



# C3 Safety Training: 12 Month Module

## Module 2: February – JSA

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

C3 Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Workers can be injured and killed at the jobsite. JSA's can add value to your project, your task, and your life. You can help prevent workplace injuries and illnesses by looking at your workplace operations, establishing proper job procedures, and ensuring that all employees are made aware of the job site hazards. One of the best ways to determine and establish proper work procedures is to conduct a JSA (Job Safety Analysis).

- **What is a JSA?**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a technique that focuses on job tasks to identify hazards before they occur. It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment. Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level

- **What are the basic steps for conducting a Job Safety Analysis?**

1. Breaking the job down into a sequence of steps.
2. Identifying potential hazards.
3. Determining preventive measures to overcome these hazards.

- **Sequence of Steps – Define the task in detail?**

TASK	HAZARDS	ELIMINATING HAZARDS

- **Identifying Hazards**

The goal here is to try to be as objective as possible and look at the job as if seeing it for the first time. As you perform your tasks, you would mentally do the same thing. In order to identify hazards, you have to ask questions about each part of the job and answer those questions honestly!



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- **Example of questions you might ask:**
  - Is all protective clothing and equipment inspected before use to be sure it's in good condition?
  - Is Personal Protective Equipment, such as hard hats, safety glasses, goggles and work boots being used by everyone on the job?
  - Is the machine or tool operator wearing any loose clothing or jewelry that could get caught in the machinery?
  - Is the machinery adequately guarded? What about any open areas or work positions around the equipment?
  - Is the machine locked or tagged out when repair or maintenance work is being performed?
  - Does the machine have any exposed parts, such as sharp edges, that could cause injury?
  - Is there any possibility of getting caught in or between machine parts?
  - Is there a risk of being injured while reaching over moving machinery or materials when the job is performed?
  - Is the job organized in a way that demands moving faster than is comfortable?
  - Does the task ever place the operator in an off-balance position?
  - Are materials located in places of demand lifting that could cause back strain or injury?
  - Could the way materials are placed, or operations conducted, cause objects to fall or fly across the room?
  - Does the job include movements that could cause hand or foot injuries?
  - Are there any risks of falling to another level?
  - Does the job create dust, chemicals, heat, excessive noise, or other hazards?
- **Protection against Hazards**

Once you have looked at every possible aspect of the job and listed every hazard or potential hazard, it's time to figure out what to do about these problems. In this part of the analysis, you carefully study each identified hazard, along with the job step associated with it. Sometimes you may be able to figure out a different way to perform the job, one that would eliminate the hazard. You might, for instance, be able to combine several steps or perform the steps in a different order that would be less hazardous. Other ways of reducing hazards might include changing tools, adding machine guards, ventilation, or making other physical changes.

- **Safety Procedure**

**Job Safety Analysis (JSA)** is an excellent way to identify hazards and reduce the chance of accidents and injuries in a particular job or task. It is also a technique that you can adapt and use on the job all the time. If you learn to look objectively at your work and workplace, you can find, and fix, hazards to improve safety and avoid injuries even without a checklist.

As you go through each workday, keep asking yourself:

***“What could go wrong here?” “How can I get hurt?”***