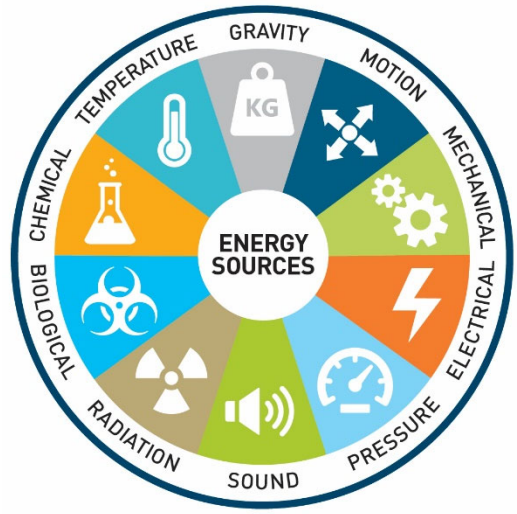


HOW TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL HAZARDS

The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) helps us focus on accident prevention by writing down the steps, possible hazards, and controls for any specific job.

Finding potential hazards is critical. Look for the following:

- Is there danger of striking against, being struck by, or otherwise making harmful contact with an object?
- Can the worker be caught in, by, or between objects?
- Is there potential for a slip or trip?
- Can the employee fall from one level to another or even on the same level?
- Can pushing, pulling, lifting, lowering, bending, or twisting cause strain?
- Is the work environment hazardous to safety or health?
- Are there concentrations of toxic gas, vapor, fumes, or dust?
- Are there potential exposures to heat, cold, noise, or ionizing radiation?
- Are there flammable, explosive, or electrical hazards?



HOW TO PREVENT OR CORRECT HAZARDS

We must choose the best control to eliminate or reduce potential hazards.

The most effective measures are engineering controls.

1. **Engineering controls** - Strategies to eliminate or remove the hazard primarily through equipment replacement, substitution, redesign, or other engineering methods. If you can get rid of the hazards in a job the potential for injury is gone as well.
2. **Management controls** (Also called administrative or work practice controls) – Strategies to eliminate or reduce exposure. You do this primarily by changing work practices, procedures, and schedules. Developing effective management controls is what the JHA is all about!
3. **Interim (temporary) measures**. Cones, guards, tape, etc., can all serve to temporarily protect employees from hazards until permanent control strategies can be used. You may need to temporarily protect employees while working toward a permanent solution.
4. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** – Using PPE is considered a safe work practice and can be expected to be a part of most JHAs. PPE establishes a barrier between the hazard and the worker. PPE is most always used in conjunction with management and engineering controls. PPE can and does fail. This should be one of our last options for protection.

REVIEW AND UPDATE THE JHA PERIODICALLY

The JHA should be reviewed when:

- The task is complete.
- The method of performing the task has changed.
- New employees are performing the task.
- Further hazards have been identified.
- The task is undertaken again.

By taking a few extra minutes prior to performing a task and completing a JHA on that task we can all create a safer workplace, reduce accidents and have a “Zero Injury” work environment.

