



JHA - Job Hazard Assessment

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Client:	Project:	JHA Assessment Date:	Task Start Date:
JHA Title: Scaffolding: Erecting, Modifying & Dismantling	Supervisor(s):	JHA Author: HSE Manager	

PPE Required:

- 4 head gas monitors (bumped and calibrated) to be worn on the upper portion of body
- Gloves appropriate for task
- Hearing protection when required
- CSA approved eye protection
- CSA "Green Triangle" Safety Footwear
- FR Coveralls with reflective striping
- CSA Approved Hard Hat
- Fall Protection when required

TASK	Pre Control	HAZARDS	CONTROLS	Post Control
Pre-Job Planning & Communication of Hazards	M	1. Job scope/JHA not understood by all personnel 2. New to site/young workers. 3. Improper planning and communication 4. Emergency procedure not known 5. Unidentified site hazards (overhead powerlines, ground instability, congestion) 6. Incorrect scaffold selection or load rating	1. Supervisors meet before the daily tailgate to share work plans/hazards/controls, then communicate to the team. Review applicable JHA and sign. 2. All new personnel must attend Tri Energy orientation & pre-job meeting/toolbox before starting 3. Short-service workers must be assigned a mentor and complete required Tri Energy SSW docs. 4. Emergency Response plan reviewed with team, muster points noted. 5. Conduct a full site assessment and identify overhead/underground hazards. 6. Confirm load requirements, scaffold type, tie-ins, and engineered drawings and establish exclusion zones and barricades.	L
Obtain Safe Work Permit	M	1. Miscommunication, misunderstanding or lack of information. 2. Incomplete documentation. 3. Incomplete scope of work/operations.	1. Inspect the permit by reviewing elements of the work scope and the written instructions. 2. Review the permit with workers prior to commencing work to establish that no conditions have changed or were missed, all workers involved in the task must sign on to the permit. 3. Verify that the worker understands the entire scope of work prior to signing the permit by actively reviewing it with them.	L
Travel to work task location	H	Vehicle collisions/road accidents/Wildlife Contact.	1. Conduct pre-trip vehicle inspection (tires, lights, fluids, brakes). 2. Follow posted speed limits and adjust for weather/road conditions. 3. Maintain safe following distance (3 - 6 seconds). 4. Use seatbelts at all times. 5. No aggressive driving, passing in unsafe areas, or sudden maneuvers. 6. No distracted driving: pull over safely before making calls or sending messages. 7. Reduce speed in wildlife-dense areas, especially at Dawn/Dusk.	L
	H	Poor weather conditions	1. Reduce speed and increase following distance in snow, rain, fog, or ice. 2. Use winter tires during winter months. 3. Delay travel during severe weather advisories. 4. Keep emergency kit (blanket, shovel, traction aids) and cell phone charger. 5. Clear snow/ice from windows, mirrors, and lights before driving.	L



TASK	Pre Control	HAZARDS	CONTROLS	Post Control
Travel to work location (continued)	M	Parking: Reverse Collisions, Obstructions, Blind Spots, Pedestrian Interactions.	Spotters: 1. A spotter must be used when reversing into tight areas, congested zones, or anywhere visibility is restricted. 2. Spotter maintains continuous visual contact with the driver. 3. Spotter uses standardized hand signals and stands in a safe, visible location not walking backwards. 4. Stop immediately if visual contact is lost. Parking: 1. Park only in designated, approved parking zones away from haul routes, rig-move paths, and equipment swing areas. 2. Ensure parking areas are level, stable, and free of obstructions. 3. Maintain clear access for emergency vehicles. 4. Use backup cameras and mirrors but do not rely on them alone. 5. Sound horn before reversing. 6. Maintain slow, controlled movements.	L
Material Handling & Staging	M	1. Strains, sprains, overexertion 2. Dropped objects during lifting 3. Slips, trips, and struck-by hazards from scattered ground components and poor housekeeping.	1. Inspect all components for damage, cracks, corrosion, missing pins. 1. Stage materials on level, stable ground with clear walk paths. 1. Use team lifts or mechanical aids for heavy components. 2. Establish drop zones when lifting materials to elevated areas. 3. Keep staging area organized and clean to prevent tripping/falling.	L
Base Setup & Initial Erection	M	1. Scaffold instability or collapse 2. Pinch points during assembly 3. Falls while climbing initial sections	1. Install mud sills, base plates, screw jacks on firm, level ground. 1. Ensure scaffold is plumb, level, and square at each stage. 2. Install bracing, pins, and locks as each lift is built. 3. Wear gloves to reduce pinch-point injuries to hands, keep limbs out of the line of fire. 4. Maintain three points of contact; use ladders or stair towers.	L
Building Vertical Sections (Lifts)	H	1. Falls from height 2. Dropped tools or components 3. Structural instability if bracing is incomplete	1. Use fall protection by height or exposure. 1. Use tool lanyards to prevent dropped objects. 2. Maintain communication between ground and elevated workers. 3. Do not remove structural components during erection. 4. Install horizontal and diagonal bracing immediately.	L
Platform Installation	H	1. Falls through gaps/holes 2. Platform collapse from improper plank installation 3. Slips on wet/icy surfaces	1. Install full-width planks with proper overlap and locking. 1. Install guardrails, mid-rails, and toe boards immediately. 2. Verify load ratings and do not overload. 3. Ensure platforms are free of gaps, debris, ice, or mud. 4. Maintain clear access/egress routes.	L



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Tie-Ins, Bracing & Stability Controls	H	1. Scaffold sway, collapse, or shifting 2. Overloading or uneven loading	1. Install tie-ins at required intervals per manufacturer/engineer. 1. Add additional bracing where wind or height increases risk. 1. Stop work during hazardous high winds or severe weather. 2. Ensure even distribution of materials and equipment.	L
Modifying Existing Scaffold	M	1. Removing critical components causing collapse 2. Falls during modification 3. Miscommunication between crews	1. Only certified competent scaffolders may modify or remove components. 1. Update scaffold tags (green/yellow/red) after modification. 2. Reassess load paths, tie-ins, bracing, and platform integrity. 3. Maintain fall protection during modification. 4. Verbally communicate changes to all affected workers. Use repeat back method if necessary.	L
Inspection & Tagging	M	1. Undetected damage or missing components 2. Workers using unsafe or incomplete scaffold	1. Inspect scaffold before each shift, after weather events, and after modifications. 1. Check for settling, loose components, damaged planks, missing pins. 1. Verify guardrails, access points, and platforms are secure. 1. Apply/update scaffold tags to reflect status. 2. Remove unsafe scaffold from service immediately.	L
Dismantling Scaffold	H	1. Falls during removal of upper lifts 2. Dropped components 3. Structural instability if removed out of sequence	1. Maintain three points of contact; use fall protection anchored to engineered anchor points. 1. Establish drop zones and barricades below dismantling areas. 2. Lower components using ropes, taglines, or mechanical means—never drop Dismantle in reverse order of erection. 3. Inspect components before returning to storage.	L
Site Cleanup & Close-Out		1. Slips, trips, and struck-by hazards from leftover materials. 2. Lifting heavy or awkward components (ledgers, standards, decks). Repetitive bending, twisting, or carrying loads over distance. 3. Workers rushing to finish	1. Remove all debris, unused materials, barricades and store at approved location. 1. Return components to designated storage areas. 1. Document deficiencies, near misses, or improvements. 1. Conduct a crew debrief to capture lessons learned, capture any near misses, hazards, or procedural gaps. 2. Use team lifts or mechanical aids. Keep loads close to the body, rotate tasks to avoid fatigue. 3. Reinforce “work isn’t done until the site is safe”. A competent person oversees final close-out.	

Leadership Sign off

Supervisor Name:		Signature:		Date:	
HSE Manager Name:		Signature:		Date:	
HSE Manager Name:		Signature:		Date:	



JHA - Job Hazard Assessment - Working at Heights

Please sign your name below to acknowledge that you understand and will follow the requirements and conditions outlined in this JHA.

[illegible]



All hazard ratings in this JHA shall be validated using the Risk Assessment Matrix. Workers are required to cross-check the selected consequence and likelihood levels against the matrix to ensure compliance with Tri-Energy's risk assessment methodology.

Risk Assessment Matrix									
Potential Consequences					Increasing Likelihood				
					1	2	3	4	5
	People	Property	Environ- ment	Reputation	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Severe
0	No injury or illness	No damage	No effect	No impact	L	L	L	L	L
1	First Aid	Damage <\$2,000	< TDG limit	Slight impact	L	L	L	L	L
2	Dr visit req.	Damage <\$10,000	< TDG limit	Concern stays at location	L	L	L	M	M
3	Modified work < 5 days	Damage <\$25,000	> TDG limit on ground	Affect ability to work at loca- tion, regulators	L	L	M	M	H
4	Missing work (LTA)	Damage <\$100,000	Any into standing water body	Public response required	L	M	M	H	H
5	Permanent dis- ability or fatality	Damage >\$100,000	Any into flowing water system	On-going public response with lasting impacts	M	M	H	H	H