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	Drain unblocking and jetting	**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	Set up cones around open pits and keep the public and pets away	Public entering the work area Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 1.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.6 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative] 1.7 Cover every hole with a secured cover marked "HOLE" or "COVER" that can hold twice the weight it may carry. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, elevator shafts, floor holes and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 1.10 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 1.11 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 1.12 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 1.13 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Open the inspection point, never enter pits or manholes without a confined space permit	Confined space entry Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	2.1 Do the work from outside the space where you can, using cameras or long-reach tools. [Elimination] 2.2 Isolate and lock out all pipes, power and moving parts going into the space. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Test the air for oxygen, flammable and toxic gases before	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				entry, and keep testing during the work. [Engineering] 2.4 Use forced ventilation to keep the air clean. [Engineering] 2.5 Use a permit-required confined space program with a written entry permit (29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA). Only trained workers enter. [Administrative] 2.6 Keep a trained standby person outside at all times, in contact with those inside. [Administrative] 2.7 Set up a rescue plan and rescue gear before entry. Never go in to rescue without the right gear. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear a harness for retrieval and the respirator the air test calls for. [PPE] 2.9 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.10 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.11 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.12 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.13 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.14 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Check the jetter hose and fittings, then jet with the nozzle well inside the pipe before starting	High pressure water jetting Stored energy Loud noise Rules: 29 CFR 1926.52	**High Likely / Recordable / lost time**	3.1 Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. [Engineering] 3.3 Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear. [Administrative] 3.4 Never point the lance at anyone or put a hand in front of it. [Administrative] 3.5 Treat any jetting injury as serious and go to hospital, even if it looks small. [Administrative] 3.6 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 3.7 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 3.9 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 3.10 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				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 and generators. [Engineering] 3.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.15 If you have to shout to be heard at arm's length, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]		
4	Clear the blockage, keeping face and hands away from splashback	Sewage and wastewater Eye injuries Slips and trips	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	4.1 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 4.2 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 4.3 Sewage and wastewater: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.4 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 4.5 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 4.6 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 4.7 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 4.9 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 4.10 Run cords and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 4.11 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 4.12 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 4.13 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
5	Run a CCTV camera to confirm the line is clear	Sewage and wastewater	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	5.1 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 5.2 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 5.3 Sewage and wastewater: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Low Rare / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
6	Close pits, wash down, and wash hands before eating	Sewage and wastewater Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Possible / Recordable /**	6.1 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 6.2 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			lost time	keep hands out. [Engineering] 6.3 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 6.4 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 6.5 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear waterproof gloves, goggles or a face shield, and coveralls. [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. [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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Coveralls High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Work gloves Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Safety glasses (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
Sewer jetter					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- Confined space training for entrants, attendants and entry supervisors (29 CFR 1926.1207); 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