



# CHECKLIST: JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

## Maximizing the Return on Safety Investment

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### Selecting the Job to be Analyzed

Consider the following factors:

- Accident occurrence and severity:** Accident rates and injury levels define job risk.
- Potential for severe injuries or illnesses:** Accidents, risks, and toxins have severe outcomes.
- Recently created positions:** Without experience, hazards could be missed or misunderstood.
- Altered positions:** Job changes could lead to unexpected hazards.
- Rarely executed tasks:** JSA is crucial for reviewing hazards in non-routine work.

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### Breaking the Job Down into a Sequence of Steps

- Breakdown to simple steps.
- Optimize efficiency by limiting steps to nine or fewer, or restructure the workflow.
- Make sure each step is precisely determined.

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### Identifying Potential Hazards

Consider the following factors:

- Could any body part become trapped in or between objects?
- Do tools, machinery, or equipment pose any potential hazards?
- Is there a risk of the worker coming into harmful contact with moving objects?

- Is there a potential for the worker to slip, trip, or fall?
- Could the worker experience strain from lifting, pushing, or pulling?
- Is the worker exposed to extreme heat or cold?
- Does excessive noise or vibration present a concern?
- Is there a risk of injury from falling objects?
- Is there a need for improved lighting?
- Could weather conditions impact safety?
- Is there a possibility of harmful radiation exposure?
- Could the worker come into contact with hot, toxic, or corrosive substances?
- Are there airborne dusts, fumes, mists, or vapours that pose a risk?

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### Determining Preventive Measures

- Eliminate the hazard:** By changing processes, products, or work conditions, or by improving equipment, hazards can be eradicated.
- Contain the hazard:** Employ containment devices to avoid exposure.
- Revise work procedures:** Consider modifying risky steps, altering their sequence, or including extra steps.
- Reduce the exposure:** Only when other options are exhausted should less effective measures like reducing exposure, using protective gear, or installing emergency equipment be considered to manage the hazard.