# 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** | Backflow prevention device testing | **Start date** | Nov 9, 2026 |
| **Working hours** | 7:00 am to 3:30 pm | **Trade** | Plumbing |

## 2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

| # | Job step | Hazards | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Find the device and set up cones if it is near a driveway or road | Road traffic<br>Public entering the work area<br><br>Rules: MUTCD Part 6 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G | **Critical Possible / Fatality** | 1.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination]<br>1.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>1.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering]<br>1.4 Set up work zone signs and cones to MUTCD Part 6, with trained flaggers. [Administrative]<br>1.5 Get any permit needed from the city, county or state DOT before you start. [Administrative]<br>1.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative]<br>1.7 Wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 high-visibility clothing. [PPE]<br>1.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>1.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>1.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering]<br>1.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative]<br>1.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative]<br>1.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative] | **Medium Rare / Fatality** | Site supervisor |
| 2 | Open the pit or cage, checking for spiders, snakes and sharp edges | Bites and stings<br>Cuts from sharp edges<br>Falling through a floor opening or void<br><br>Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M | **Critical Possible / Fatality** | 2.1 Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. [Elimination]<br>2.2 Look before you reach into dark spaces. [Administrative]<br>2.3 Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area. [Administrative]<br>2.4 Know who has allergies and keep their medication, such | **Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time** | Site supervisor |

| # | Job step | Hazards | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | as an epinephrine auto-injector, close by. [Administrative]<br>2.5 Wear gloves, long sleeves and boots. Use insect repellent outdoors. [PPE]<br>2.6 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering]<br>2.7 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering]<br>2.8 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative]<br>2.9 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative]<br>2.10 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative]<br>2.11 Cover every hole with a secured cover marked "HOLE" or "COVER" that can hold twice the weight it may carry. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>2.12 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, elevator shafts, floor holes and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>2.13 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering]<br>2.14 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative]<br>2.15 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] | | |
| 3 | Tell the site the water will be off, then isolate the device | Working in an occupied home or building<br>Stored energy | **Medium<br>Possible / Recordable / lost time** | 3.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination]<br>3.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>3.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative]<br>3.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative]<br>3.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Administrative]<br>3.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Administrative]<br>3.7 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination]<br>3.8 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>3.9 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering]<br>3.10 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative]<br>3.11 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative]<br>3.12 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE] | **Low<br>Rare / Serious injury** | Site supervisor |

| # | Job step | Hazards | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Connect the test kit and run the test | Pressure testing<br>High pressure water jetting | **Medium<br>Unlikely / Serious injury** | 4.1 Test with water instead of air or gas where the system allows it. Never put water in refrigerant pipework, which is tested with dry nitrogen. [Substitution]<br>4.2 Keep people out of the test area with signs and barriers. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>4.3 Use a calibrated gauge and a relief valve set to protect the system. [Engineering]<br>4.4 Test to the pressure the system calls for and hold it for the set time. Never go over. [Administrative]<br>4.5 Release the pressure fully before tightening anything or fixing leaks. [Administrative]<br>4.6 Wear safety glasses or a face shield. [PPE]<br>4.7 Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. [Engineering (guarding)]<br>4.8 Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. [Engineering]<br>4.9 Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear. [Administrative]<br>4.10 Never point the lance at anyone or put a hand in front of it. [Administrative]<br>4.11 Treat any jetting injury as serious and go to hospital, even if it looks small. [Administrative]<br>4.12 Wear a face shield, waterproof clothing, gloves, hearing protection and safety boots. [PPE] | **Low<br>Rare / Serious injury** | Site supervisor |
| 5 | Restore supply, tag the device and lodge the report | Slips and trips<br>Poor housekeeping and waste | **Medium<br>Likely / Minor injury** | 5.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination]<br>5.2 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering]<br>5.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering]<br>5.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative]<br>5.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]<br>5.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE]<br>5.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination]<br>5.8 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering]<br>5.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative]<br>5.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative]<br>5.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative]<br>5.12 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] | **Low<br>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)<br>Work gloves<br>Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1)<br>High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways)<br>Coveralls<br>Cut-resistant gloves<br>N95 respirator<br>Face shield (ANSI Z87.1)<br>Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) | Lockout/tagout (1926.417) |

## 4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Plant / equipment | License or training needed | Inspection needed | Rego / ID | Last inspected | Certificate / report |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electrical test meter | | Rated for the voltage and category (CAT III or IV), inspected before each use, and checked on a known source before and after testing (NFPA 70E) | | | |
| Hand tools | | | | | |

## 5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

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

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |