



Job Hazard Analysis (sample)

Tear off and replace asphalt shingles on a two-story house

Company	Sample Roofing Co
Site or project	14 Oak Lane
Task	Tear off and replace asphalt shingles on a two-story house
Trade	Roofing
State	Texas
Work type	Construction (29 CFR Part 1926)
Prepared by	Sample Estimator
Date of the work	_____
Date prepared	2026-10-07

HOW TO USE THIS JHA

1. Fill in every highlighted line before work starts. In the Word file you can type them in.
2. Go through each step with the crew at the start of the shift, on site, before anyone starts work.
3. Have everyone who does the work sign the crew sign-on sheet. Keep a copy on site.
4. If the general contractor or owner asks for a JHA, send this one once the highlighted lines are filled in.
5. If the work, crew or conditions change, update the JHA and review it with the crew again.

Before work starts

Highlighted lines must be filled in or confirmed before anyone starts work. Lines already filled in came from your order; check they are still right.

- ☐ Person in charge on site: Sample Foreman
- ☐ Address or location to give 911 callers: 14 Oak Lane, front driveway
- ☐ Nearest hospital or clinic: Sample General Hospital, emergency entrance on Main St
- ☐ How a worker held by a fall arrest system will be rescued, and by whom: _____

Step by step

Step 1. Set up ladder and roof jacks, rig fall protection anchors

WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Falling from the ladder while climbing or stepping onto the roof (Broken bones, head injury or death)
- Ladder slipping, sliding or tipping at the base or top (Fall injuries to the climber and crushing injuries to people below)
- Falling off the steep roof before roof jacks and anchors are in place (Serious injury or death)
- Anchors or roof jacks pulling out because they were installed wrong or into weak decking (Fall arrest failure leading to serious injury or death)
- Tools, jacks or planks dropped from the roof edge (Head and body injuries to people below)

HOW WE CONTROL IT

Guards, barriers and equipment

- Install anchors and roof jacks into solid framing following the manufacturer's instructions, and have a trained person check them before anyone relies on them.
- Secure the ladder at the top and the base so it cannot slide or tip.
- Barricade the area below the ladder and roof edge so no one walks under the work.

Work practices and checks

- Inspect the ladder before use and tag out any ladder with damaged rails, rungs or feet.
- Set the ladder on firm, level ground at the correct angle and extend it past the roof edge the required distance.
- Face the ladder while climbing, keep your hands free for the rails and rungs, and haul tools and materials up with a rope.

Protective equipment

- Wear a harness and connect to an anchor before moving away from the ladder onto the roof.
- Wear slip-resistant footwear and a hard hat when working below the roof edge.

Rules: 1926.501(b)(1), 1926.501(b)(4)(i), 1926.503(a)(1), 1926.502(d)(20), 1926.1053(b)(6), 1926.1053(b)(4), 1926.1053(b)(21), 1926.1053(b)(22), 1926.1060(a), 1926.1053(b)(1), 1926.100(a), 1926.102(a)(1), 1926.501(b)(11), 1926.501(b)(13) (see Rules that apply)

Step 2. Tear off old shingles and underlayment, throw debris into the dumpster

WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Slipping on loose granules, torn underlayment or debris on the steep roof (Falls from the roof causing serious injury or death)
- Debris thrown toward the dumpster missing and striking people or property below (Head, eye and body injuries)
- Lifeline rubbing on sharp edges or getting tangled in debris (Line damage and fall arrest failure)
- Cuts and punctures from exposed nails, flashing and tear-off tools (Lacerations and puncture wounds)
- Lifting and throwing heavy loads of wet or bundled debris (Back and shoulder strains)

HOW WE CONTROL IT

Use a safer method or material

- Use a debris chute into the dumpster where possible instead of throwing debris by hand.

Guards, barriers and equipment

- Barricade and mark the drop zone between the roof and the dumpster and keep everyone out while debris is coming down.

Work practices and checks

- Call out a warning and check the area below is clear before releasing any debris.
- Clear loose debris and granules from walking areas often and work from the top of the roof downward.
- Stay connected to your anchor at all times and keep lifelines away from sharp edges and loose debris.
- Keep loads small enough to handle without straining and do not throw near the roof edge off balance.

Protective equipment

- Wear a harness, cut-resistant gloves, safety glasses and slip-resistant footwear on the roof, and hard hats on the ground crew.

Rules: 1926.501(b)(1), 1926.501(b)(4)(i), 1926.503(a)(1), 1926.502(d)(20), 1926.300(a), 1926.300(b)(1), 1926.100(a), 1926.102(a)(1), 1926.25(a), 1926.501(b)(11), 1926.501(b)(13) (see Rules that apply)

Step 3. Inspect and replace damaged decking

WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Stepping through rotted decking or an opening where decking was removed (Falling through the roof causing serious injury or death)
- Contact with a running saw blade or kickback while cutting decking (Deep cuts and amputations)
- Damaged cords or plugs on the roof (Electric shock or burns)
- Cords and boards creating tripping hazards on the steep roof (Falls and sprains)
- Loud saws and flying chips (Hearing damage and eye injuries)

HOW WE CONTROL IT

Guards, barriers and equipment

- Cover or replace each opening right away, and mark any soft or damaged area so no one steps on it.
- Use saws with working blade guards and do not pin or remove the guard.
- Plug tools into ground-fault protected outlets or cords.

Work practices and checks

- Check the decking for soft spots before stepping on it and stay connected to your anchor while working near openings.
- Inspect cords and tools before use and remove any with damaged insulation, plugs or housings.
- Route cords away from walking paths and the roof edge, and keep cut boards stacked and secured.

Protective equipment

- Wear safety glasses, hearing protection and a harness while cutting and installing decking.

Rules: 1926.501(b)(1), 1926.501(b)(4)(i), 1926.503(a)(1), 1926.502(d)(20), 1926.300(a), 1926.300(b)(1), 1926.404(b)(1)(ii), 1926.416(e)(1), 1926.302(a)(1), 1926.52(b), 1926.100(a), 1926.102(a)(1), 1926.501(b)(11), 1926.501(b)(13) (see Rules that apply)

Step 4. Install underlayment, drip edge and new shingles with nail guns

WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Nail gun firing a nail into a hand, leg or another worker (Puncture wounds and serious injury)
- Slipping on new underlayment or tripping on air hoses (Falls from the roof causing serious injury or death)
- Shingle bundles or tools sliding off the steep roof (Injuries to people below)
- Air hose coming loose and whipping (Bruises, cuts and eye injuries)
- Repeated noise from nail guns and compressor (Hearing damage)

HOW WE CONTROL IT

Use a safer method or material

- Use nail guns with a sequential trigger instead of a contact trigger.

Guards, barriers and equipment

- Stage shingle bundles on roof jacks or level brackets so they cannot slide.

Work practices and checks

- Disconnect the air supply before clearing jams, adjusting or moving the nail gun.
- Keep fingers away from the nose of the gun, never point it at anyone and never carry it with a finger on the trigger.
- Inspect hoses and fittings before use, keep hoses out of walking paths and away from the roof edge.
- Stay connected to your anchor and move your connection as you work across the roof.

Protective equipment

- Wear safety glasses, hearing protection, a harness and slip-resistant footwear.

Rules: 1926.501(b)(1), 1926.501(b)(4)(i), 1926.503(a)(1), 1926.502(d)(20), 1926.302(b)(1), 1926.52(b), 1926.100(a), 1926.102(a)(1), 1926.25(a), 1926.501(b)(11), 1926.501(b)(13) (see Rules that apply)

Step 5. Clean up the roof and ground, take down anchors and ladder

WHAT CAN GO WRONG

- Falling while removing anchors and roof jacks (Serious injury or death)
- Falling from the ladder while carrying tools or materials down (Broken bones and head injury)
- Tools, jacks and scrap dropped from the roof (Injuries to people below)
- Loose nails and scrap left on the ground (Puncture wounds and trips)

HOW WE CONTROL IT

Guards, barriers and equipment

- Keep the area below the roof edge and ladder barricaded until all materials are down.

Work practices and checks

- Remove roof jacks and other equipment before your own anchor, and stay connected until you are back on the ladder.
- Lower tools and materials with a rope instead of carrying them down the ladder.
- Face the ladder and keep your hands free for the rails and rungs while climbing down.
- Sweep the roof and run a magnet over the ground and driveway to pick up loose nails.
- Check that the ladder is secure before climbing down, then take it down and store it safely.

Protective equipment

- Wear a harness on the roof, gloves for handling scrap and a hard hat on the ground.

Rules: 1926.501(b)(1), 1926.501(b)(4)(i), 1926.503(a)(1), 1926.502(d)(20), 1926.1053(b)(6), 1926.1053(b)(4), 1926.1053(b)(21), 1926.1053(b)(22), 1926.1060(a), 1926.1053(b)(1), 1926.100(a), 1926.102(a)(1), 1926.25(a), 1926.501(b)(11), 1926.501(b)(13)
(see Rules that apply)

Rules that apply to this job

Each rule in plain words. The regulation text itself is at [osha.gov](https://www.osha.gov) under the section number.

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(1) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

At an unprotected side or edge 6 feet or more above a lower level, workers need guardrails, safety nets or personal fall arrest.

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4)(i) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Holes and skylights more than 6 feet above a lower level need covers, guardrails or personal fall arrest.

29 CFR 1926.503(a)(1) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Anyone who might be exposed to fall hazards must be trained to recognize them and in the procedures to reduce them.

29 CFR 1926.502(d)(20) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Where personal fall arrest is used, there must be a way to rescue a fallen worker promptly.

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(6) Steps 1, 5

Set ladders only on stable, level surfaces, or secure them so they cannot move.

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(4) Steps 1, 5

Use a ladder only for what it was designed for.

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(21) Steps 1, 5

Keep at least one hand on the ladder when climbing up or down.

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(22) Steps 1, 5

Do not carry anything on a ladder that could make you lose your balance.

29 CFR 1926.1060(a) Steps 1, 5

Workers using ladders must be trained, as necessary, to recognize ladder hazards and the procedures to reduce them.

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(1) Steps 1, 5

A portable ladder used to reach an upper level must extend at least 3 feet above it (or be secured at the top with a grab rail where it cannot).

29 CFR 1926.100(a) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Wear a hard hat where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock and burns.

29 CFR 1926.102(a)(1) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Use eye or face protection against flying particles, molten metal, chemicals, gases or vapors, or harmful light.

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(11) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

On a steep roof (slope greater than 4 in 12, as 29 CFR 1926.500 defines it), workers at unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above a lower level need guardrails with toeboards, safety nets or personal fall arrest.

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13) Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

In residential construction, work 6 feet or more above a lower level needs guardrails, safety nets or personal fall arrest. Only if the employer can show these are infeasible or create a greater hazard may it use a written fall protection plan that meets 1926.502(k) instead.

29 CFR 1926.300(a) Steps 2, 3

Keep all hand and power tools in safe condition, whoever owns them.

29 CFR 1926.300(b)(1) Steps 2, 3

Power tools designed for guards must have them on when in use.

29 CFR 1926.25(a) Steps 2, 4, 5

Keep scrap lumber with protruding nails and all debris cleared from work areas, passageways and stairs.

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii) Step 3

Temporary 120-volt, 15- and 20-amp outlets in use on site need GFCI protection (small generators have a stated exception).

29 CFR 1926.416(e)(1) Step 3

Do not use worn or frayed cords or cables.

29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1) Step 3

Electric power tools must be double-insulated or grounded.

29 CFR 1926.52(b) Steps 3, 4

Above the Table D-2 noise levels, use feasible engineering or administrative controls first, then hearing protection.

29 CFR 1926.302(b)(1) Step 4

Secure pneumatic tools to the hose so they cannot disconnect accidentally.

29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2) Whole job

Every worker must be instructed in recognizing and avoiding the unsafe conditions and rules that apply to their work.

29 CFR 1926.28(a) Whole job

The employer must require appropriate PPE wherever workers are exposed to hazardous conditions.

Crew sign-on

By signing, I confirm this JHA was reviewed with me before I started this task, and I know who to tell if the work or conditions change.