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	Chimney removal	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Demolition

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check flues for asbestos and soot, and isolate any gas appliance	Disturbing asbestos Gas and fuel lines Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 40 CFR 61 Subpart M (NESHAP)	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 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] 1.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 1.4 Follow 29 CFR 1926.1101: competent person, work class, regulated area and exposure monitoring. [Administrative] 1.5 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] 1.6 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] 1.7 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear a fit-tested NIOSH-approved respirator suited to the work class, and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 1.9 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Elimination] 1.10 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Engineering] 1.12 Only licensed gas fitters work on gas lines. [Administrative] 1.13 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				1.14 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE]		
2	Erect scaffold around the chimney with debris protection	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L; 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 2.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 2.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 2.5 Low-slope roofs: guardrails, safety nets, personal fall arrest, or a warning line combined with one of these or with a safety monitor (a safety monitor alone only on roofs 50 feet wide or less). Steep roofs: guardrails with toe boards, safety nets or personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10), (11)). [Administrative] 2.6 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 2.7 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 2.8 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every platform more than 10 feet above a lower level, or use personal fall arrest (29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)). [Engineering] 2.9 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with casters locked, and guy, tie, brace or fit outriggers once the height is more than 4 times the base width (29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)). Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 2.10 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 2.11 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 2.12 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load (light, medium or heavy duty) and stack materials over the legs, not mid-span (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(1)). [Administrative] 2.13 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.14 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.15 Falling tools and materials: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Remove bricks by hand from the top down, never	Structural collapse during alterations	**Critical Possible /**	3.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination]	**Medium Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	undermine	Demolition and falling debris Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart T	**Fatality**	3.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 3.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 3.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 3.6 Check for asbestos, lead, live services and structural risks before demolition starts. [Elimination] 3.7 Disconnect and cap power, gas and water before demolition. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Set an exclusion zone bigger than the distance the structure could fall. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Use a machine with a guarded cab instead of hand demolition where practical. [Engineering] 3.10 Use chutes or bins to get debris down. Never drop it from height. [Engineering] 3.11 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.12 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.13 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.14 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.15 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative]	**Recordable / lost time**	
4	Lower bricks by chute or hoist, keeping the area below closed	Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 4.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 4.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 4.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 4.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 4.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]		
5	Patch the roof the same day to keep weather out	Strong wind and storms Falling from a roof edge Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 5.2 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 5.3 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 5.4 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 5.5 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 5.6 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE] 5.8 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 5.9 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 5.10 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Clean up dust and debris	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 6.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Use wet cutting or on-tool dust collection with a HEPA vacuum, as set out in Table 1 of 29 CFR 1926.1153. [Engineering] 6.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 6.5 Have a written exposure control plan and a competent person for silica (29 CFR 1926.1153). [Administrative] 6.6 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] 6.7 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] 6.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				6.9 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.13 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]		

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) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) Personal fall arrest system (harness) N95 respirator Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Work gloves Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs)	Written fall protection plan (only where guardrails, nets or personal fall arrest are not feasible, 1926.502(k))

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Supported scaffold	Erected under a competent person (29 CFR 1926.451)	Inspected by a competent person for visible defects before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect its integrity (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3))			
Hand tools					
Jackhammer					
Material hoist					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- 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)
- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- Scaffold user training by a qualified person; erectors trained by a competent person (29 CFR 1926.454)
- 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