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	Kitchen cabinet installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Carpentry

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Confirm power, water and gas are capped or isolated in the work area	Electric shock from live wiring Gas and fuel lines Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.2 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)] 1.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.4 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative] 1.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 1.8 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Elimination] 1.9 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Engineering] 1.11 Only licensed gas fitters work on gas lines. [Administrative] 1.12 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Administrative] 1.13 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Administrative] 1.14 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Carry cabinets and benchtops with two people or a trolley	Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High Likely / Recordable /**	2.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable /**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			lost time	2.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**lost time**	
3	Scan walls for cables and pipes before fixing	Electric shock from live wiring Injury from power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.2 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 3.3 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 3.4 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 3.5 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 3.6 No loose clothing, jewelry or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
4	Cut panels and benchtops with dust extraction, and wet cut stone tops	Saw cuts and kickback Wood and MDF dust Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I; 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926.52	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 4.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 4.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 4.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 4.5 Buy pre-cut or pre-finished lumber where you can. [Substitution] 4.6 Cut outdoors or in a well-ventilated area away from others. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.7 Use saws and sanders with dust collection connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 4.8 Clean up with a vacuum, not a broom or compressed air. [Administrative] 4.9 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 4.10 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.11 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 4.12 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 4.13 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 4.14 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] 4.15 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 4.16 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.17 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 4.18 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative]		
5	Fix wall cabinets with support until secure	Falling tools and materials Falling from a ladder Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c); 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X	**High Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 5.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 5.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 5.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 5.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 5.8 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 5.9 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 5.10 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 5.11 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 5.12 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 5.13 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 5.14 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 5.15 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
6	Fit doors and hardware, then	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	clean up	Repetitive work and awkward postures	**Possible / Recordable / lost time**	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] 6.7 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 6.8 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 6.9 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 6.10 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 6.11 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 6.12 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	

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 glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Work gloves Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Knee pads	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Circular saw (skill 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))			
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))			
Router		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

- Qualified person training for work on or near exposed energized parts (29 CFR 1926.416, NFPA 70E)
- 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)
- Ladder safety training by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.1060)

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

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