

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Form

Job/Task	Location	Date of Job
Department	Job Conducted By	Supervisor
For Contractors Only	Company Name	UofT Contract (person commissioning the work)

Job Steps:	Potential Hazards: (Refer to Table 1 for guidance)	Preventative Measures/Controls: Please see below for Hazard Control Measures



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY

List of Emergency Procedures and Contact Information		
Emergency Contact Information		
Supervisor		
Nearest First Aid Provider/First Aid Kit		
UofT Police	416-978-2222	
911	9-911	

List of PPE Required	Other Equipment	Training/Competencies
Eyewear:		
Footwear:		
Gloves:		
Respirator:		
Face shield:		
Hearing Protection:		
Other:		

JSA Preparation		
Prepared By:	Approved By:	
Name:	Name:	
Signature:	Signature:	
Date:	Date:	
Prior to the work, this JSA has been reviewed by:		
Supervisor:	For Contractors:	
Supervisor Signature:	UofT Contact:	
Worker(s):		
	UofT Contact Signature:	
Worker(s) Signature:	Contractor Rep:	
	Contractor Rep Signature:	



Distribution List:

Hazard Control Measure

The order of effective control of hazards are:

- 1. Engineering controls
- 2. Administrative controls
- 3. Personal protective equipment

Engineering controls include the following:

- Elimination of the hazard through design of the facility, equipment or process to remove the hazard or substitute the process, equipment, material to a less hazardous method;
- Enclose the hazard using enclosed cabs, enclosure of noisy equipment, etc.;
- Isolation of the hazard with interlocks, machine guards, blast shields, welding curtains, etc.; and
- Removal or redirection of the hazard (i.e. local and exhaust ventilation).

Administrative controls include the following:

- Written safe operating procedures, work permits, and safe work practices;
- Exposure time limitations (applicable to control temperature extremes and ergonomic hazards);
- Monitoring the use of highly hazardous materials;
- Alarms, signs, and warnings; and
- Scheduling and training.

Personal Protective Equipment such as respirators, hearing protection, protective clothing, safety glasses, and hard hats are acceptable as a control method in the following circumstances:

- When engineering controls are not feasible or do not totally eliminate the hazard;
- While engineering controls are bring developed;
- When safe work practices do not provide sufficient additional protection; and
- During emergencies when engineering controls may not be feasible.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY

Table 1: Potential Hazards to Consider (for each step)			
This table does not list all potential hazards but can be used as a guide in preparing the JSA.			
Chemical Hazards	Energy/Fire	Physical Hazards	
 Chemical exposure (inhalation, absorption injection by contact with needles/sharps) Is there a risk of contact with chemicals? Is there potential for generation of airborne chemical dusts (e.g. sweeping), fumes (e.g. welding), mists or vapours (e.g. use of fast evaporating solvents from 	 Electrical hazards (shock/short circuit, fire, loss of power, high voltage) Fire/explosion hazards: ignition sources, flammable atmosphere Uncontrolled energy (lock-out/tag-out) Utility lines (e.g. natural gas) 	 Radiation hazards Noise Ergonomic hazards (e.g. awkward posture, repetition, materials handling (lifting, holding, carrying, lowering, pushing, pulling)) 	
grease removal)?	Environment	Physical Hazards	
 Compressed Gas Asbestos and other insulation material Designated Substances Asbestos (e.g. pipe insulation, floor tiles) Quartz/silica (e.g. fine sand dust from cutting, drilling or grinding concrete, ceramic or stone) Lead (e.g. lead paint) Mercury (e.g. thermometers) Arsenic (e.g. certain wood preservatives) Isocyanates (e.g. spray-on polyurethane products used to produce pesticides) Benzene (solvent found in petroleum products) Vinyl Chloride (precursor to polymers) Acrylonitrile (used in industrial chemical processes) 	 Cold stress/working in cold environment Heat stress/working in hot environment Confined space/restricted space Fall from/working at heights Slip/trip hazards Poor house keeping Pedestrian traffic Poor lighting/visibility Poor ventilation Sloped ground/uneven surfaces Vehicle traffic Excavation Weather (snow/rain/wind/ice) 	 Radiation hazards Noise Ergonomic hazards (e.g. awkward posture, repetition, materials handling (lifting, holding, carrying, lowering, pushing, pulling)) Vibration Thermal burns Equipment/Tools Falling objects High pressure systems Pinch/wrap/shear points Sharp objects Struck by/struck against objects Mechanical failure 	
- Ethylene Oxide (used in industrial chemical	Biological Hazards	Other	
processes) - Cook Oven Emissions (not on campus)	 Biohazardous materials Insects, birds, and animals (including manure) Mould 	 Security risks Work activities by others Working alone 	