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	Brick repointing	**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	Set up access and barricade below	Falling from height Public entering the work area Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 1.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 1.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 1.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Rake out joints with a grinder on extraction, wearing a respirator	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Angle grinder injuries Loud noise Eye injuries	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 2.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926.52		vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 2.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 2.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 2.6 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] 2.7 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 2.8 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 2.9 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 2.10 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 2.11 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.12 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 2.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.15 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 2.16 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 2.17 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 2.18 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative]		
3	Mix and apply mortar	Wet concrete and cement burns Repetitive work and awkward postures	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	3.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 3.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 3.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 3.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 3.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 3.6 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 3.7 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.8 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 3.9 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 3.10 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 3.11 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]		
4	Clean down and vacuum dust	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 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] 4.2 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.3 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 4.4 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 4.5 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 4.6 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 4.7 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	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 glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Cut-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Chemical-resistant gloves Knee pads	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Angle grinder		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))			
Mobile (rolling) 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))			
HEPA vacuum		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))			
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- 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)

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