Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

Step Process of Job

An Introduction to the "Five

Effective

Conducting An
Step Five - Safe Operating Procedure

There are three sections: worksheets. Note that summary of the JHA narrative or written narrative of the JHA. It is a page of the JHA. It is a Procedure "Safe Operating Procedure".
What is Analysis?

What is Exposure?

What is a Hazard?

What is a Job?

JHA Key Terms
Why?

activities

disabling claims

employer account for more than 50% of

workers in their first year with their
Supervisors? that of the employer or a "hazard" differ from employee's perception of exposures in the workplace. Recognize and control hazards and Effective JHA's help the employer. JSA Purpose
Why is a JHA more effective than walk-around inspections in reducing accidents in the workplace?
The degree of injury or illness which is reasonably predictable.
Death

- Recordable Injuries and Illnesses
- Serious Physical Harm - (example: all
  first aid for example)
  - would not include serious physical harm.
  - cause injury or illness to employees but
  - other than serious conditions that could
  -

  Schedule:

  The severity is based on the following

Severity
Decision Making Matrix
What are some effective methods to watch the work being done?

- Step One - Watch the work being done.

JHA Step 1
Why is it important to involve the employer?

• Step One - Watch the work being done

JHA Step 1
Steps

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step Two - Break the job down into.

JHA Step 2
produced them. and improve the system weaknesses that reduce hazards associated with the job, be valuable in helping to eliminate and/or The information gathered in this step will to make the job safer.

One of the primary purposes of the JHA is each step of the task.

• Step Three - Describe the hazards in

JHA Step 3
Identifying Types of Hazards

- Ionizing - destroys tissue
- Non-Ionizing - burns
- Toxic: Toxic to skin and internal organs
- Radiation: When we speed up or slow down too quickly

Radiation: Non-Ionizing - burns
Identifying types of hazards

Ergonomics: Eight risk factors

1. High Frequency;
2. High Duration;
3. High Force;
4. Posture;
5. Point of Operation;
6. Mechanical Pressure;
7. Vibration;
8. Environmental Exposure.
Identifying types of hazards

- **Pressure**: Increased pressure in hydraulic and pneumatic systems.

- **Mechanical**: Pinch points, sharp points and edges, weight, rotating parts, stability, ejected parts and materials, impact.

- **Flammability/Fire**: In order for combustion to take place, the fuel and oxidizer must be present in gaseous form.
Identifying types of hazards

- Physical or psychological well-being
- Work environment that affects employees
- Occurs in the workplace and creates a hostile

Violence in the Workplace: Any violent act that

- Viruses
- Biologically airborne and blood borne
Materials and emission of heat.

Violent, can cause explosions, dispersion of

Chemical Reactions: Chemical reactions can be

Strikes, static discharge etc.

Broken electrical lines or equipment, lightning

Inadequate insulation,

Explosives: Explosions result in large amounts

Identifying types of hazards
nature, is harmful and causes injury.
- Contact by a substance or material that, by its very

**Contact by:**

- Provides the force or energy.
- A person forcefully strikes an object. The person

**Struck Against:**

- Contact is provided by the object.
- A person is forcefully struck by an object. The force of

**Struck By:**

**Accident Types**
Caught in: an opening or enclosure.
- A person or part of him/her is trapped, or otherwise

Caught-in:
- some other harm.
balance and fall, be pulled into a machine, or suffer
stationary. This may cause the person to lose his/her
caught on an object that is either moving or
- A person or part of his/her clothing or equipment is

Caught-on:
- The person initiates the contact.
or material. The person comes in contact with a harmful substance
- A person comes in contact with a harmful substance

Contact-with:

Accident Types
Accident Types

- Fall-to-Below:
  - A person slips or trips and falls to a lower level on the ground.

- Fall-to-Surface:
  - A person slips or trips and falls to the surface he/she is standing or walking on.

- Caught-Between:
  - A person is crushed, pinched or otherwise caught between two moving objects.

- Pinch:
  - A person is crushed or pinched otherwise.
Substances (toxic chemicals/atmospheres), energy (noise, heat), lack of energy (cold), or over-exposure to harm:

- Over-exposure:
  - Exposure to a leading source of injury.
  - A body position in the body or assumption of a strained or unnatural body position.

- Bodily reaction:
  - A person over-exerts while performing work.
  - A person extends or strains himself/herself.

Accident Types
Each hazard.
Identify the desired control measures for each hazard.
It is now time to identify the desired control measures.

Step Four – Control Measures

JHA Step 4
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Management Controls.
- Engineering Controls.

The Hierarchy of Controls.
The basic concept behind engineering controls is that, to the extent feasible, the work environment and the job itself should be designed to eliminate hazards or reduce exposure to hazards. Engineering controls generally focus on the source of the hazard, unlike other types of controls that consist of substitution, isolation, ventilation, and equipment modification.

- Engineering Controls
Management Controls

Way the employee performs the job.

Improving sanitation and hygiene

Reducing exposure through such methods as changing work habits.

Management controls may result in a
Personal Protective Equipment

Exposure, personal protective clothing, and/or equipment may be required. When safe work practices and administrative controls cannot provide sufficient additional protection from maintenance work, and operations or maintenance work, and engineered completely out of normal operations, hazards cannot be.