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	Pressure washing and surface prep	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Painting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Cover power points and outside lights, and keep leads off wet ground	Electric shock from cords and power tools Electric shock from live wiring Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 1.2 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] 1.3 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 1.4 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 1.5 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 1.6 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE] 1.7 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.8 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)] 1.9 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.10 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative] 1.11 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.12 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 1.13 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check surfaces for asbestos and lead paint first	Disturbing asbestos Lead paint dust and fumes Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 40 CFR 61 Subpart M	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 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] 2.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		(NESHAP); 40 CFR Part 745 (RRP rule) and 29 CFR 1926.62		[Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 2.4 Follow 29 CFR 1926.1101: competent person, work class, regulated area and exposure monitoring. [Administrative] 2.5 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] 2.6 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] 2.7 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear a fit-tested NIOSH-approved respirator suited to the work class, and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 2.9 Test old paint for lead before you sand, scrape, cut or heat it. [Elimination] 2.10 Use wet scraping, chemical strippers or shrouded tools with extraction instead of dry sanding. Never burn off lead paint with an open flame. [Substitution] 2.11 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting and keep residents, children and pets out. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 2.13 In homes and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 (such as child care centers, preschools and kindergarten classrooms), work that disturbs more than 6 sq ft inside or 20 sq ft outside is done by an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm with a certified renovator (RRP rule). [Administrative] 2.14 Do an initial lead exposure assessment and protect workers as if over the limit until results are in. Over 50 micrograms per cubic meter, follow a written lead compliance program (29 CFR 1926.62(d), (e)). [Administrative] 2.15 Never torch painted surfaces, keep heat guns below 1,100 degrees F, and use sanders, grinders or planers only with a shroud and HEPA vacuum attachment (40 CFR 745.85(a)(3)). [Administrative] 2.16 Provide a clean change area and handwashing, and keep food, drink and tobacco out of the work area (29 CFR 1926.62(i)). [Administrative] 2.17 Wash hands and face before eating, drinking or smoking. Change out of dusty clothes before going home. [Administrative] 2.18 Wear a NIOSH-approved respirator with N100 or P100 filters, disposable coveralls and gloves. [PPE]		

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
3	Never use the pressure washer from a ladder	Falling from a ladder High pressure water jetting Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 3.2 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 3.3 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 3.4 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 3.5 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 3.6 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 3.7 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 3.8 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE] 3.9 Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. [Engineering] 3.11 Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear. [Administrative] 3.12 Never point the lance at anyone or put a hand in front of it. [Administrative] 3.13 Treat any jetting injury as serious and go to hospital, even if it looks small. [Administrative] 3.14 Wear a face shield, waterproof clothing, gloves, hearing protection and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Mix and apply cleaning chemicals as the label says	Hazardous chemicals Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	4.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 4.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 4.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 4.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 4.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 4.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
5	Wash down, keeping the lance away from people	High pressure water jetting Loud noise	**High Likely /**	5.1 High pressure water jetting: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Slips and trips Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52	**Recordable / lost time**	5.2 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.3 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.4 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 5.5 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.6 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.7 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.8 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.9 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.10 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.11 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Recordable / lost time**	
6	Stop runoff entering storm drain drains and clean up	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) Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Chemical-resistant gloves Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls	None required

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1)	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Pressure washer					
Extension 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))			
Portable generator					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Qualified person training for work on or near exposed energized parts (29 CFR 1926.416, NFPA 70E)
- 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)
- Lead training under 29 CFR 1926.62(l); EPA RRP Certified Renovator for pre-1978 homes and child-occupied facilities; respirator fit test and medical evaluation (29 CFR 1910.134)
- Ladder safety training by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1060)
- 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