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	Steel beam installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Welding and fabrication

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Prop the structure as the engineer designed	Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	1.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 1.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 1.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 1.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 1.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Lift the beam with plant, never by hand above head height	Crane and lifting failure Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	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 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Administrative] 2.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signal person. [Administrative] 2.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative] 2.9 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 2.10 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.11 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.12 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.13 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.14 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.15 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.16 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Guide with tag lines, never under the load	Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 3.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 3.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 3.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 3.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Seat and fix the beam on padstones or brackets	Structural collapse during alterations Falling from a ladder Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.2 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 4.3 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 4.4 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 4.5 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 4.6 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 4.7 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 4.8 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 4.9 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Remove props once approved and clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.2 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				each day. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [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) Work gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways)	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))			
Telehandler	Trained and evaluated operator, certified by the employer with name, training date, evaluation date and evaluator; re-evaluated every 3 years (29 CFR 1910.178(l), via 1926.602(d)). If used to hoist a suspended load with a winch or jib, crane rules apply (29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC)	Examined before use at least daily, and after each shift where used round the clock (29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)); crane inspections under Subpart CC if hoisting suspended loads			
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

- Crane operator certification plus documented employer evaluation (29 CFR 1926.1427); qualified rigger (1926.1425); qualified signal person (1926.1428)
- 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