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	Tree removal and pruning with a chainsaw	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Landscaping

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Assess the tree for lean, decay and dead wood, check for power lines and buildings, and plan escape routes; keep 2 tree lengths clear when felling. If any part of the tree or your tools could come within 10 feet of an energized line, only a qualified line-clearance arborist does that work (ANSI Z133, 29 CFR 1910.269 and 1910.333)	Contact with overhead power lines Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416; 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	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 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 1.9 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 1.10 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 1.11 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 1.12 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 1.13 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Set up the drop zone with barriers and traffic or pedestrian control	Public entering the work area Road traffic Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**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	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				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. [Administrative] 2.6 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative] 2.7 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 2.8 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 2.10 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 2.11 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative] 2.12 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 2.13 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [PPE]		
3	Check the chainsaw, chain brake and PPE before starting	Chainsaw injuries Loud noise Rules: ANSI Z133 (tree care) and OSH Act Section 5(a)(1); 29 CFR 1910.266(e)(2) where logging rules apply; 29 CFR 1926.52	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Use a different tool where you can, such as a pole saw or hand saw for small branches. [Substitution] 3.2 Use a saw with a working chain brake, chain catcher and low-kickback chain, kept sharp and tensioned. [Engineering] 3.3 Chainsaw injuries: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.4 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.5 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.6 Loud noise: see step 10 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
4	Look for nests, wasps and snakes before climbing or cutting	Bites and stings	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	4.1 Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. [Elimination] 4.2 Look before you reach into dark spaces. [Administrative] 4.3 Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area. [Administrative] 4.4 Know who has allergies and keep their medication, such as an epinephrine auto-injector, close by. [Administrative] 4.5 Wear gloves, long sleeves and boots. Use insect repellent outdoors. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
5	Set up the aerial lift on firm ground outside the drop zone.	Aerial lift tip-over or crush Contact with overhead power	**Critical Possible /**	5.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	Near power lines, use an insulated aerial device that has passed its dielectric test, operated by a qualified line-clearance arborist	lines Rules: 29 CFR 1926.453 (boom lifts); 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 (scissor lifts); 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416	**Fatality**	[Engineering] 5.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Engineering] 5.3 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] 5.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Administrative] 5.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Administrative] 5.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 5.7 Contact with overhead power lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]		
6	Cut from the ground or the aerial lift, never from a ladder	Falling from height Chainsaw injuries Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; ANSI Z133 (tree care) and OSH Act Section 5(a)(1); 29 CFR 1910.266(e)(2) where logging rules apply	**Critical** **Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 6.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 6.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 6.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 6.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 6.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 6.8 Use a different tool where you can, such as a pole saw or hand saw for small branches. [Substitution] 6.9 Use a saw with a working chain brake, chain catcher and low-kickback chain, kept sharp and tensioned. [Engineering] 6.10 Only trained operators use chainsaws. [Administrative] 6.11 Never cut above shoulder height or from a ladder. [Administrative] 6.12 Follow ANSI Z133 for tree work: start the saw on the ground or firmly supported with the chain brake on, never drop start it, and keep both hands on the saw. [Administrative] 6.13 When felling, keep everyone at least two tree lengths away. [Administrative] 6.14 Wear chainsaw chaps or pants (ASTM F1897), safety boots, gloves, a hard hat (Class E near power lines), eye protection with a face screen, and hearing protection (ANSI Z133). [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
7	Drop limbs in sections into the clear drop zone. Before cutting bent or loaded wood, work out which side is under tension and stand clear of where it will spring	Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	7.1 Falling tools and materials: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
8	Fell the stem with a scarf cut on the felling side and a back cut that leaves a hinge, call a warning, then step back along the planned escape route	Falling tools and materials Chainsaw injuries Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c); ANSI Z133 (tree care) and OSH Act Section 5(a)(1); 29 CFR 1910.266(e)(2) where logging rules apply	**High Possible / Serious injury**	8.1 Falling tools and materials: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.2 Chainsaw injuries: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
9	Refuel with the engine off and the saw cool, on bare ground away from ignition, using an approved fuel can, with an extinguisher at the vehicle	Fire and emergencies Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart F	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	9.1 Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. [Engineering] 9.2 Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. [Engineering] 9.3 Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts. [Administrative] 9.4 Keep a stocked first aid kit and at least one trained first aider on site. [Administrative] 9.5 Know the site address and how emergency services get in. Call 911. [Administrative] 9.6 Go through the emergency plan with every worker and visitor at induction. [Administrative] 9.7 Keep flammable materials and rubbish away from exits and escape routes. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
10	Chip or stack wood: feed the chipper butt first from the side, never reach past the feed control bar or kick material in, and stop and isolate it before clearing a jam; then clean up	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	10.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 10.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 10.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 10.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 10.5 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 10.6 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 10.7 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 10.8 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 10.9 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 10.10 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 10.11 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 10.12 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 10.13 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 10.14 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 10.15 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 10.16 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [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
Chainsaw chaps (ASTM F1897) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Cut-resistant gloves Coveralls Personal fall arrest system (harness)	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
Chainsaw	Trained operator; tree work to ANSI Z133				
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			

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

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Aerial lift operator training and familiarization (29 CFR 1926.453 or 1926.454, ANSI A92.24)
- 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