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	Concrete driveway	**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	Set up traffic and pedestrian control at the street	Road traffic Public entering the work area Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 1.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 1.4 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 1.5 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative] 1.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [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 Public entering the work area: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Locate services, then excavate and level the base with the skid steer	Hitting underground services Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: 29 CFR 1926.651(b) and your state 811 law; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 2.3 Hand dig or vacuum excavate to expose services before using a machine near them. [Engineering] 2.4 Call 811 before you dig and wait until all utilities have marked their lines. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Administrative] 2.6 Support or protect exposed utilities so they cannot sag or break while the excavation is open (29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)). [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.7 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 2.9 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.11 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.12 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.13 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 2.14 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] 2.15 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 2.16 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]		
3	Compact base, set forms and rebar	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Impalement on rebar Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52; 29 CFR 1926.701(b)	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	3.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 3.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 3.3 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 3.5 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.6 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.7 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.8 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.9 Guard all protruding rebar to remove the impalement risk (29 CFR 1926.701(b)). [Engineering] 3.10 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 3.11 Use guardrails or covers near vertical rebar so nobody can fall onto it. [Engineering] 3.12 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 3.13 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.14 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.15 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.16 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative]		
4	Pour and finish the concrete	Wet concrete and cement burns Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) 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**	4.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 4.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 4.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 4.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 4.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 4.6 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 4.7 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 4.8 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 4.9 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 4.10 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 4.11 In California, Washington, Oregon and Maryland, follow the state heat illness rule: written plan, shade, water, rest and high-heat procedures. [Administrative] 4.12 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 4.13 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 4.14 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 4.15 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 4.16 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Saw cut control joints 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**	5.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 5.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 5.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 5.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 5.6 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] 5.7 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] 5.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 5.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 5.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 5.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 5.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 5.13 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.14 Wear earplugs or earmuffs rated for the noise. [PPE] 5.15 Loud noise: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]		
6	Clean up, wash out away from drains and barricade until cured	Poor housekeeping and waste Public entering the work area	**High Possible / Serious 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] 6.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 6.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 6.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 6.12 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]	**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:

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) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Work gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Knee pads 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
Skid steer					
Plate compactor					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Hand tools					
Concrete pump truck		Boom, outriggers, pipeline, clamps and hoses checked before each shift; frequent and periodic inspections to ASME B30.27 and the manufacturer			

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