

# 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 Informa	tion
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 grease removal)?	<ul> <li>Electrical hazards (shock/short circuit, fire, loss of power, high voltage)</li> <li>Fire/explosion hazards: ignition sources, flammable atmosphere</li> <li>Uncontrolled energy (lock-out/tag-out)</li> <li>Utility lines (e.g. natural gas)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Radiation hazards</li> <li>Noise</li> <li>Ergonomic hazards (e.g. awkward posture, repetition, materials handling (lifting, holding, carrying, lowering, pushing, pulling))</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Grease removal):</li> <li>Compressed Gas</li> <li>Asbestos and other insulation material</li> <li>Designated Substances</li> <li>Asbestos (e.g. pipe insulation, floor tiles)</li> <li>Quartz/silica (e.g. fine sand dust from cutting, drilling or grinding concrete, ceramic or stone)</li> <li>Lead (e.g. lead paint)</li> <li>Mercury (e.g. thermometers)</li> <li>Arsenic (e.g. certain wood preservatives)</li> <li>Isocyanates (e.g. spray-on polyurethane products used to produce pesticides)</li> <li>Benzene (solvent found in petroleum products)</li> <li>Vinyl Chloride (precursor to polymers)</li> <li>Acrylonitrile (used in industrial chemical processes)</li> <li>Ethylene Oxide (used in industrial chemical processes)</li> <li>Cook Oven Emissions (not on campus)</li> </ul>	Environment         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)         Biological Hazards         Insects, birds, and animals (including manure)         Mould	Physical Hazards         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         Mechanical failure         Other         Security risks         Work activities by others         Working alone