

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS



COURSE OBJECTIVES

- **Understand the benefits of JSAs**
- **Understand the purpose and function**
- **Know the developmental process**
- **Determine when to develop**
- **Identify responsibilities**

DEFINITION

- **JSA: A systematic method of identifying hazards & control measures to safely perform a specific task.**

BENEFITS OF JSAs

- **Training of new employees**
- **Accident investigation tool**
- **Supervisor evaluation tool**
- **Consistency in training**
- **Injury reduction**

THE PROCESS

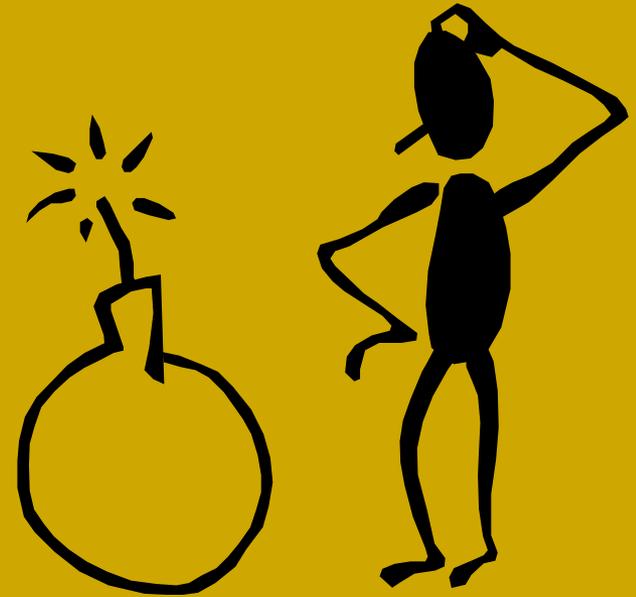
■ **JSA:**

- **Breaking down a job into steps**
- **Identifying safety hazards at each step**
- **Developing safe job procedures for each step**

JSA PROCEDURE

■ STEP 1:

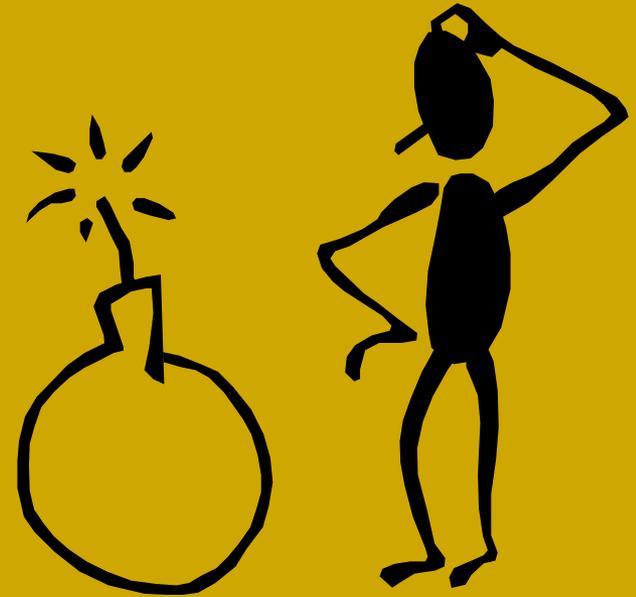
- Select the job



JSA PROCEDURE

■ STEP 2:

- Perform the Analysis



PROCEDURE Cont'd

- **STEP 3:**
 - **IDENTIFY HAZARDS**

PROCEDURE Cont'd

- **STEP 4:**

- DEVELOP SOLUTIONS

PROCEDURE Cont'd

■ **STEP 5:**

- Conduct a Follow-up Analysis

PROCEDURE Cont'd

■ **STEP 6:**

- Use of the Job Safety Analysis

PROCEDURE Cont'd

- **STEP 7:**
 - Recordkeeping

REVIEW JSAs...

- **During an accident/incident investigation process**
- **Prior to conducting training**
- **When work processes are changed or modified**



EXAMPLE JSA

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;">EXAMPLE</div>	JOB: Sharpening & Replacing a Rotary Mower Blade TITLE OF PERSON WHO DOES JOB: Yard Worker	DATE: 1/1/2000 SUPERVISOR: John Jones
DEPARTMENT: Maintenance Group	LOCATION: Outdoor Beautification	
REQUIRED AND/OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:		
Gloves & Safety Glasses		
SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL ACCIDENTS OR HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED SAFE JOB PROCEDURE
1. Disconnect spark plug wire. 2. Remove gasoline. 3. Invert mower. 4. Remove dull blade. 5. Check for bent blade. 6. Sharpen & balance dull blade. 7. Reassemble blade to mower. 8. Return mower to cutting position. 9. Reconnect spark plug wire. 10. Add gasoline. 11. Operate mower.	1. Striking against housing Burn hand 2. Spillage - Fire - Inhalation. 3. Caught between (CB) Spilling gasoline Overexertion 4. Knuckles striking against blade. 5. None. 6. Cutting hand; striking against vice. 7. Striking against blade or housing. 8. Overexertion. 9. None. 10. Fire. 11. Normal operating hazards.	1. Do not use excessive force. Allow mower to cool. 2. Ventilation. No smoking, proper container. Flush away with water (if necessary). 3. Tip properly. (Grass catcher chute up). Be sure cap is tight. Lift properly, use leg muscles. 4. Secure block blade - wooden block. Use gloves. Use proper size socket wrench with extender. 5. None. 6. Wear gloves. Avoid contact with sharp blade. 7. Block blade. Wear gloves. Avoid contact with sharp blade. 8. Use leg muscles, not back. 9. None. 10. Ventilate. No smoking. Proper container. 11. Check for excessive vibration or unusual noise.
EMPLOYEES ASSISTING IN DEVELOPMENT OF JSA _____ _____ _____ _____	IS THERE DANGER OF: A. STRIKING AGAINST OR BEING STRUCK BY B. CAUGHT IN, BY, OR BETWEEN C. SLIP, TRIP, OR FALL D. PUSHING, PULLING, LIFTING, OR TWISTING E. TOXIC GAS, VAPOR, FUMES, EXCESSIVE HEAT OR COLD	

Practical Exercise

- **Complete a JSA on changing a tire**

TEST

- 1. Define JSA ?
- 2. Name 3 benefits of using JSAs ?
- 3. Name the 3 basic steps in completing a JSA ?
- 4. Who is the most qualified person to complete a JSA & why ?
- 5. Observing the job is a good method to help in identifying the job steps? T or F

TEST-Con'd

- **6. Using PPE is the best method of controlling a hazard ? T or F**
- **7. How often should JSA observation be conducted ?**
- **8. Where should JSAs be stored ?**

QUESTIONS???

VISIT OUR WEBSITE:

<http://www.doa.louisiana.gov/orm/lp.htm>

END OF PROGRAM

