



CLEVELAND INTEGRITY SERVICES, INC.

Monthly Safety Newsletter

June 1, 2015

Job Safety Analysis

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a tool used to identify and control the hazards associated with a particular task. It involves making a detailed examination of each step of a task and putting control measures into place to reduce the risks to you, your co-workers, equipment, and property. The purpose of a JSA is to promote safety and eliminate the hazards of the job.

It's important that you become involved in the safety analysis process. One of the ways in which you may be invited to participate is by performing a task while your supervisor or co-workers observe. They'll take note of what steps are necessary to complete the job and try to recognize potential hazards. Experienced workers can also participate by explaining less obvious hazards and potential problems.

Once a list is created outlining the steps required to complete the task, you can help identify any potential hazards within each step. Next, you and your co-workers need to figure out what actions can be taken to reduce or eliminate the risks. Your supervisor will help determine the resources needed to implement any engineering or administrative controls. When all of this is done, a JSA form is created. It usually consists of two parts. The first section lists the hazards of the task, and the second section outlines the controls.

When developing a JSA, you should try to think of as many potential hazards as possible, such as: lack of familiarity with the work, exposure to falls, underground or overhead utilities, repetitive motion, heat stress, sunburn, frostbite, soil collapse, hazardous materials or chemicals, working over or around water, pinch points, poor housekeeping, access and egress, traffic, uneven surfaces, and personal protective equipment. The list of possibilities could go on and on, but you need to identify the relevant ones.

There are other things to think about when completing a JSA. For instance, does the job require any special skills, unique training, permits, licenses, inspections, or unusual tools or equipment to get the job done safely? Remember that hazards are identified so they can be controlled.

Make sure you participate in the JSA process. Your input is valuable since you are the person that performs the job, and you are the person the JSA is intended to protect. You may be asked to sign off on a JSA for your job. Be sure that you understand how to use the safety controls listed in the JSA before you sign on the dotted line. Talk with your supervisor and get explanations for anything that's unclear.

If the job you're performing changes during the workday it's best to take the time needed to fill out a new JSA. This gives you another chance to identify hazards and implement strategies that will keep you and your co-workers safe, so you can go home in one piece.

Questions for Discussion

Often times on a JSA we tend to focus on the "big ticket" concerns or the common items such as PPE, but tend to overlook some of the more obscure concerns. What are some of the safety concerns you have seen left off a JSA?

Please list one or more near miss that has been addressed on your current project. What steps were set in place to prevent the potential near miss or incident from happening again? _____

In the past Month have you authorized payment to a contractor for work performed?

Please give an example. _____

In the past Month have you rejected any work performed by a contractor based on your judgment of the work quality?

Please explain. _____



CLEVELAND INTEGRITY SERVICES, INC.

Near Misses Reported in May

Equipment Location and use of spotter:

Track hoe was positioned so that the bore rig was on blind side of the hoe, there was no spotter working with the track hoe. Operator had to stand up to see if they were ready to pull and the operator hit the controls causing the boom to shift. This caused the pipe to swing striking a laborer, no injuries were reported.

Stand down safety meeting was called and a spotter was assigned to the track hoe.

Under Ground Valve Enclosure left uncovered or barricaded:

Contractor was instructed to install safety fence around area.

Proper use of Tag Lines:

Contractor was moving a load with the tag line wrapped around his arm.

Stopped the work explained the dangers of having tag line wrapped around any body part. Issue was corrected.

Contractor was off loading pipe No Tag lines were being used, they were using hands to steady pipe.

Work was stopped and crew was instructed on proper off-loading method. Tag lines were utilized and work proceeded.

Contractor was moving pipe without Tag Lines, while moving the pipe it swung into the track hoe busting out the windshield, just missing the operator.

Work was stopped, had contractor bring Tag Lines and spotters (swampers) to complete the task.

Three points of Contact:

Contractor was jumping off of a trailer

Instructed crew to use three points of contact method when climbing on and off of the trailer.

PPE:

Welder helper was grinding without a face shield (he was wearing safety glasses)

He was instructed to wear his face shield and safety glasses. The entire crew was reminded of the importance of protecting their eyes.

Safety Alert

Contractor was moving skids and found a Rattlesnake. With the warmer weather comes the added hazards of snakes, scorpions and spiders. Be sure to remind your contractors of this daily and watch out for yourself when climbing in and out of your truck or buggy. (Even your campers)

You guys be safe and have a blessed day.

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Job Title: _____ Date: _____