

Job Safety Analysis

Non-research operations have more accidents that result in injuries than any other work environment on the Berkeley campus. Over a five-year period, there have been four serious injuries resulting in Cal/OSHA investigations and fines of up to \$34,000. Over that same period, there have been hundreds of minor injuries and near misses on campus. Writing a Job Safety Analysis, establishing work rules, instructing workers to follow the work rules, and supervisor enforcement of work rules can help reduce injuries.

What is a Job Safety Analysis?

A Job Safety Analysis:

- identifies hazards associated with each step of any job or task that has the potential to cause serious injury
- determines how to control the hazards
- produces a written tool that can be used to train other staff
- meets Cal/OSHA training requirements by developing procedures and work rules that are *specific for each job or task*

Who Should Conduct a Job Safety Analysis?

Supervisors and staff who actually use the particular piece of equipment should work together to develop the JSA. Supervisors are responsible for writing the JSA, keeping it on file in the unit, training affected staff, and enforcing work rules. Staff who actually use the equipment should participate in the analysis, because they usually are the most knowledgeable about the hazards and have direct control over them.

JSA Forms

The Office of Environment, Health & Safety (EH&S) provides JSA forms and sample JSAs to assist you in developing JSAs.

A blank JSA form is attached to this Fact Sheet. The JSA form is also available on the EH&S web site at <http://www.ehs.berkeley.edu>.

Sample JSAs for some common operations are available in the JSA Library on the EH&S website (<http://ehs.berkeley.edu>). If you perform a similar operation, you can revise the sample to suit your work situation. You can use the sample as a starting point, but the finished JSA must be specific to each piece of equipment and each work unit.



How to Conduct a Job Safety Analysis

Using a blank JSA form, complete the following steps. It is likely that each item written down will change in sequence or be re-defined during the process.

1. In the Task column, write down each step (or task) required to complete the job. Consider preparation and clean-up, and be as thorough as possible. Number the steps sequentially. For example:

- i. fuel powered leaf blower

2. In the Hazard column, write down the hazards associated with each task. Consider all types of potential hazards:

PHYSICAL pinch points, moving parts, blades, heavy lifting, etc.

CHEMICAL lubricants, fuels, paints, solvents, cleaners, gases, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL temperature extremes, dangerous terrain, insects/
animal bites/stings, etc.

They should be numbered in such a way that the hazard is clearly related to the task. For example:

- 1a. lifting/moving leaf blower and fuel can

- 1b. spilling fuel mixture

- 1c. fuel mixture contact with skin

3. In the Controls column, write down all the possible controls for each of the hazards identified in each of the tasks. There may be several controls that can be used for each hazard. For example:

- 1a-1. use proper lifting techniques (per shop training)

- 1b-1. use a proper fuel container with filling nozzle and spark arrester (located...)

- 1b-2. fill tank over a drop cloth, place contaminated drop cloths in the flammable rag container

- 1b-3. fill tank no less than 1/2 inch from the top

- 1c-1. wear nitrile gloves

4. When you have finished listing the tasks, hazards, and controls, write down any training that is required to operate that equipment.

1. IIPP (Injury and Illness Prevention Program)

2. operation of the leaf blower



Example of JSA Format

3. first aid procedures and location of the first aid kit
4. use of PPE
5. Write down the types of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that may have to be used to control the hazards.
 1. safety glasses
 2. nitrile gloves

TASK	HAZARD	CONTROLS
1. Fuel leaf blower	1a. moving and lifting leaf blower and fuel can 1b. spilling fuel 1c. fuel contact with skin	1a-1. use proper lifting techniques 1b-1. use proper fuel can 1b-2. fill tank over drop cloth 1b-3. fill tank no less than 1/2 inch from the top 1c-1. wear nitrile gloves

REQUIRED TRAINING	REQUIRED PPE
leaf blower certificate on-the-job supervisor training	face mask nitrile gloves

EH&S Assistance

6. If possible, e-mail a copy of all completed JSAs to EH&S (ehs@uclink.berkeley.edu) so they can be posted online in the JSA Library on the EH&S web site.

EH&S will help develop the first JSA for each work unit and will train the supervisor and staff in conducting JSAs. Once trained, the supervisor and the employees who perform the work should develop the remaining JSAs for their operation. To schedule an appointment for assistance in conducting your first JSA, please call EH&S 642-3073.



This template is a Microsoft Word table – use MS Word’s online “Help” feature for instructions about how to add text and format tables.

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

Safety Information for the University of California, Berkeley

NAME OF DEPARTMENT

TITLE OF JOB OR TASK

TASK	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
Required Training:	Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	

Other Information: See (insert link) for more information on (insert titles of linked documents)
Contributors: Department: Working Job Title, Individual’s Name; Working Job Title, Individual’s Name
Created: Month Year
JSA Library Number: (EH&S will insert number here, if applicable)

For more information about this JSA, contact the *Office of Environment, Health and Safety* at UC Berkeley, 317 University Hall #1150, Berkeley, CA 94720-1150 (510) 642-3073 • <http://www.ehs.berkeley.edu>

