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	New home construction	**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	Set up the site: fencing, signs, toilets, power and induction	Public entering the work area Electric shock from cords and power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**High Possible / Serious injury**	1.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 1.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.6 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative] 1.7 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 1.8 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] 1.9 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 1.10 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 1.11 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 1.12 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Site cut, footings and slab	Being hit by heavy equipment Hitting underground services Trench or excavation collapse Wet concrete and cement burns Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O; 29 CFR 1926.651(b) and your state 811 law; 29 CFR	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.3 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.4 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		1926 Subpart P		2.5 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.6 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 2.7 Hand dig or vacuum excavate to expose services before using a machine near them. [Engineering] 2.8 Call 811 before you dig and wait until all utilities have marked their lines. [Administrative] 2.9 Support or protect exposed utilities so they cannot sag or break while the excavation is open (29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)). [Administrative] 2.10 Use methods that keep people out of the trench, such as directional boring or working from the surface. [Elimination] 2.11 Barricade or cover the excavation so people and equipment cannot fall in. Use guardrails on walkways that cross it (29 CFR 1926.651(l)). [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Use a protective system (sloping, shoring or a trench box) in any trench 5 feet or deeper, or shallower if the competent person sees signs of a possible cave-in (29 CFR 1926.652). [Engineering] 2.13 Protective systems for trenches over 20 feet deep are designed by a registered professional engineer (29 CFR 1926.652(b), (c)). [Engineering] 2.14 Keep spoil, materials and equipment at least 2 feet back from the edge. [Engineering] 2.15 Competent person inspects the trench daily, after rain and as conditions change, and tests the air before entry in trenches over 4 feet deep where a hazardous atmosphere could exist (29 CFR 1926.651(g), (k)). [Administrative] 2.16 Nobody works in a trench where water is collecting unless the competent person has controls in place, such as pumping or special support (29 CFR 1926.651(h)). [Administrative] 2.17 Nobody stands under a loaded bucket or near a truck being loaded (29 CFR 1926.651(e)). [Administrative] 2.18 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 2.19 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 2.20 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 2.21 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE]		
3	Frame and roof with scaffold and edge protection	Falling from height Falling from a roof edge Crane and lifting failure Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		M; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC		3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 3.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 3.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 3.7 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 3.8 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 3.10 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 3.11 Low-slope roofs: guardrails, safety nets, personal fall arrest, or a warning line combined with one of these or with a safety monitor (a safety monitor alone only on roofs 50 feet wide or less). Steep roofs: guardrails with toe boards, safety nets or personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10), (11)). [Administrative] 3.12 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 3.13 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.14 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 3.15 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 3.16 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 3.17 Use a certified crane operator who has also been evaluated by the employer, with the evaluation documented on site (29 CFR 1926.1427), plus a qualified rigger (1926.1425) and a qualified signal person (1926.1428). [Administrative]		
4	Lock up: brick, windows and roof covering	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Glass handling and breakage Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.6 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 4.7 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 4.9 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 4.10 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 4.11 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] 4.12 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] 4.13 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 4.14 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 4.15 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 4.16 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 4.17 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Administrative]		
5	Fit out with all trades, managing who works where	Slips and trips Electric shock from live wiring General dust Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.2 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 5.6 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 5.7 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)] 5.8 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 5.9 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.10 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 5.11 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 5.12 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.13 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 5.14 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 5.15 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative]		
6	Final clean, remove the site fence and hand over	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor 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]	**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) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Personal fall arrest system (harness) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Knee pads Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Cut-resistant gloves N95 respirator	Written fall protection plan (only where guardrails, nets or personal fall arrest are not feasible, 1926.502(k)) Critical lift plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Excavator					
Concrete pump truck		Boom, outriggers, pipeline, clamps and hoses checked before each shift; frequent and periodic inspections to ASME B30.27 and the manufacturer			
Mobile crane	Operator certified by an accredited body or audited employer program (29 CFR 1926.1427) and evaluated by the employer, with a signed evaluation on site (1926.1427(f)); qualified rigger (1926.1425) and qualified signal person (1926.1428)	Shift inspection by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1412(d)), documented monthly inspection (1926.1412(e)) and annual inspection by a qualified person (1926.1412(f))			
Supported scaffold	Erected under a competent person (29 CFR 1926.451)	Inspected by a competent person for visible defects before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect its integrity (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			
Nail gun (pneumatic nailer)					
Circular saw (skill 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))			
Telehandler	Trained and evaluated operator, certified by the employer with name, training date, evaluation date and evaluator; re-evaluated every 3 years (29 CFR 1910.178(l), via 1926.602(d)). If used to hoist a suspended load with a winch or jib, crane rules apply (29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC)	Examined before use at least daily, and after each shift where used round the clock (29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)); crane inspections under Subpart CC if hoisting suspended loads			

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))
- Competent person for excavations, trained in soil classification and protective systems (29 CFR 1926.651(k), 1926.652)
- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- Crane operator certification plus documented employer evaluation (29 CFR 1926.1427); qualified rigger (1926.1425); qualified signal person (1926.1428)
- 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)
- Qualified person training for work on or near exposed energized parts (29 CFR 1926.416, NFPA 70E)

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