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	Kitchen splashback 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	Isolate power to outlets in the splashback	Electric shock from live wiring 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Protect benches and appliances	Working in an occupied home or building	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	2.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination] 2.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative] 2.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative] 2.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Administrative] 2.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Administrative]	**Low Rare / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor
3	Cut tiles wet and drill holes with water	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Eye injuries	**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)]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 29 CFR 1926.1153; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart I		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 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 3.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 3.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 3.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 3.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 3.13 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 3.14 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 3.15 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 3.16 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 3.17 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]		
4	Set, grout and clean	Hazardous chemicals Cuts from sharp edges Rules: 29 CFR 1926.59 Hazard Communication	**Medium Possible / Recordable / lost time**	4.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 4.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 4.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labels before use, following OSHA Hazard Communication. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep chemicals in labeled containers. Never pour them into drink bottles. [Administrative] 4.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 4.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Recordable / lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 4.9 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.10 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.11 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.12 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.13 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.14 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [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 glasses (ANSI Z87.1) N95 respirator Chemical-resistant gloves Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Coveralls Cut-resistant gloves	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))			
Hand tools					
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))			

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

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