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	Hot cutting with oxy-acetylene	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Welding and fabrication

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get a hot work permit and clear combustibles	Fire from hot works Flammable liquids and gases Rules: 29 CFR 1926.352 and NFPA 51B (35 ft rule also in 1910.252(a)); 29 CFR 1926.152	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 1.2 Move anything that can burn at least 35 feet away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Fire from hot works: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 1.4 Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. [Substitution] 1.5 Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.6 Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work. [Engineering] 1.7 Refuel equipment outdoors with the engine off and cool. [Administrative] 1.8 Keep only what you need for the day on site. [Administrative] 1.9 Store gas cylinders upright, secured and outdoors. [Administrative] 1.10 Keep a suitable fire extinguisher where flammables are used or stored. [Administrative] 1.11 Wear chemical gloves and safety glasses when pouring or mixing. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check hoses, regulators and flashback arrestors	Flammable liquids and gases Compressed air Rules: 29 CFR 1926.152	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	2.1 Flammable liquids and gases: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 2.2 Fit whip checks (safety cables) on hose joints and check hoses before use. [Engineering] 2.3 Fit a pressure regulator and keep pressure to the tool's rating. [Engineering] 2.4 Turn off and bleed the line before disconnecting. [Administrative] 2.5 Never point air at anyone or use it on clothes or skin. Air for cleaning must be under 30 psi with chip guarding (29 CFR	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				1926.302(b)(4)). [Administrative] 2.6 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. [PPE]		
3	Cut with goggles, keeping sparks away from others	Burns from hot surfaces Eye injuries Welding and cutting fumes Rules: 29 CFR 1926 Subpart J	**Critical Likely / Serious injury**	3.1 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Elimination] 3.2 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Engineering] 3.3 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Administrative] 3.4 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Administrative] 3.5 Wear heat-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 3.6 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 3.7 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 3.8 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 3.9 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 3.10 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 3.11 Remove paint, galvanizing and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. [Substitution] 3.12 Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. [Engineering] 3.13 Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume. [Engineering] 3.14 Never weld or cut in a confined space without testing the air and using forced ventilation. [Administrative] 3.15 Wear a powered air respirator or fitted respirator when extraction is not enough. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Never cut drums or tanks that held fuel	Flammable liquids and gases Fire and emergencies Rules: 29 CFR 1926.152; 29 CFR 1926 Subpart F	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	4.1 Flammable liquids and gases: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.2 Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. [Engineering] 4.3 Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. [Engineering] 4.4 Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep a stocked first aid kit and at least one trained first aider on site. [Administrative] 4.6 Know the site address and how emergency services get in. Call 911. [Administrative] 4.7 Go through the emergency plan with every worker and visitor at induction. [Administrative] 4.8 Keep flammable materials and rubbish away from exits and escape routes. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
5	Shut down bottles and fire watch after	Fire from hot works Rules: 29 CFR 1926.352 and NFPA 51B (35 ft rule also in 1910.252(a))	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 5.2 Move anything that can burn at least 35 feet away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 5.4 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative] 5.6 Keep a fire watch during the work and for at least 60 minutes after you finish (NFPA 51B), longer if the permit says so. [Administrative] 5.7 Check for smoldering behind walls, in ceilings and under floors before you leave. [Administrative] 5.8 Wear flame-resistant clothing, welding gloves and eye or face protection. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

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
Welding gloves Safety goggles (ANSI Z87.1) Safety-toe boots (ASTM F2413) Coveralls Half-face respirator (P100 cartridges) Face shield (ANSI Z87.1) Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) Hearing protection (earmuffs or plugs) Welding helmet (ANSI Z87.1)	Hot work permit (fire watch at least 60 minutes after, NFPA 51B)

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	License or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Oxy-acetylene torch					
Hand tools					

5. CREW TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

6. 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.		

7. 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.

8. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	Nov 9, 2026		First issue

9. 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

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