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	Bathroom rough-in plumbing	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Plumbing

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Isolate water to the area and confirm power is off to any circuits in the walls	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy 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 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 1.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 1.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 1.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 1.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check walls and floors for asbestos before cutting	Disturbing asbestos Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1101 and 40 CFR 61 Subpart M (NESHAP)	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 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] 2.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 2.4 Follow 29 CFR 1926.1101: competent person, work class, regulated area and exposure monitoring. [Administrative] 2.5 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] 2.6 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] 2.7 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear a fit-tested NIOSH-approved respirator suited to the work class, and disposable coveralls. [PPE]		
3	Cut slab or wall chases with water suppression or dust extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I; 29 CFR 1926.52	**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 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 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 3.8 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 3.9 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 3.10 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 3.11 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.12 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				and generators. [Engineering] 3.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.15 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 3.16 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 3.17 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.18 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative]		
4	Run waste and water pipes, working at floor level with knee pads	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Repetitive work and awkward postures Cuts from sharp edges	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.6 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.7 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.8 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.9 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.10 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 4.11 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.12 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.13 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.14 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.15 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
5	Glue solvent joints with ventilation and no flames nearby	Hazardous chemicals Flammable liquids and gases Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	5.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 5.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Communication; 29 CFR 1926.152		5.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 5.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 5.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 5.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 5.9 Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. [Substitution] 5.10 Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.11 Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work. [Engineering] 5.12 Refuel equipment outdoors with the engine off and cool. [Administrative] 5.13 Keep only what you need for the day on site. [Administrative] 5.14 Store gas cylinders upright, secured and outdoors. [Administrative] 5.15 Keep a suitable fire extinguisher where flammables are used or stored. [Administrative] 5.16 Wear chemical gloves and safety glasses when pouring or mixing. [PPE]		
6	Pressure test the pipework and clean up	Pressure testing Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	6.1 Test with water instead of air or gas where the system allows it. Never put water in refrigerant pipework, which is tested with dry nitrogen. [Substitution] 6.2 Keep people out of the test area with signs and barriers. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Use a calibrated gauge and a relief valve set to protect the system. [Engineering] 6.4 Test to the pressure the system calls for and hold it for the set time. Never go over. [Administrative] 6.5 Release the pressure fully before tightening anything or fixing leaks. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear safety glasses or a face shield. [PPE] 6.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.8 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times.	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 6.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.12 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) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Knee pads Work gloves Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Coveralls Cut-resistant gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1)	Lockout/tagout (1926.417)

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))			
Rotary hammer		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))			
ProPress tool					
Hand tools					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

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

- Hazard communication training on the written program, labels and SDS (29 CFR 1910.1200(h), via 1926.59); respirator fit test and medical evaluation if a respirator is used (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