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	Build a brick fence	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Bricklaying

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get 811 locates and set up a barrier from the footpath	Hitting underground services Public entering the work area Rules: 29 CFR 1926.651(b) and your state 811 law	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 1.3 Hand dig or vacuum excavate to expose services before using a machine near them. [Engineering] 1.4 Call 811 before you dig and wait until all utilities have marked their lines. [Administrative] 1.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Administrative] 1.6 Support or protect exposed utilities so they cannot sag or break while the excavation is open (29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)). [Administrative] 1.7 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 1.9 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.12 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 1.13 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.14 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Dig and pour the footing	Trench or excavation collapse Wet concrete and cement burns Being hit by heavy equipment	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Use methods that keep people out of the trench, such as directional boring or working from the surface. [Elimination] 2.2 Barricade or cover the excavation so people and equipment cannot fall in. Use guardrails on walkways that	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart O		cross it (29 CFR 1926.651(l)). [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a protective system (sloping, shoring or a trench box) in any trench 5 feet or deeper, or shallower if the competent person sees signs of a possible cave-in (29 CFR 1926.652). [Engineering] 2.4 Protective systems for trenches over 20 feet deep are designed by a registered professional engineer (29 CFR 1926.652(b), (c)). [Engineering] 2.5 Keep spoil, materials and equipment at least 2 feet back from the edge. [Engineering] 2.6 Provide a ladder, stairway or ramp within 25 feet of workers in trenches 4 feet or deeper. [Engineering] 2.7 Competent person inspects the trench daily, after rain and as conditions change, and tests the air before entry in trenches over 4 feet deep where a hazardous atmosphere could exist (29 CFR 1926.651(g), (k)). [Administrative] 2.8 Nobody works in a trench where water is collecting unless the competent person has controls in place, such as pumping or special support (29 CFR 1926.651(h)). [Administrative] 2.9 Nobody stands under a loaded bucket or near a truck being loaded (29 CFR 1926.651(e)). [Administrative] 2.10 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 2.11 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 2.12 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 2.13 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 2.14 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 2.15 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.16 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.17 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.18 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.19 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative]		
3	Lay bricks with wet cutting	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Lifting and carrying heavy loads Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 3.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 3.6 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] 3.7 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] 3.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.10 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.11 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.12 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 3.13 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 3.14 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 3.15 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 3.16 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 3.17 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]		
4	Brace piers and walls until cured	Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 4.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 4.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 4.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 4.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 4.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 4.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 4.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
5	Clean up and reopen the sidewalk	Poor housekeeping and waste Sun exposure (UV)	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	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] 5.7 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 5.8 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 5.9 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 5.10 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 5.11 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Knee pads Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1)	None required

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Cement mixer		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))			
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Excavator					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Competent person for excavations, trained in soil classification and protective systems (29 CFR 1926.651(k), 1926.652)
- Equipment operator training (29 CFR 1926.20(b)(4)); forklift and telehandler operators trained, evaluated and certified, re-evaluated every 3 years (29 CFR 1910.178(l))
- 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

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Signature	Date