



# JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA)

OSBT SP-007-00

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EMPLOYEE EDUCATION 2019

# JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA)

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- **Purpose**

- This program is designed to provide information on establishing an effective job safety analysis procedure to identify and eliminate hazards.

- **Reference**

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) defines JSA as a means of *“...carefully studying and recording each step of a job, identifying existing or potential job hazards (both safety and health), and determining the best way to perform the job to reduce or eliminate these hazards.”*

# JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA)

Sample Form



## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Form

Please complete in full and return to OSBT with your collateral.

### General Information

JSA Performed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

### Job Safety Analysis

OSBT Ticket #:		Site Location:	
<b>Incident #'s</b>			
1. Struck Against	4. Contract By	7. Fall	
2. Struck By	5. Caught In/On	8. Overexertion	
3. Contact With	6. Caught Between	9. Exposure	10. Spill/Splash
<b>Incident #</b>	<b>JOB ANALYZED</b>	<b>POTENTIAL HAZARDS</b>	<b>SOLUTION</b>
<i>SAMPLE</i>	<i>Wireless AP Install</i>	<i>Working at Heights above 6'</i>	<i>Lift Inspection Discuss Tie off Point</i>

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

JSA's should be completed for ALL High Risk service events, scopes include: Working at heights above 6' (lifts and/or ladders), Use of hand & power tools, excavating, trenching or boring, People transport, Confined Space, Hot work or LOTO. Contact [HSSE@osbt.com](mailto:HSSE@osbt.com) to confirm.

# RESPONSIBILITIES

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## HSSE Team

- Assist Management and Supervisors in developing JSAs
- Maintain a master file of all JSAs
- Ensure new JSAs are developed for new equipment or processes
- Use JSA's to train all new employees
- Use JSA's when performing job performance evaluations
- Develop and submit JSA's for all tasks in their area of responsibility

## Managers/Supervisors

- Use JSA's to train all new employees
- Use JSA's when performing job performance evaluations
- Develop and submit JSA's for all tasks in their area of responsibility
- Review JSA's annually with all employees assigned to their department
- Utilize JSA's and SOP's in accident investigations and retraining

## Employees

- Follow the requirements of this standard practice



# PROCEDURE

## Select The Job To Be Analyzed

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- An effective JSA program selects and prioritizes the jobs to be analyzed.
  1. Rank each job by the greatest number of potential hazards.
  2. The most hazardous jobs are analyzed first.
  3. The following factors need to be considered when ranking the jobs.
    - **Accident Frequency:** the number of times an accident or injury is repeated during the performance of a task will determine priority for analysis.
    - **Accident Severity:** any incident that results in lost time or required medical treatment will also determine priority for analysis.
    - **New Jobs, Non-Routine Jobs, or Job Changes:** since these jobs are new or different, there is a greater likelihood for a high incident rate because of the unknown variables.
    - **Repetitive Exposure:** repeated exposure to a hazard over a period of time may qualify the job for a JSA



*\*\*Remember that experienced workers can aid in the identification of the potential hazards associated with a job. They have knowledge of the job and procedures that you may not have, and involving the employees will enable them to protect themselves and their coworkers*

# SEPARATE THE JOB INTO BASIC STEPS

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## 01

Once a job has been selected, a JSA is initiated. Each step of the job is listed in the order of occurrence accompanied by a brief description consideration is listed in the first column of a JSA worksheet

## 02

The breakdown should not be so detailed that a large number of steps result, or so general that basic steps are omitted

## 03

If there are over fifteen steps, the job should be broken down into more than one JSA

# SEPARATE THE JOB INTO BASIC STEPS *(cont.)*

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An experienced worker should assist in dividing the task into steps



At least one other person should observe the task being performed under normal conditions and work hours



These workers should be briefed on the purpose and mechanics of a JSA



Once the task is broken down into steps, the list should be reviewed and agreed upon by all participating parties

# IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS WITH EACH STEP

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- Each step is analyzed for any real and potential hazards
- The hazard is then listed in the second column of the worksheet corresponding to its job step
- All logical possibilities should be considered when identifying hazards
- The underlying question to ask in evaluating each step is, “Could this step cause an accident or injury?”



# IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS WITH EACH STEP

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- Consider these conditions when evaluating each job step:
  - **Struck Against**
    - Can the worker forcefully strike against anything (*sharp edges, protruding objects, machinery, etc.*)?
  - **Struck By**
    - Can something move and strike the worker abruptly and/or forcefully?
  - **Contact With**
    - Can the worker comes into contact with electrically charged equipment or chemical containers?
  - **Contacted By**
    - Can an agent such as hot solutions, fire, electrical arcs, steam, etc. come into contact with the worker?
  - **Caught In**
    - Can any part of the body be caught in an enclosure or opening of some kind?
  - **Caught On**
    - Can the worker is caught on any object, which could pull them into moving machinery.
  - **Caught Between**
    - Can any part of the body be caught between something moving and something stationary or between two moving objects?

# IDENTIFY THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS WITH EACH STEP

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- Consider these conditions when evaluating each job step (cont.):
  - **Fall**
    - From same and different level—can the worker slip or trip on anything, resulting in a fall?
    - Can the worker fall from one level to another because of a slip or trip?
  - **Overexertion**
    - Can the worker be injured while lifting, pulling, pushing, bending, or any other motion resulting in a sprain?
  - **Exposure**
    - Can the worker be exposed to excessive noise, extreme temperatures, poor air circulation, toxic gases, and/or chemicals or fumes?

# RECOMMENDED ACTION

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- This step identifies the control measures for each hazard and lists them in the next column. The control measure recommends a job procedure to eliminate or reduce potential accidents or hazards.
- Consider these five points for each hazard identified:
  - **Change the way the job is performed**
    - What needs to be considered is how to change the equipment and work area or provide additional tools or equipment to make the job safer.
  - **Change the physical conditions**
    - Physical conditions may include tools, materials, and equipment that may not be right for the job. Controls such as administrative or engineering can correct the problem.

# RECOMMENDED ACTION

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- Consider these five points for each hazard identified (cont.):
  - **Change the job procedures**
    - An example of changing job procedures, to avoid burns from a hot engine, service equipment prior to starting a shift instead of conducting the service at the end of a shift.
  - **Reduce the frequency**
    - Frequency refers to the length of time exposed to a hazard. Changes in administrative controls can reduce the frequency of exposure in hazardous situations. For example, a worker may be required to work for only two hours in the noisy environment instead of four hours.
  - **Use of personal protective equipment**
    - Personal protective equipment should be used as a temporary and a last resort to protect employees from hazards.

# REVISE THE JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

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- The JSA is only effective if it is reviewed periodically or after an accident occurs
- Revising the JSA can find safety hazards that were missed during earlier analysis
- The JSA should be reviewed immediately after an accident to determine if any new job procedures or protective measures are needed.
- The JSA process takes time to develop and implement
- For some tasks, the JSA process may take more than one day
- A JSA should be planned ahead of time and be done during a normal work period

# REVISE THE JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

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- There are many advantages to using the JSA.
  - One of the most important advantages is training new employees on recommended safe job procedures and how to apply these procedures to their work
- Safety training is provided before the new employee performs the tasks
- A JSA is an accident prevention approach to creating a safe work environment
- The JSA can be implemented for every job or task in the workplace
- Improved job methods can reduce costs resulting from employee absenteeism and workers' compensation due to on-the-job injuries, and can often lead to increased productivity

# Thank You!

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Thank you for completing Job Safety Analysis!  
Complete the [Job Safety Analysis quiz](#) to receive credit for this module.

Have questions?

Contact [HSSE@osbt.com](mailto:HSSE@osbt.com)