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	EV charger installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Electrical

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check the supply capacity and plan the cable route away from gas and water lines	Gas and fuel lines Hitting underground services Rules: 29 CFR 1926.651(b) and your state 811 law	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Elimination] 1.2 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Engineering] 1.4 Only licensed gas fitters work on gas lines. [Administrative] 1.5 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Administrative] 1.6 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE] 1.8 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 1.10 Hand dig or vacuum excavate to expose services before using a machine near them. [Engineering] 1.11 Call 811 before you dig and wait until all utilities have marked their lines. [Administrative] 1.12 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Administrative] 1.13 Support or protect exposed utilities so they cannot sag or break while the excavation is open (29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)). [Administrative] 1.14 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Isolate at the electrical panel, apply lockout/tagout and test to prove dead	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 2.2 Lock out and tag the disconnecting means with your own	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K		personal lock and tag so the circuit cannot be energized (29 CFR 1926.417). [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 2.4 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative] 2.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 2.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 2.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 2.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 2.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 2.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 2.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]		
3	Drill through brick or concrete with dust extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Injury from power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926.52; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I	**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 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.8 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.10 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers.	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 3.11 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 3.12 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 3.13 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.14 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 3.15 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 3.16 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 3.17 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 3.18 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative]		
4	Run the cable and mount the charger, keeping cables out of walkways	Slips and trips Lifting and carrying heavy loads Road traffic Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 4.2 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 4.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 4.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 4.6 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.8 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.9 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.10 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.11 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 4.12 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.13 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 4.14 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 4.15 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
5	Terminate at the electrical panel and charger, fitting the right GFCI protection	Electric shock from live wiring Electric shock from cords and power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.2 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 5.3 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] 5.4 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 5.5 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 5.6 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Test, commission the charger with the client and clean up	Electric shock from live wiring Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	6.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.3 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.7 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-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Work gloves N95 respirator Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Rubber insulating gloves Arc flash PPE (NFPA 70E) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges)	Lockout/tagout (1926.417)

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Electrical test meter		Rated for the voltage and category (CAT III or IV), inspected before each use, and checked on a known source before and after testing (NFPA 70E)			
Power drill		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))			
Rotary hammer		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					
Step ladder		Inspected by a competent person for visible defects periodically and after any event that could affect safe use (29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15))			

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)

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