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	Fit crown molding	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Drywall

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Set up a platform ladder or trestles	Falling from a ladder Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 1.2 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 1.3 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 1.4 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 1.5 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 1.6 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 1.7 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE] 1.9 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.10 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.12 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.13 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 1.14 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Cut mitres with a saw on a	Saw cuts and kickback	**High**	2.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	stand	General dust Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I	**Possible / Serious injury**	knife on table saws. [Engineering] 2.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 2.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 2.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 2.5 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 2.6 Wear safety glasses, hearing protection and close-fitting clothes. [PPE] 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]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	
3	Apply adhesive and fix lengths, two people for long pieces	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Hazardous chemicals Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**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. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 3.9 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 3.10 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 3.11 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 3.12 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart.	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 3.13 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 3.14 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 3.15 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE]		
4	Fill and clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	4.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 4.2 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 4.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 4.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 4.6 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 glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Nail gun (pneumatic nailer)					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Ladder safety training by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1060)
- 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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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