Task/Operation: Structural Steel Frame Erection	**Location:** Sample Project, Anytown USA **Job Title(s):** Ironworkers, crane operator, rigger, signal person
Task/Operation Description:	Erect a single-story bolted structural steel frame with a mobile crane and MEWPs: columns, beams and bracing, grid lines A to F.
Date JHA Prepared: 2026-11-17	**Supervisor(s):** C. Foreman / Ironworker Foreman
JHA Team Members: A. Preparer / Site Safety Officer	**Approved By:** B. Reviewer / Project Manager **Signature:** _____ **Date:** _____

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
1. Release the selected work method and area	Fall into openings or over unprotected edges	Walk the complete staging, work and inspection route; verify protected edges and openings before carrying materials. Keep protection in place through cleanup; do not step onto loose covers or an unverified surface. Maintain complete guardrails or secured, marked and load-rated covers at exposed edges and holes. Where personal protection is selected, verify designed anchorage, compatibility, clearance and prompt rescue before exposure. Inspect protection as work changes; stop if the protected position cannot be maintained. This method does not substitute a warning line or generic fall-protection plan for required physical protection. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-	 *Fall hazard*

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		erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.502(d)(15)(i); 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(15)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(2); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(3); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(4); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Slips and trips on routes, hoses, scraps and residue	Keep designated walkways, exits and emergency equipment clear. Route hoses and cords outside walking paths or protect crossings; promptly collect spills and offcuts into suitable containers. Maintain footing without moving required edge protection. Stop conflicting access until the route is restored and brief the crew when routes change. *29 CFR 1926.25(a); 29 CFR 1926.250(c); 29 CFR 1926.416(b)(2)*	
2. Brief site interfaces, emergency and environmental arrangements	Injury worsened by delayed medical response, rescue or evacuation	Confirm prompt medical attention and a tested means of calling help before work; post the site location and access route, provide easily accessible first-aid supplies in a weatherproof container with individually sealed packages, checked before each job and restocked when used and, where an infirmary, clinic, hospital or physician is not reasonably accessible in time and distance, an onsite person with verifiable first-aid certification, and keep emergency access open. Before fall-arrest exposure, establish a workable prompt-rescue method with trained personnel and equipment; confirm any external responder arrangements. Do not start affected work if the response arrangement is unavailable. Brief the site alarm/warning method, usable evacuation routes, muster point and person accounting for this crew. Keep routes clear. On an alarm, warn others and follow the event-specific evacuation or shelter instruction; stop and isolate equipment only if safe and without delaying protective action; when evacuation is directed, go to muster and	

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		report missing persons; do not re-enter until the site emergency lead releases the area. *29 CFR 1926.50(b); 29 CFR 1926.50(c); 29 CFR 1926.50(d)(1); 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20)*	
	Fire escalation or unavailable fire protection	Before area release, confirm the site fire-prevention/protection program provides suitable accessible firefighting equipment for this work and staging area, with its required inspections and maintenance current; keep access unobstructed. This structural steel frame erection crew response is evacuation and notification. Only personnel designated and trained under the site plan may use firefighting equipment; stop affected work if the required fire protection or evacuation arrangement is unavailable. The responsible site employer must maintain the program and required equipment throughout all work phases, replace defective firefighting equipment immediately, and provide additional necessary equipment without delay as fire hazards arise. *29 CFR 1926.150(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.150(a)(2); 29 CFR 1926.150(a)(4)*	 *Fire or flammable material*
	Heat or cold stress under actual outdoor or interior conditions	Before deliveries and work in unconditioned spaces, assess heat/cold exposure considering weather, workload, clothing and worker factors; monitor changing conditions throughout all phases. Train workers to recognize thermal illness/injury, prevention and first-aid response. Provide readily available potable water, recovery breaks and shade/cooling or warm dry shelter as appropriate; adjust workload/schedule and allow acclimatization. Use a buddy system to watch for symptoms. Stop affected work, move an ill worker to safety and summon first-aid/emergency assistance; do not leave the worker alone. Resume only after	

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		exposure controls and safe staffing are restored. *29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.51(a)(1)*	
	Electric shock or damaged portable task lighting	Use the verified site lighting or inspected, suitable plug-in task lights. Before connection and each use, check lamps, guards, plugs and cords; remove damaged equipment. Use grounded or manufacturer-marked double-insulated lights and GFCI-protected supplies under this work method; test GFCIs according to their instructions. Keep connections dry and leads clear of traffic, sharp edges and water or spilled material. Guard lamps against accidental contact or breakage, ground metal-case sockets, and do not hang lights by cords unless designed for it. Use lighting circuits separately from tool circuits; qualified electrical personnel arrange and verify the supply and connections. Isolate power before servicing or changing lamps; the structural steel frame erection crew does not install or alter temporary wiring. *29 CFR 1926.416(e)(1); 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.416(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(C); 29 CFR 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E); 29 CFR 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(F)*	 *Electrical hazard*
3. Survey, lay out and release the actual work area	Injury from an unsuitable work area or unresolved installation interface	Release the site-specific erection sequence and temporary stability design, crane access/ground and landing zones. Obtain controlling-contractor written concrete-strength and anchor-rod modification notices before erection. Under EM retain the signed/dated qualified-person steel erection plan and accepted fall/rescue arrangements. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.752(b)*	

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
	Fall or overturn from unsuitable elevated access	Select an already erected and released supported scaffold or manufacturer-approved electric MEWP for the actual task, floor capacity, material mass and reach. Verify scaffold inspection before each shift and after events affecting integrity, protected access and full platform protection. Authorized MEWP operators complete actual-model checks, use the required fall arrangement and arrange trained ground assistance for emergency lowering. Boom aerial-lift requirements apply only to a boom lift; scissor lifts follow the applicable scaffold provisions and actual-model instructions. Do not stand on rails, overreach or transfer at height. Before raising, lowering or repositioning a MEWP, check the movement envelope for overhead and side trapping points and nearby energized lines; keep occupants and carried materials clear and stop movement if clearance or visibility is lost. Move a scaffold only under the competent person's direction, using trained workers that person selects. This method does not use ladders for forceful or two-handed material handling and does not authorize scaffold erection. Stop when reach, loading, support or rescue cannot be maintained. *29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3); 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(e)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(vi)*	 *Fall hazard*
	Platform or carried material contacts adjacent energized services	Survey the complete platform, tool and material movement envelope. Have the qualified electrical lead establish and record either safe separation or isolation of conflicting services before positioning. Where a service stays energized, mark the boundary across the envelope, post warning signs and brief the crew on its location and hazard. Stop for an unknown boundary. Where isolation is selected, a	 *Electrical hazard*

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		qualified electrical person identifies normal, alternate, emergency, battery, stored and induced sources; establishes the equipment-specific isolation under the separate energy-control procedure; renders circuits inoperative and tags all energization points. Maintain each worker's protection and shift continuity. Qualified absence-of-voltage testing and any required discharge/grounding precede the installation release. Treat unverified conductors as energized; stop on changed circuits, unknown sources or lost protection. This draft begins only after that documented release and does not authorize energized switching, live testing or repair. *29 CFR 1926.416(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.416(a)(3); 29 CFR 1926.417(b); 29 CFR 1926.417(c)*	
4. Receive, inspect and stage columns, beams, erection bolts and engineered temporary bracing	Runover or crushing at delivery and handling interfaces	This crew receives material only after the delivery/plant crew has set it down, stopped and released the area. Stay outside reversing, fork and suspended-load zones. Agree one clear transfer signal; never steady a moving load by hand or enter until the operator acknowledges the stop. Crane/forklift unloading and vehicle transport need their separate methods. Before entering the receiving area, confirm with the site logistics lead that its traffic signs and devices are in place. *29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.200(g)(1)*	 *Crush or pinch point; Moving vehicles or equipment*
	Strain, cuts and pinches while handling columns, beams, erection bolts and engineered temporary bracing	Shake out and sort members only with the released crane or telehandler and a qualified rigger; place members on level dunnage sized for their weight and block flanged members against rolling. Keep hands and feet out from between members and dunnage; use tag lines or bars, never hands, to turn or align a member under a hook. Cut bands from the side outside their recoil path. Manually handle only bolts,	 *Hard hat; Eye protection; Gloves*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		small connection material and brace hardware within single-person limits; use team lifts or a cart for kegs and bundles. Wear cut-resistant handling gloves, safety glasses, hard hat and protective-toe footwear. Stop if a member shifts on its dunnage, and re-block it before work continues. *29 CFR 1926.95(a); 29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.102(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2)*	
	Crushing from unstable stored materials	Store columns, beams, erection bolts and engineered temporary bracing on a level released support within floor/load limits. Block or restrain rolling/tipping items, keep stacks stable and aisles open, and withdraw material without destabilizing the remainder. Do not lean tall items unsecured against a wall. Inspect after disturbance and stop access if movement appears. *29 CFR 1926.250(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.250(c)*	 *Crush or pinch point*
5. Accept foundations and anchor rods	Column base failure causes fatal collapse	Obtain written notice that concrete has reached at least 75 percent of intended minimum compressive design strength or sufficient strength to support erection loads. Verify each column has at least four anchor rods and the designed base support. Repairs/replacements/modifications need project structural engineer approval and notice to the erector; do not bend or field-cut a rod to fit. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.752; 29 CFR 1926.755; 29 CFR 1926.752(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.755(b)(2)*	
	Fall from foundation edges or into unprotected openings while inspecting column bases and anchor rods	Retain temporary edge and opening protection throughout this step. Installed work is not a guard until the responsible person accepts it. Maintain complete guardrails or secured, marked and load-rated covers at exposed edges and holes.	 *Fall hazard*

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		Where personal protection is selected, verify designed anchorage, compatibility, clearance and prompt rescue before exposure. Inspect protection as work changes; stop if the protected position cannot be maintained. This method does not substitute a warning line or generic fall-protection plan for required physical protection. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.502(d)(15)(i); 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(15)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(2); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(3); 29 CFR 1926.502(i)(4); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Noise exposure from equipment, component handling and adjacent trades	Evaluate combined noise exposure from this crew and nearby trades before selecting equipment and hearing protection; evaluate daily exposure against Table D-2 (90 dBA for 8 hours, with the table durations for other levels) and combine mixed-level exposures using the required dose calculation. Where the work produces impact or impulse noise, also assess peak levels; impact noise should not exceed 140 dB peak sound pressure level. Repeat the assessment when equipment, duration or conditions change. Use quieter equipment, maintain it, separate noisy work and limit exposure through effective engineering and administrative measures. Provide and enforce suitable hearing protection when those measures cannot meet applicable limits, and administer a continuing, effective hearing conservation program when the Table D-2 exposure values are exceeded.	 *Noise; Hearing protection*

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		Ensure workers can still receive warnings through the agreed communication method. Apply throughout noisy preparation, fastening, handling and cleanup; include exposure from adjacent trades. *29 CFR 1926.52(b); 29 CFR 1926.52(d)(1); 29 CFR 1926.52(d)(2)(i)*	
6. Rig and set the first column	Dropped column or unstable base crushes crew	Coordinate with the separately released crane/lift analysis: verify actual mass and center of gravity, approved lifting points, rigging capacity/angles, crane configuration/radius, ground and outrigger support, overhead-line clearance, wind limit and landing sequence. Qualified riggers inspect rigging each shift and as needed; use a designated signaler, test lift, controlled tag lines and an unoccupied load path. Stop on lost communication, instability or an intruding person. Never use hands beneath a suspended load. Land on the designed level leveling nuts/plates or shim packs capable of supporting loads. A competent person determines column guying/bracing needs; install it before release. Check anchor assembly erection-load design, not just bolt count. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.753; 29 CFR 1926.755; 29 CFR 1926.755(a)(3); 29 CFR 1926.755(a)(4)*	 *Crush or pinch point*
	Fall from MEWP or scaffold platform while guiding, landing and unhooking the first column	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest	 *Fall hazard*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout this step. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Struck by tools, bolts or column parts dropped from height while setting the first column	Support each component against falling or tipping before releasing the handling aid. Keep parts in secured trays and retain the lower exclusion through the operation to rig and set the first column. Establish a physical exclusion zone covering the full possible fall path; secure tools in suitable holders/tethers and contain small parts. Never stand below unsecured material or try to catch a falling component. Coordinate overhead work and stop if exclusion or restraint is lost. Keep potential falling objects far enough from the edge that accidental displacement cannot take them over it. Head protection supplements these controls. When using a scaffold, provide the	 *Fall hazard; Hard hat*

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		selected toeboards, screens, guardrails or other designed containment to protect employees on it from falling small objects. Secure objects too large to contain away from the edge and keep the barricaded area below unoccupied. *29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)(i); 29 CFR 1926.759; 29 CFR 1926.759(b)*	
7. Connect beams and retain hoist support	Beam rolls or drops at an incomplete connection	Keep the hoisting line engaged until each connection has at least two bolts of the specified size/strength drawn wrench-tight; the competent person requires more where needed for stability, including cantilevers. Make connections from protected MEWPs without standing on unsupported steel. Stop for fit-up force or unstable bearings. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.756; 29 CFR 1926.756(a)(1)*	
	Fall from MEWP or scaffold platform while making beam-to-column connections at height	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold	 *Fall hazard*

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		or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout this step. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Struck by bolts, tools or connection parts dropped from height while connecting beams	Support each component against falling or tipping before releasing the handling aid. Keep parts in secured trays and retain the lower exclusion through the operation to connect beams and retain hoist support. Establish a physical exclusion zone covering the full possible fall path; secure tools in suitable holders/tethers and contain small parts. Never stand below unsecured material or try to catch a falling component. Coordinate overhead work and stop if exclusion or restraint is lost. Keep potential falling objects far enough from the edge that accidental displacement cannot take them over it. Head protection supplements these controls. When using a scaffold, provide the selected toeboards, screens, guardrails or other designed containment to protect employees on it from falling small objects. Secure objects too large to contain away from the edge and keep the barricaded area below unoccupied. *29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)(i); 29 CFR 1926.759; 29 CFR 1926.759(b)*	 *Fall hazard; Hard hat*
8. Complete double	Shared-bolt removal releases the first	Keep at least one wrench-tight bolt securing	

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connections and erection bracing	member	the first member when fitting a double connection, unless a designed seat or device able to support the connection load is attached to both the supporting member and the first member before the shared nuts are removed. Without one of these, do not remove the first member connection to insert the second; use only preinstalled or bolted seat devices, with no field welding. Install and anchor temporary bracing in the engineered sequence and maintain stability at every intermediate stage. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.756; 29 CFR 1926.754; 29 CFR 1926.756(c)(1)*	
	Fall from MEWP or scaffold platform while fitting double connections and installing erection bracing	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout this step. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses	 *Fall hazard*

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		continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Struck by bolts, tools or brace hardware dropped from height during double-connection and bracing work	Support each component against falling or tipping before releasing the handling aid. Keep parts in secured trays and retain the lower exclusion through the operation to complete double connections and erection bracing. Establish a physical exclusion zone covering the full possible fall path; secure tools in suitable holders/tethers and contain small parts. Never stand below unsecured material or try to catch a falling component. Coordinate overhead work and stop if exclusion or restraint is lost. Keep potential falling objects far enough from the edge that accidental displacement cannot take them over it. Head protection supplements these controls. When using a scaffold, provide the selected toeboards, screens, guardrails or other designed containment to protect employees on it from falling small objects. Secure objects too large to contain away from the edge and keep the barricaded area below unoccupied. *29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)(i); 29 CFR 1926.759*	 *Fall hazard; Hard hat*
9. Plumb and complete bolted connections	Unbalanced loading or premature brace release collapses frame	Use the specified bolt installation/inspection method and approved plumb-up sequence with supports retained. No stockpiling or new construction load until the qualified lead releases the secured frame capacity. Stop for movement, loose anchor rods or	

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		mismatched members; no forced field alteration. Remove plumbing-up equipment only with competent-person approval and any required design authorization. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.754; 29 CFR 1926.756*	
	Fall from MEWP or scaffold platform while plumbing the frame and tightening connection bolts	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout this step. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. Before raising, lowering or	 *Fall hazard*

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		repositioning a MEWP near fixed or moving steel, check clearance for the platform and occupants through the whole movement and keep bodies out of closing gaps; stop if clearance or visibility cannot be maintained. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Electrocution from damaged or wet electrical equipment	Inspect the actual tool, connections and cords before use and throughout wet or abrasive work. Use approved grounded or double-insulated equipment with the selected GFCI-protected supply; test the GFCI before use. Keep connections dry and outside water, cutting and traffic paths. Stop for damaged leads, wet electrical parts or tripping protection; isolate and have qualified personnel resolve the fault. Disconnect before adjustments; never repeatedly reset a trip. If supply is lost or protection trips, switch the tool off and release any lock-on before power is restored; where an automatic restart could injure the operator, use a tool or supply that prevents it. *29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.416(b)(2)*	 *Electrical hazard*
	Struck by bolts, wrenches or tools dropped from height while plumbing and bolting connections	Support each component against falling or tipping before releasing the handling aid. Keep parts in secured trays and retain the lower exclusion through the operation to plumb and complete bolted connections. Establish a physical exclusion zone covering the full possible fall path; secure tools in suitable holders/tethers and contain small parts. Never stand below unsecured material or try to catch a falling component. Coordinate overhead work and stop if exclusion or restraint is lost. Keep potential falling objects far enough from the edge that accidental displacement cannot take them over it. Head protection supplements these	  *Fall hazard; Hard hat*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		controls. When using a scaffold, provide the selected toeboards, screens, guardrails or other designed containment to protect employees on it from falling small objects. Secure objects too large to contain away from the edge and keep the barricaded area below unoccupied. *29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)(i); 29 CFR 1926.759*	
10. Secure loose material and transfer fall protection	Falling tools or gaps expose follow-on trades	Secure loose bolts/tools and keep other work out from below erection unless the required overhead protection is provided. Before other trades work in the area using fall protection the erector leaves in place, record the controlling contractor's or authorized representative's direction to leave it and that party's inspection and acceptance of control and responsibility; keep temporary bracing until design-authorized removal. Stop if the specified support, separation or method cannot be maintained; the responsible supervisor must resolve the change and brief the crew before restarting. *29 CFR 1926.759; 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.760(e)(2)*	 *Overhead or falling load; Hard hat*
	Fall from MEWP or scaffold platform while securing loose material and transferring fall protection	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible	 *Fall hazard*

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		scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout this step. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Struck by loose bolts, tools or material dropped from height while securing the erected frame	Support each component against falling or tipping before releasing the handling aid. Keep parts in secured trays and retain the lower exclusion through the operation to secure loose material and transfer fall protection. Establish a physical exclusion zone covering the full possible fall path; secure tools in suitable holders/tethers and contain small parts. Never stand below unsecured material or try to catch a falling component. Coordinate overhead work and stop if exclusion or restraint is lost. Keep potential falling objects far enough from the edge that accidental displacement cannot take them over it. Head protection supplements these controls. When using a scaffold, provide the selected toeboards, screens, guardrails or other designed containment to protect employees on it from falling small objects. Secure objects too large to contain away from the edge and keep the barricaded area below	 *Fall hazard; Hard hat*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		unoccupied. *29 CFR 1926.100(a); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(1); 29 CFR 1926.451(h)(2)(i); 29 CFR 1926.759*	
11. Inspect completed work and retain restrictions	Fall during inspection and final adjustment	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout inspection and final adjustment. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	 *Fall hazard*
12. Isolate tools and collect residue and	Laceration or puncture during sharp-waste collection	Wear cut- and puncture-resistant gloves and safety glasses with side protection. Pick up blades, screws, metal offcuts and nailed	

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
sharp waste		scrap with tongs, a magnet or a scoop instead of by hand; do not reach blind into bags or piles and do not compact waste with hands or feet. Place used blades in a rigid sharps container and other sharp scrap in a puncture-resistant bin; bend over or remove protruding nails. Carry containers by their handles and keep them closed when moving them. Stop and report any puncture or laceration; do not catch falling material or a dropped knife. *29 CFR 1926.301(a); 29 CFR 1926.95(a)*	*Eye protection; Gloves*
	Slips and trips on routes, hoses, scraps and residue	Keep the exclusion in place until waste is removed; Keep designated walkways, exits and emergency equipment clear. Route hoses and cords outside walking paths or protect crossings; promptly collect spills and offcuts into suitable containers. Maintain footing without moving required edge protection. Stop conflicting access until the route is restored and brief the crew when routes change. *29 CFR 1926.25(a); 29 CFR 1926.250(c); 29 CFR 1926.416(b)(2)*	
	Fall during elevated tool and waste removal	Perform elevated installation from the inspected, guardrailed scaffold or MEWP selected for this work; use its designated access. Keep feet on the platform floor; reposition to stay within reach. Do not use stilts, stand on pails, rails or makeshift platforms, climb while carrying materials, or remove edge protection to gain reach. Use the specified boom-lift restraint or fall-arrest system attached to the manufacturer-specified basket/platform anchorage; do not anchor to the boom. Keep floor-hole covers and building-edge protection in place. Stop if protection or access is interrupted and notify the supervisor. The responsible scaffold or fall-protection competent person must arrange correction, inspect the	 *Fall hazard*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		restored protection and authorize resumption. Maintain the released scaffold or MEWP, safe reach and rescue throughout elevated tool and waste removal. Reposition instead of leaning outside protection; do not climb installed work or stand on materials. This selected steel-erection method uses continuous fall protection at 6 feet or lower where required by the actual exposure; it does not use connector or controlled-decking-zone exceptions. The 6-foot selection is more protective than the general OSHA steel-erection threshold, not a claim that OSHA Subpart R universally requires 6 feet. *29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)(vii); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(iv); 29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(v); 29 CFR 1926.760; 29 CFR 1926.754*	
	Electrocution from damaged or wet electrical equipment	Inspect the actual tool, connections and cords before use and throughout wet or abrasive work. Use approved grounded or double-insulated equipment with the selected GFCI-protected supply; test the GFCI before use. Keep connections dry and outside water, cutting and traffic paths. Stop for damaged leads, wet electrical parts or tripping protection; isolate and have qualified personnel resolve the fault. Disconnect before adjustments; never repeatedly reset a trip. If supply is lost or protection trips, switch the tool off and release any lock-on before power is restored; where an automatic restart could injure the operator, use a tool or supply that prevents it. *29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1); 29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii); 29 CFR 1926.416(b)(2)*	 *Electrical hazard*
13. Inspect and hand over remaining restrictions	Vehicle or plant strike during removal and final inspection	Have the site traffic lead release a physically separated work pocket and pedestrian route before removal and final inspection. Close or suspend conflicting plant movements with operator	 *High-visibility clothing*

STEP	POTENTIAL HAZARD(S)	CONTROL MEASURES	PHOTOGRAPHS / SIGNS
		acknowledgment; maintain signs, visible barriers and task-selected high-visibility apparel. Do not turn away from an uncontrolled live lane to work or rely on a vest to stop traffic. Stop when separation or communication fails. Public-road traffic control, flagging and installation/removal of devices in live traffic require the separately approved traffic plan and trained crew. Keep that protection until this crew and materials are clear. *29 CFR 1926.200(g)(1); 29 CFR 1926.200(g)(2); 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2)*	

EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS	TRAINING	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Mobile crane, rigging, MEWPs, hand and power tools	Qualified rigger; signal person; competent person for fall protection	Hard hat, safety glasses, gloves, high-visibility vest, safety boots, fall arrest harness

Control measures follow OSHA's hierarchy of controls: eliminate the hazard, substitute, engineering controls, administrative controls, then personal protective equipment.
Built on OSHA's Job Hazard Analysis Template (osha.gov). Produced by JHA Creator; it is not an OSHA-issued or OSHA-approved document.