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	Glass railing installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Glazing

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Install temporary edge protection until the railing is complete	Falling from height Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 1.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 1.8 Cover every hole with a secured cover marked "HOLE" or "COVER" that can hold twice the weight it may carry. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, elevator shafts, floor holes and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 1.11 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 1.12 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 1.13 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 1.14 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Drill fixings with dust extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such 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)]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		vibration Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926.52		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 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.9 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 2.11 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.12 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 2.13 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 2.14 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 2.15 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.16 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 2.17 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative]		
3	Lift panels with suction lifters and enough people	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Glass handling and breakage	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	3.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 3.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 3.9 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 3.10 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 3.11 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 3.12 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Administrative] 3.13 Wear cut-resistant gloves, arm guards, safety glasses and safety boots. [PPE]		
4	Fix and check each panel before removing temporary protection	Falling from height Structural collapse during alterations Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Falling from height: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.2 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 4.3 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.4 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 4.5 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 4.6 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.2 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.6 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

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Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Personal fall arrest system (harness) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Work gloves	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
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					
Scissor lift	Trained operator: OSHA treats scissor lifts as mobile scaffolds (29 CFR 1926.452(w), 1926.454); ANSI A92.24 training and familiarization	Operator pre-start inspection each shift; frequent and annual inspections to ANSI A92.22 and the manufacturer; as a mobile scaffold, competent person inspection before each shift (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- 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

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