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	Blockwork wall	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Bricklaying

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check footing and starter bars, capping rebar	Impalement on rebar Rules: 29 CFR 1926.701(b)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	1.1 Guard all protruding rebar to remove the impalement risk (29 CFR 1926.701(b)). [Engineering] 1.2 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 1.3 Use guardrails or covers near vertical rebar so nobody can fall onto it. [Engineering] 1.4 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 1.5 Wear gloves, safety glasses and safety boots when handling bar. [PPE]	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Move blocks with plant or two people	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 2.8 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.10 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.11 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.12 Make eye contact with the operator before going near.	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 2.13 Operators are trained and authorized for each machine. Forklift and telehandler operators are trained, evaluated and certified by the employer (29 CFR 1910.178(l), via 1926.602(d)). [Administrative] 2.14 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]		
3	Cut blocks with water suppression	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I; 29 CFR 1926.52	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 3.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 3.6 Workers who must wear a respirator 30 or more days a year get a free medical exam every 3 years (29 CFR 1926.1153(h)). [Administrative] 3.7 Wear the respirator Table 1 lists for the task: APF 10 (a fit-tested N95 or half mask) for most tasks, APF 25 (such as a loose-fitting PAPR) for tuckpointing with a handheld grinder for more than 4 hours a shift. [PPE] 3.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 3.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 3.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 3.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 3.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 3.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.17 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Lay blocks from scaffold once above chest height	Falling from height Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 4.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 4.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 4.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 4.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 4.8 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.9 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.10 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.11 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.12 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
5	Core fill with pump or mixer, propping walls as needed	Wet concrete and cement burns Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	5.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 5.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 5.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 5.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 5.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 5.6 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 5.7 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 5.9 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 5.10 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 5.11 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
6	Clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.2 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Knee pads Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1)	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Supported scaffold	Erected under a competent person (29 CFR 1926.451)	Inspected by a competent person for visible defects before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect its integrity (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			
Cement mixer		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))			
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Concrete pump truck		Boom, outriggers, pipeline, clamps and hoses checked before each shift; frequent and periodic inspections to ASME B30.27 and the manufacturer			
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			

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Equipment operator training (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4)); forklift and telehandler operators trained, evaluated and certified, re-evaluated every 3 years (29 CFR 1910.178(l))
- Silica training on the exposure control plan and Table 1 controls (29 CFR 1926.1153(i)); respirator fit test and medical evaluation (29 CFR 1910.134)
- 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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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