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	Bathroom renovation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	General contracting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check the asbestos survey; older wet areas often have asbestos sheeting	Disturbing asbestos Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 40 CFR 61 Subpart M (NESHAP)	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Treat insulation, surfacing and resilient flooring in buildings built before 1981 as asbestos unless testing shows otherwise, and get the owner's asbestos survey before you start. [Elimination] 1.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 1.4 Follow 29 CFR 1926.1101: competent person, work class, regulated area and exposure monitoring. [Administrative] 1.5 Commercial renovation and any demolition need a NESHAP asbestos inspection first, and demolition needs written notice to the state or EPA 10 working days before work starts (40 CFR 61 Subpart M). [Administrative] 1.6 Roofing felts, cement shingles and siding, roof coatings and old panel backboards can also contain asbestos. Test them or treat them as asbestos; asbestos roofing is removed intact with hand tools by trained workers (29 CFR 1926.1101(g)(8)). [Administrative] 1.7 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear a fit-tested NIOSH-approved respirator suited to the work class, and disposable coveralls. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Separate the work area from occupants with dust screens and keep a toilet available	Working in an occupied home or building General dust	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	2.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination] 2.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative] 2.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative] 2.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				of reach of children. [Administrative] 2.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Administrative] 2.7 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 2.8 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 2.10 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 2.11 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative] 2.12 Wear a dust mask and safety glasses. [PPE]		
3	Isolate water and power to the room, apply lockout/tagout	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 3.2 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)] 3.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 3.4 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative] 3.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 3.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 3.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 3.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 3.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 3.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 3.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Remove fixtures, the toilet and glass shower screens carefully	Glass handling and breakage Lifting and carrying heavy loads Sewage and wastewater	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 4.2 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 4.3 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				carry route first. [Administrative] 4.4 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 4.5 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [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 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 8 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.9 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 4.10 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 4.11 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 4.12 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 4.13 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative]		
5	Strip tiles and linings with dust control	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 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 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 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.9 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.10 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.11 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.12 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.13 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 5.14 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 5.15 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.16 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 5.17 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative]		
6	Check for mould, rot and damaged framing once linings are off	Mold and droppings Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	6.1 Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mold. [Elimination] 6.2 Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 6.4 Bag moldy material on site and remove it promptly. [Administrative] 6.5 Wash hands and face before eating and at the end of each shift. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear an N95 (or better) respirator, gloves, goggles and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 6.7 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 6.8 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 6.10 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 6.11 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 6.12 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
7	Rough in plumbing and electrical by licensed trades	Electric shock from live wiring Fire from hot works Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K; 29 CFR 1926.352 and NFPA 51B (35 ft rule also in 1910.252(a))	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	7.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.2 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 7.3 Move anything that can burn at least 35 feet away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.4 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 7.5 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 7.6 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				work spot. [Administrative] 7.7 Keep a fire watch during the work and for at least 60 minutes after you finish (NFPA 51B), longer if the permit says so. [Administrative] 7.8 Check for smoldering behind walls, in ceilings and under floors before you leave. [Administrative] 7.9 Wear flame-resistant clothing, welding gloves and eye or face protection. [PPE]		
8	Sheet and waterproof with good ventilation	Hazardous chemicals Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	8.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 8.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 8.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 8.4 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 8.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 8.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 8.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 8.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 8.9 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 8.10 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 8.11 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 8.12 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 8.13 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 8.14 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 8.15 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
9	Tile, cutting wet	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	9.1 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 9.2 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 9.3 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 9.4 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		CFR 1926 Subpart I		[Administrative] 9.5 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 9.6 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 9.7 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 9.8 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 9.9 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 9.10 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 9.11 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]		
10	Fit off fixtures, test and clean up	Slips and trips Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	10.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 10.2 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 10.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 10.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 10.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 10.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE] 10.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 10.8 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 10.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 10.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 10.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 10.12 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**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: 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)	Lockout/tagout (1926.417) Hot work permit (fire watch at least 60 minutes after, NFPA 51B)

Required PPE	Permits and plans
N95 respirator Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Cut-resistant gloves Knee pads Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls Work gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Welding gloves	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Jackhammer					
Wet tile saw		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))			
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))			
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

- Asbestos awareness training, plus class-specific training for Class I to III work (29 CFR 1926.1101(k)(9)); respirator fit test and medical evaluation (29 CFR 1910.134)
- 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)
- Hazard communication training on the written program, labels and SDS (29 CFR 1910.1200(h), via 1926.59); respirator fit test and medical evaluation if a respirator is used (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