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	Formwork installation and stripping	**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	Check the formwork design and that props sit on sole plates on firm ground	Formwork collapse Rules: 29 CFR 1926.703	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	1.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 1.3 Formwork collapse: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Plan deliveries and crane lifts of form materials, with an exclusion zone under the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC; 29 CFR 1926.501(c); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	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 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.13 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.14 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.15 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative]		
3	Install edge protection before anyone works near an edge	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 Falling through a floor opening or void: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Cut and fix form ply and timber with saw guards working	Saw cuts and kickback Nail gun injuries Wood and MDF dust Loud noise Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I; 29 CFR 1926.52	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 4.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 4.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 4.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 4.5 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Substitution] 4.6 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Engineering] 4.7 Keep your free hand at least 12 inches from the nailing point. [Administrative] 4.8 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Administrative] 4.9 Buy pre-cut or pre-finished lumber where you can. [Substitution] 4.10 Cut outdoors or in a well-ventilated area away from others. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.11 Use saws and sanders with dust collection connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.12 Clean up with a vacuum, not a broom or compressed air. [Administrative] 4.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 4.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 4.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative]		
5	Erect props, bearers and joists in the designed order, bracing as you go. Work from a platform or from below, never walking on unfixed joists	Formwork collapse Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926.703; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 A competent person inspects the formwork and shoring before, during and after the pour (29 CFR 1926.703(b)). [Administrative] 5.2 Follow the formwork drawings on site for shore spacing, bracing and pour rate (29 CFR 1926.703(a)). [Administrative] 5.3 Formwork collapse: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.4 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.5 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.6 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.7 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.8 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.9 Falling from height: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
6	Lay the deck, cover penetrations and cap rebar bars that stick up	Falling through a floor opening or void Impalement on rebar Falling from height Strong wind and storms Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926.701(b)	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Cover every hole with a secured cover marked "HOLE" or "COVER" that can hold twice the weight it may carry. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, elevator shafts, floor holes and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 6.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 6.5 Guard all protruding rebar to remove the impalement risk (29 CFR 1926.701(b)). [Engineering] 6.6 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 6.7 Use guardrails or covers near vertical rebar so nobody can fall onto it. [Engineering] 6.8 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				hazard. [Administrative] 6.9 Falling from height: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.10 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 6.11 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 6.12 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 6.13 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative]		
7	Inspect forms and props and get sign off before the pour, then watch them during it	Formwork collapse Wet concrete and cement burns Rules: 29 CFR 1926.703	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	7.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 7.3 A competent person inspects the formwork and shoring before, during and after the pour (29 CFR 1926.703(b)). [Administrative] 7.4 Follow the formwork drawings on site for shore spacing, bracing and pour rate (29 CFR 1926.703(a)). [Administrative] 7.5 Watch for movement or bulging during the pour and stop if it happens. [Administrative] 7.6 Do not strip formwork until the concrete reaches the strength the engineer requires. [Administrative] 7.7 Wear a hard hat, safety boots and gloves. [PPE] 7.8 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 7.9 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 7.10 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 7.11 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 7.12 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
8	Strip forms only when the engineer says so, from a safe position, back propping as designed	Falling tools and materials Structural collapse during alterations Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	8.1 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 8.2 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 8.3 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.4 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 8.5 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 8.6 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 8.7 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				8.8 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 8.9 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 8.10 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 8.11 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative]		
9	Denail, stack timber and clean up	Cuts from sharp edges Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	9.1 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 9.2 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 9.3 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 9.4 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 9.5 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 9.6 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 9.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 9.8 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 9.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 9.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 9.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 9.12 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	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) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Work gloves Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Personal fall arrest system (harness) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) N95 respirator Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1)	Critical lift plan

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Knee pads Cut-resistant gloves	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Circular saw (skill saw)		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))			
Nail gun (pneumatic nailer)					
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))			
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))			
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)
- Equipment operator training (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4)); forklift and telehandler operators trained, evaluated and certified, re-evaluated every 3 years (29 CFR 1910.178(l))
- 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