. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, elevator shafts, floor holes and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 3.11 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 3.12 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 3.13 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 3.14 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Install temporary bracing as each truss goes in	Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms	**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 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 4.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 4.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 4.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 4.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 4.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 4.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
5	Fix tie-downs and permanent bracing with nail guns	Nail gun injuries Loud noise Eye injuries Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52	**High Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Substitution] 5.2 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Engineering] 5.3 Keep your free hand at least 12 inches from the nailing point. [Administrative] 5.4 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Administrative] 5.5 Train new users before they use a nail gun, and check for pipes, cables and metal behind the surface. [Administrative] 5.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.7 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 5.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.10 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.11 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 5.12 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 5.13 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 5.14 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 5.15 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
6	Clear offcuts and check bracing before handing over to the roofer	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.2 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 6.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 6.7 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 6.8 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 6.9 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]		

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) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1)	Written fall protection plan (only where guardrails, nets or personal fall arrest are not feasible, 1926.502(k)) Critical lift plan

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))			
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))			
Nail gun (pneumatic nailer)					
Platform ladder		Inspected by a competent person for visible defects periodically and after any event that could affect safe use (29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15))			

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- Scaffold user training by a qualified person; erectors trained by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.454)
- Crane operator certification plus documented employer evaluation (29 CFR 1926.1427); qualified rigger (1926.1425); qualified signal person (1926.1428)

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