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	External rendering	**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	Use scaffold with guardrails, not ladders	Falling from height Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L	**Critical** **Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial lift instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.5 Provide fall protection at 6 feet or more and train workers to recognize fall hazards (29 CFR 1926.503). [Administrative] 1.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 1.8 Scaffold is built, moved and taken down under the supervision of a competent person. [Engineering] 1.9 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] 1.10 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] 1.11 Every worker on the scaffold is trained by a qualified person (29 CFR 1926.454). [Administrative] 1.12 A competent person inspects the scaffold before each shift and after anything that could affect it (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)). [Administrative] 1.13 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] 1.14 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or planks. Only the erection crew alters the scaffold, under the direction of	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				the competent person (29 CFR 1926.451(f)(7)). [Administrative] 1.15 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		
2	Mix stucco with gloves and goggles	Wet concrete and cement burns General dust Eye injuries	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	2.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 2.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 2.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 2.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 2.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 2.6 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 2.7 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 2.9 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 2.10 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative] 2.11 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 2.12 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 2.13 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 2.14 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
3	Apply stucco, avoiding skin contact	Wet concrete and cement burns Repetitive work and awkward postures	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	3.1 Wet concrete and cement burns: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.2 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 3.3 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 3.4 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 3.5 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 3.6 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Watch for heat and sun	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Rules: OSH Act Section 5(a)(1) General Duty Clause; state heat rules where they apply (Cal/OSHA T8 3395, WA WAC 296-62-095, OR OAR 437-002-0156, MD COMAR 09.12.32)	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 4.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 4.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 4.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 4.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 4.6 Watch each other for dizziness, headache, confusion or stopping sweating. Stop work, cool down and get help. [Administrative] 4.7 Have a hot weather plan, including when work stops. [Administrative] 4.8 In California, Washington, Oregon and Maryland, follow the state heat illness rule: written plan, shade, water, rest and high-heat procedures. [Administrative] 4.9 Wear light, loose, long-sleeved clothing, a hat or brim, and sunscreen. [PPE] 4.10 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 4.11 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 4.12 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 4.13 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 4.14 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 / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Clean the scaffold and area	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials Rules: 29 CFR 1926.501(c)	**High** **Possible / Serious 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] 5.7 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 5.9 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 5.10 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 5.11 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				or above toe board height. [Administrative] 5.12 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 5.13 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (ANSI Z89.1) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Knee pads Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Work gloves	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))			
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))			
Airless paint sprayer					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- 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)

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