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	Shopfront and commercial glazing	**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	Set up pedestrian control on the sidewalk	Public entering the work area Road traffic Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	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 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 1.8 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 1.10 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative] 1.11 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative] 1.12 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 1.13 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Plan large lifts with vacuum lifters or crane	Crane and lifting failure Glass handling and breakage Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart CC	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 2.5 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] 2.6 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Administrative] 2.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signal person. [Administrative] 2.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative] 2.9 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 2.10 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 2.11 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 2.12 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 2.13 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 2.14 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear cut-resistant gloves, arm guards, safety glasses and safety boots. [PPE]		
3	Work from a aerial lift for high panes	Aerial lift tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926.453 (boom lifts); 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 (scissor lifts); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Engineering] 3.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Engineering] 3.3 Only trained and authorized operators use aerial lifts and scissor lifts (29 CFR 1926.453 for boom lifts, 1926.452(w) and 1926.454 for scissor lifts). [Administrative] 3.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Administrative] 3.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Administrative] 3.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 3.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 3.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 3.10 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 3.11 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 3.12 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 3.13 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]		
4	Install frames and glass, keeping everyone out from under the load	Falling tools and materials Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 4.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 4.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 4.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.10 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.11 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.12 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.13 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 4.14 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Seal, clean up and reopen the sidewalk	Hazardous chemicals Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	5.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 5.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 5.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 5.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 5.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 5.9 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.10 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.11 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.12 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.13 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.14 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) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Personal fall arrest system (harness) Work gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls	Critical lift plan Written fall protection plan (only where guardrails, nets or personal fall arrest are not feasible, 1926.502(k))

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Boom lift (aerial lift)	Trained and authorized operator (29 CFR 1926.453, ANSI A92.24 training and familiarization)	Lift controls tested each day before use (29 CFR 1926.453(b)(2)(i)); frequent and annual inspections to ANSI A92.22 and the manufacturer			
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			
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))			
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Crane operator certification plus documented employer evaluation (29 CFR 1926.1427); qualified rigger (1926.1425); qualified signal person (1926.1428)
- Aerial lift operator training and familiarization (29 CFR 1926.453 or 1926.454, ANSI A92.24)
- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- 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