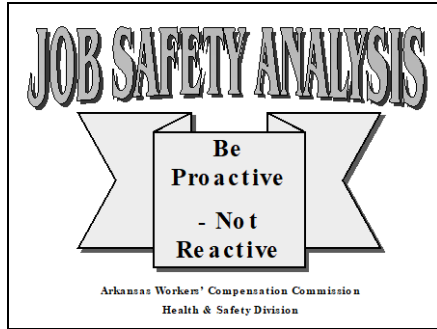


Slide 1



Slide 2

Accidents = Losses →

- **Losses** to the employer and employee
- Both **human losses** and
- **Dollar losses**

Slide 3

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) – →

- ☞ also known as **Worksite Analysis** or **Task Analysis**
- ☞ A proactive approach to workplace safety.

Slide 4

Objective of this Training


To help you develop a good Job Safety Analysis or JSA

Why?



Slide 5

Lots of Reasons!




1. Prevent accidents
2. Job training
3. Inspections
4. Investigation and analysis of accidents
5. Safety contacts
6. Reference for documentation
7. Reduce costs

Slide 6

Accident Prevention

JSAs are effective tools to help

1. Identify hazards and



2. Eliminate or


3. Minimize those hazards

Slide 7

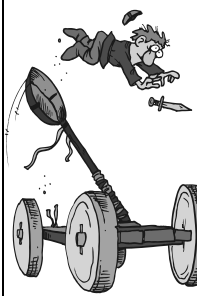
Accidents

Eleven (11) basic types of accidents:

- Struck against
- Struck by
- Contact with
- Contacted by
- Caught in



Slide 8




- Caught on
- Caught between
- Fall from same level
- Fall from a higher level
- Overexertion
- Exposure

Slide 9

Training


- ❖ JSAs take time to develop and implement.
- ❖ The most important advantage is training new employees on safe job procedures.
- ❖ Safety training is provided before the new employee begins the job.



Slide 10

Training Supervisors

- Supervisors can use JSAs as self-teaching tools for jobs they have never performed.



Slide 11


Inspections

- JSAs help in machinery inspections.
- Break each job down step by step.

Slide 12

Health Hazards


- JSAs can help uncover health hazards of a job.
- Health hazards are not as visible as accidents because they usually don't happen suddenly.
- They are still costly!



Slide 13

Ergonomics


- The science of designing the job and workplace to the worker.
- JSAs identify worker positions, tool usage, loads, lifting, repetitive motions, and
- Helps identify existing and/or potential “ergonomic” problems.



Slide 14

Accident Investigations


- Was a JSA developed for the job?
- Were the recommended procedures followed?
- Evaluate the correctness of the JSA.



Slide 15

Safety Contacts

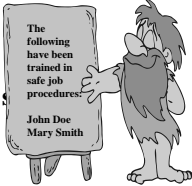
- JSAs help when observing workers doing their jobs.
- Use the JSA to show how to do the job correctly.



Slide 16

Documentation

➤ JSAs are records of what training the employees received.




Slide 17

Which Jobs Need JSAs?

Consider several factors when ranking the jobs:


- Accident Frequency
- Injury and Illness Severity
- Potential Injury/Illness Severity
- New Jobs, Non-Routine Jobs, or Job Changes
- High Cost Accidents
- Repetitive Exposures



Slide 18


Use a 2-Fold Approach

1. First hand experiences are documented, and
2. Procedures are accepted because workers participate in the process.



Slide 19


JSA involves 4 basic steps:



1. Select the job to be analyzed.
2. Separate the job into basic steps.
3. Identify the hazards of each step.
4. Control the hazards.

Slide 20

1. Select the job to be analyzed:




➤ Prioritize the jobs to be analyzed according to the greatest accident frequency.

➤ Jobs with the highest risks should be analyzed first.

Slide 21

2. Separate the job into basic steps:




⚡ A worksheet is used to list the basic job steps, the corresponding hazards, and the safe procedures for each step.

⚡ A worker with firsthand knowledge of the job should be asked to help.

Slide 22

3. Identify the hazards of each step:




- Some hazards are more likely to occur, and some are more likely to produce serious injuries than others.
- Consider all logical possibilities when identifying hazards.

Slide 23

4. Control the hazard:


- Safe job procedures to eliminate or reduce potential accidents




Slide 24

5 points to consider for each hazard:

1. Is there a less hazardous way to do the job?
2. Can the physical conditions creating the hazard be changed?



Slide 25



3. Can the job procedures be changed if engineering controls don't work?

4. Is it possible to reduce the frequency of performing the job?


5. Can personal protective equipment be used when all else fails?

Slide 26

JSA is an Ongoing Activity!

When should you update the JSAs?

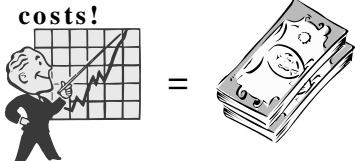
- ✓ When an accident occurs and/or
- ✓ Whenever the job, equipment, tools or process changes.



Slide 27

Cost Reduction

➤ JSAs can improve operations and reduce costs!



Slide 28



OK - Now let's
do a Job
Safety
Analysis!

A cartoon illustration of a grey, bipedal dinosaur-like creature with a long tail and small wings. It has a speech bubble coming from its mouth that contains the text: "OK - Now let's do a Job Safety Analysis!".

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Slide 30