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 breaking and removal	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Demolition

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Locate services under the slab before breaking	Hitting underground services Electric shock from live wiring Rules: 29 CFR 1926.651(b) and your state 811 law; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 1.3 Hand dig or vacuum excavate to expose services before using a machine near them. [Engineering] 1.4 Call 811 before you dig and wait until all utilities have marked their lines. [Administrative] 1.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Administrative] 1.6 Support or protect exposed utilities so they cannot sag or break while the excavation is open (29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)). [Administrative] 1.7 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 1.9 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.10 Lock out and tag the disconnecting means with your own personal lock and tag so the circuit cannot be energized (29 CFR 1926.417). [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.12 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative] 1.13 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.14 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Saw cut edges with water	Silica dust from concrete, brick,	**Critical**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	suppression	stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I; 29 CFR 1926.52	**Likely / Fatality**	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 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 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] 2.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 2.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 2.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 2.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 2.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 2.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.15 Loud noise: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	
3	Break with a jackhammer or excavator breaker, rotating jackhammer work	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	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 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative] 3.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.7 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.10 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 3.11 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.12 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 3.13 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 3.14 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 3.15 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative]		
4	Watch for flying chips and keep others back	Eye injuries Demolition and falling debris Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart T	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 4.2 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 4.3 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 4.5 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 4.6 Check for asbestos, lead, live services and structural risks before demolition starts. [Elimination] 4.7 Disconnect and cap power, gas and water before demolition. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Set an exclusion zone bigger than the distance the structure could fall. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.9 Use a machine with a guarded cab instead of hand demolition where practical. [Engineering] 4.10 Use chutes or bins to get debris down. Never drop it from height. [Engineering] 4.11 A competent person does an engineering survey before demolition (29 CFR 1926.850). Work from the top down. [Administrative] 4.12 Wear a hard hat, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Load rubble by machine where possible, then clean up	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Poor housekeeping and waste	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	5.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				moving them. [Substitution] 5.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 5.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.9 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.13 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]		

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

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Jackhammer					
Excavator					

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Skid steer					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Air compressor					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Qualified person training for work on or near exposed energized parts (29 CFR 1926.416, NFPA 70E)
- 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)
- 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))

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