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	Outdoor, balcony and pool tiling	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Tiling

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check the balcony railing is in place before working near an edge	Falling from height Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M	**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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Fence pools, as pools are a drowning risk for kids	Drowning Public entering the work area Rules: 29 CFR 1926.106	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Work from the bank or a platform instead of in or over the water where you can. [Elimination] 2.2 Put up barriers or guardrails along water edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Pump out flooded pits and excavations before work. [Engineering] 2.4 Never work near deep water alone. Keep a rescue person with a throw line or life ring ready. [Administrative] 2.5 Check water levels and the weather, and stop work in floods or fast-flowing water. [Administrative] 2.6 Wear a US Coast Guard-approved life jacket when working over or next to water deep enough to drown in. [PPE] 2.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorized entry". [Administrative] 2.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 2.12 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Administrative]		
3	Cut tiles wet and keep leads dry	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Electric shock from cords and power tools Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart K	**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 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] 3.8 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 3.9 Use GFCIs on all 120-volt, 15, 20 and 30 amp temporary receptacles, or a written assured equipment grounding conductor program run by a competent person with recorded tests (29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)). [Engineering] 3.10 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 3.11 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 3.12 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 3.13 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Lay tiles in shade or cooler hours	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Repetitive work and awkward postures 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	**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 In California, Washington, Oregon and Maryland, follow	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		09.12.32)		the state heat illness rule: written plan, shade, water, rest and high-heat procedures. [Administrative] 4.7 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 4.8 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 4.9 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 4.10 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 4.11 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE] 4.12 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.13 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.14 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.15 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.16 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]		
5	Grout, seal and clean up	Hazardous chemicals Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	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] 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 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.10 Put dumpsters and waste chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.11 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.12 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.13 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				edges. [Administrative] 5.14 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
Knee pads Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Chemical-resistant gloves Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) High-visibility safety apparel, ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 or 3 (Type R near roadways) Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Work gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Coveralls	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Wet tile saw		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))			
Angle grinder		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))			
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Fall protection training by a competent person, with a written certification record (29 CFR 1926.503)
- 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