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	Drywall patching and repairs	**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	Check for asbestos in older linings before cutting	Disturbing asbestos 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check for cables and pipes behind the wall	Electric shock from live wiring Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 2.2 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)] 2.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 2.4 Only qualified persons work on or near exposed energized parts. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 2.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use an energized work permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following NFPA 70E. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]		
3	Cut out damage and fit a patch	Cuts from sharp edges General dust	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	3.1 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 3.2 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 3.3 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 3.4 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 3.5 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 3.6 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 3.7 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 3.8 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 3.10 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 3.11 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear a dust mask and safety glasses. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
4	Set, sand and finish	General dust Falling from a ladder Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart X	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 General dust: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.2 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial lift for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 4.3 Use Type I, IA or IAA ladders in good condition. Tag and remove any damaged ladder. [Engineering] 4.4 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, secured, and reaching 3 feet above the landing. [Engineering] 4.5 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 4.6 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 4.7 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 4.8 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 4.9 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
5	Clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	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]	**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
N95 respirator Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls Work gloves Cut-resistant gloves Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1)	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Power sander		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))			
Step 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))			

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)
- Qualified person training for work on or near exposed energized parts (29 CFR 1926.416, NFPA 70E)
- 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
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

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