

The "C-Change" Initiative:

1. Change behaviors.
2. Challenge ourselves to re-think how we work.
3. Certify the results on a daily basis.



Tool Box Talk

Week of December 5, 2011

Job Safety Analysis/ Job Hazard Analysis

This is the first in our series of December Job Safety Analysis (JSA)/ Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Tool Box Talks. The goal of this Tool Box Talk is to explain the difference between JSA and JHA, and identify areas for improvement in our JSA Process. The next two Tool Box Talks will discuss the fundamentals of preparing a JSA or JHA, completing a pre-job walk thru “what to look for” and best practices for getting the entire gang involved in the process.

JSA's and JHA's serve the same purpose of identifying job steps, hazards and controls. The major differences are a matter of when they're completed, the complexity of the scope and who they're completed by. The JHA should be requested during the project award process, before people and equipment are deployed to the project. The JHA is a high level process that addresses all steps, hazards and controls of a job from mobilization to demobilization. Examples of items that would be included in a JHA would be:

- Site Access/ Security
- Ground Conditions/ Staging Equipment & Material
- Availability of Confined Space or High Angle Rescue
- Availability of Medical Services (First Aid/ CPR)
- Work Processes (Flammable Atmospheres, Underground/ Above Ground Utilities, Welding Processes, etc.)
- Scheduling (Weather Conditions or Congestion)
- Subcontractor Exposure (Insulation, Paint, Xray, etc.)

The JHA is typically completed by the Safety Department and Site Supervision. The information captured in the JHA should be reviewed with the employee's performing the work.

The JSA, which everyone should be very familiar with, is a scaled down version of the JHA. The JSA looks at the steps, hazards and controls within a specific task/activity. These items are all documented on our JSA cards, discussed with the entire gang and kept on the job until completion. Examples of items that would be included in a JSA would be:

- Fire Protection
- Slip, Trip and Fall Exposure

- Fall Protection
- Confined Spaces
- Ground Fault Protection on Leads and Cords
- Manual Lifting
- Pinch or Crush Points

The chart below is a print out of the DBO2 Summary Report, which is the Safety & Health Auditing software program that JJ White utilizes. The information below reflects all of the JSA audits that were input into DBO2, on all projects over the past 365 days. **Please take this time to review the information with your workers.**

Category	Sub-Category	Observations	Conditions		% Safe	Unsafe Conditions - Severity			
			Unsafe Conditions	Safe Conditions		Low	Medium	High	Life Threat
Administrative Controls	Summary	12316	182	12134	98.5%	100	76	6	0
	Unit Sign-in & Sign-out	1440	39	1401	97.3%	15	23	1	0
	JSA submitted each trade	1638	10	1628	99.4%	3	7	0	0
	JSA Quality (Hazard ID & Control)	1613	41	1572	97.5%	16	23	2	0
	JSA Quality (Work Description/Location)	1607	15	1592	99.1%	8	5	2	0
	JSA Quality (Focus on three)	1288	9	1279	99.3%	8	1	0	0
	JSA (Employee Sign-off)	1641	37	1604	97.7%	33	3	1	0
	JSA (Eye Wash/Shower Location)	1537	24	1513	98.4%	13	11	0	0
	JSA (Muster Point)	1552	7	1545	99.5%	4	3	0	0

Now that we've defined the difference between a JHA and JSA, in addition to our areas for improvement, next week will discuss the fundamentals of completing a JSA or JHA.