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	Pour a concrete slab	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Concreting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Plan truck and pump access, checking for overhead power lines and soft ground	Contact with overhead power lines Being hit by heavy equipment Road traffic Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O; MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 1.2 Use non-conductive (fiberglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 1.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or warning lines and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.4 Keep equipment at least 10 feet from lines up to 50 kV once the utility confirms the voltage, more for higher voltages, and 20 feet when the voltage is unknown (29 CFR 1926.1408). [Administrative] 1.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 1.6 Treat all lines as energized. If equipment touches a line, the operator stays in the cab and everyone else keeps well away. [Administrative] 1.7 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 1.9 Being hit by heavy equipment: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 1.10 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 1.11 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.12 Road traffic: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Set up traffic control at the site entry and a spotter for backing trucks; trucks with a blocked rear view need a backup alarm or a spotter (29 CFR 1926.601(b)(4))	Road traffic Public entering the work area Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 2.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

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				2.4 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 2.5 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative] 2.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [PPE] 2.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 2.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 2.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]		
3	Check formwork, edge forms, rebar and impalement-rated caps or covers on vertical rebar before the pour	Formwork collapse Impalement on rebar Rules: 29 CFR 1926.703; 29 CFR 1926.701(b)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 3.3 A competent person inspects the formwork and shoring before, during and after the pour (29 CFR 1926.703(b)). [Administrative] 3.4 Follow the formwork drawings on site for shore spacing, bracing and pour rate (29 CFR 1926.703(a)). [Administrative] 3.5 Watch for movement or bulging during the pour and stop if it happens. [Administrative] 3.6 Do not strip formwork until the concrete reaches the strength the engineer requires. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a hard hat, safety boots and gloves. [PPE] 3.8 Guard all protruding rebar to remove the impalement risk (29 CFR 1926.701(b)). [Engineering] 3.9 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 3.10 Use guardrails or covers near vertical rebar so nobody can fall onto it. [Engineering] 3.11 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear gloves, safety glasses and safety boots when handling bar. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Set up the pump with outriggers on pads and an exclusion zone around the	Being hit by heavy equipment Contact with overhead power lines	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	boom and hose. Never open a line or clear a blockage until the pressure is released	Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O; 29 CFR 1926.1408 and 1926.416		and lights. [Engineering] 4.3 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 4.4 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 4.5 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 4.6 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] 4.7 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE] 4.9 Contact with overhead power lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]		
5	Place concrete, keeping clear of the hose end and wearing gloves and boots	Wet concrete and cement burns Lifting and carrying heavy loads Slips and trips	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	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 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.8 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.9 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.10 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.11 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.12 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.13 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.14 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.15 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
6	Vibrate and screed, keeping	Hand-arm and whole-body	**High**	6.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	cords out of wet concrete and plugged into GFCI-protected outlets	vibration Electric shock from cords and power tools Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Possible / Serious injury**	on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 6.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 6.3 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 6.5 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative] 6.6 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 6.7 Use GFCIs on all 120-volt, 15, 20 and 30 amp temporary receptacles, or a written assured equipment grounding conductor program run by a competent person with recorded tests (29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)). [Engineering] 6.8 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 6.9 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 6.10 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 6.11 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 6.12 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 6.13 Repetitive work and awkward postures: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	
7	Finish the surface, taking breaks in heat and sun	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: OSH Act Section 5(a)(1) General Duty Clause; state heat rules where they apply (Cal/OSHA T8 3395, WA WAC 296-62-095, OR OAR 437-002-0156, MD COMAR 09.12.32)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	7.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 7.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 7.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 7.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 7.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 7.6 In California, Washington, Oregon and Maryland, follow the state heat illness rule: written plan, shade, water, rest and high-heat procedures. [Administrative] 7.7 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 7.8 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 7.9 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 7.10 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 7.11 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2 hours. [PPE] 7.12 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 7.13 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 7.14 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 7.15 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 7.16 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]		
8	Wash out the pump and trucks only in the set wash out area, away from drains	Wet concrete and cement burns Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	8.1 Wet concrete and cement burns: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 8.3 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 8.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 8.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 8.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 8.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
9	Cut control joints with a saw that feeds water to the blade (29 CFR 1926.1153 Table 1). Outdoors a walk-behind saw needs no respirator; a handheld saw needs APF 10 after 4 hours a shift, and any saw used indoors needs APF 10	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**	9.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 9.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 9.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 9.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 9.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 9.6 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] 9.7 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] 9.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 9.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 9.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 9.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 9.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 9.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 9.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 9.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 9.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 9.17 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]		

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) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Work gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Knee pads Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) N95 respirator	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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			
Plate compactor					

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					

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)

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