

WHY IS JOB HAZARD ASSESSMENT IMPORTANT?

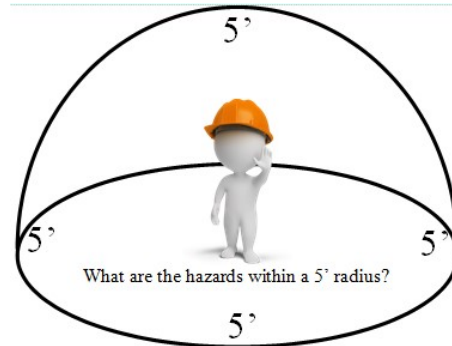
Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is a way to help us focus on accident prevention by writing down the steps, possible hazards, and controls for any specific job. The JHA will help us find hazards before they turn into accidents.



GOAL OF A JOB HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Preventing Incidents by understanding:

- What can go wrong?
- How could an injury happen?
- What would cause an accident happen?
- How likely could this hazard occur?



HOW TO COMPLETE A JOB HAZARD ASSESSMENT

For each step of the task, potential hazards should be identified that are in your work area. Address the potential for the

Working At Heights Hazards	
1	Climbing (fall from ladders, stairs, scaffolding, ladders, etc)
2	Falling Objects (overhead workers, overhead lifts)
3	Floor coverings are in place over holes/openings/pits
Hand Hazards	
4	Cuts/Punctures/Pinch/Line-of-Fire
Eye Hazards	
5	Potential Damage to Sight (Chemicals, Debris, Flying Objects, etc)
Body Hazards	
6	Ergonomics (body position, repetitive motion, bending, lifting, etc)
Chemical / Material Hazards	
7	Chemical Inhalation (respiratory equipment needed)
8	Chemical Splash (chemical protective PPE needed)
9	Open-ended flanges, bleed points, double-block and bleeds
Walking Hazards	
10	Slippery Surfaces (algae/ice/sand/water/pallets, etc)
11	Trip (hoses, welding leads, electrical cords, etc)
12	Uneven Surfaces (sloped surfaces, steps, sticking out of ground)
Burn Hazards	
13	Hot Surfaces (exposed steam lines, scalding, burns)
14	Hot Work (torch cut, welding, grinding, soldering)
Equipment Hazards	
15	Powered Industrial—Traffic, Blind spots (roll-over, crushed/struck by)
16	Equipment Line-of-Fire, troubleshooting
17	Overhead Loads/Work Crews (material dropping)
Work Area Hazards	
18	Adjacent Work Crews (hazards they may cause your area)
19	Clutter/Product spill in Work Area (trash, hoses, temporary pipe, etc)
20	Congested Areas/Tight Quarters (crowded work spaces)
21	Excavation (underground lines, cave in)
22	Excessive Noise (single or double hearing protection)
23	Head Knockers/Body Knocking (pipe, valve stems)
24	Insects/Animals (allergic reactions)
25	Lighting Inadequate (poor work practice)
26	Sensitive Equipment (tubing, flow meters, probes, PVC pipe, etc)
27	Material Tipping Hazards (drum handling, rigging, equipment, etc)
28	Water Hazards (drowning, underwater objects, etc)
Weather Hazards	
29	Heat or Cold Stress (work/rest schedule, cooling, water, etc)
30	Storms (wind, lightning, high water, hail, muddy areas, etc)
Electrical Hazards	
31	Electrical Hazards/Classified Area (frayed cords, loose wiring)
32	Transfer of Flammable Liquid
33	Motor Control Center (MCC) (Arc flash)
Other Hazards	
34	

following hazard types:

- Struck Against or Struck By
- Contact With or Contact By
- Caught In, Caught On, or Caught Between
- Fall to Same Level or Fall to Below
- Overexertion or Exposure

Our JHA lists specific hazards that have proven common to our common work tasks. This is only half of the JHA.

For each hazard identified it is important to take the next step and place each hazard number within the circle and on the chart. If a hazard is not listed, write down the hazard in the “Other Hazard” section.

Hazards identified in the circle must be eliminated or controlled. As hazards are addressed, circle the hazard # within the circle and notate the control in the chart.

Hazards not eliminated or controlled must be listed individually in the space provided and discussed with your supervisor or Safety Contact.

- Are safety handles and guards for tools and equipment available?

- Can you move the work to ground level?
- Are the right tools, materials and equipment being used?
- Is there a lift, or scaffold available instead of ladders?
- Are electrical or other power sources able to be switched off?

HAZ #:	CONTROL:

Discuss the HAZARDS not eliminated or mitigated.

Any Changes?



Contact your Supervisor

THE TRUE PURPOSE OF THE JHA

The JHA is not just a checklist!

The JHA is a tool for planning safety into every task and to reduce potential injury.

Remember the following when completing your JHA:

- The JHA is a way to help us focus on accident prevention.
- JHA - the basic idea is to find hazards and prevent injuries.
- The person most familiar with the planned task will usually be the best sources for identifying hazards in the work they perform.
- For each step in a task, the hazards should be identified, written down and addressed.
- Every hazard discovered must have a safety control or accident prevention method written down.
- A few minutes used to write a good JHA can save hours or days lost to injury

