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## Job Site Analysis (JSA)

Date Performed	28th August 2013
Job Number	5388
Job Address	32 MELVILLE STREET, ASHBURY NSW 2193

### Purpose

The purpose of this job site analysis is to identify any safety issues associated with performing work on, or at the property listed above. The requirement is to carry out pre start hazard identification checks prior to the commencement of any maintenance works. All serious hazards are to be reported immediately by calling the office on [0283555999](tel:0283555999) or [JohnF@email.com](mailto:JohnF@email.com).

Hazard categories include, and are associated with:

1. the tenant, structure, fabric or grounds of the property
2. the maintenance work to be carried out, or
3. maintenance works being carried out by another contractor or third party.

Where reasonably practical, initiate control measures for hazards and provide full details to the office.

Where appropriate, control measures for hazards associated with the tenant, structure, fabric or grounds of the property, secure the site and stop maintenance work. Once the hazard/s has been cleared, you will be advised the maintenance work can resume.

### Scope of JSA:

- Complete a JSA before starting work
  - replace front doorknob
  - make sure you shut the gate
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	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Inherent Risk</b>	<b>Controls</b>
<b>Hazards</b>	Lifting Height Access Temperature Lighting Energy Source Stored Energy Falling Objects Slip, Trip Ect Confined Space Needle Stick Engulfment Allergies		
<b>PPE</b>	Head Eyes Ears Mask Hands Suit Harness Feet		
<b>Isolation Control</b>	Electrical Mechanical Infectious Chemical Radiation Biological Body Fluids		
<b>Access Control</b>	Barricades Signage Traffic Control		
<b>Environmental</b>	Silt and Sediment Noise Pollution Site Induction Check Asbestos Register		
<b>Overall risk associated with JSA:</b>	Consequence		
	Harm Likelihood		

This risk assessment has been completed to the best of my ability.  
Signed

*Sample*

28th August 2013

## JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA) INSTRUCTIONS

### Step by Step Breakdown of Task

When conducting a JSA it is important that the order of listed steps reflects the order in which the task is actually completed. If not sequential hazards may present themselves without the required control either being effected or not in place. This could not only result in exposure to hazard but could also adversely affect the productivity of the task. For instance, if during a task, the individual task step requires the attendance of a qualified electrician, and that step is not in true sequential order, then an unnecessary delay may occur while waiting for the arrival of the qualified person.

**Inherent Risk** - The combination of likelihood and consequence assigned to a particular hazard under the assumption that there are no control measures in place.

**Residual Risk** - The risk assessed with the control measures in place.

*To manage the residual risk, every effort must be made to ensure the implemented control measures have taken into account both the reduction of Likelihood and Consequence*

Residual Risk is assessed to ensure the implemented control measures provide appropriate protection, thereby resulting in an acceptable level of risk.

**Overall risk associated with JSA** - This is the highest residual risk associated with the identified hazards.

**Approvals** - Has any necessary approval been sought before the job commences?

### Risk matrix

Use the following matrix to calculate the inherent risk and residual risk for each identified hazard.

Consequence	Likelihood of injury / harm				
	Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
<b>Catastrophic</b>	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
<b>Major</b>	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
<b>Moderate</b>	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
<b>Minor</b>	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
<b>Insignificant</b>	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

### Consequence table

Use the following matrix to rate the consequence of each identified hazard. Where a hazard could have multiple consequences (e.g., injury and financial cost) the highest consequence should be selected.

Consequence	Description			
	Injury	Illness	Environment	Financial cost
<b>Catastrophic</b>	Fatality or permanent disability	Fatality or permanent disability	Disastrous and / or widespread environmental impact	Huge (greater than \$500,000)
<b>Major</b>	Lost time injury (greater than 2 weeks)	Lost time injury (greater than 2 weeks)	Serious environmental impact	Major (\$50,000 - \$500,000)
<b>Moderate</b>	Lost time injury (less than 2 weeks)	Lost time injury (less than 2 weeks)	Substantial environmental impact	High (\$20,000 - \$50,000)
<b>Minor</b>	Requires basic medical treatment	Requires medical treatment, e.g., for skin rashes	Small and / or localised impact	Medium (\$5,000 - \$20,000)
<b>Insignificant</b>	Minor	Minor, e.g., headache / nausea	Little or no environmental impact	Low (less than \$5,000)

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<b>Potential hazards</b>	<b>Check questions</b>	<b>Recommended control measure</b>
<b>Gas, Dust, Fumes</b>	Are there any air pollutants now? Will there be any air pollutants generated? Are there any fire alarms nearby that may be set off?	- isolate, wash down or wear PPE - provide ventilation away from workers and restrict access - disconnect and arrange additional warning devices
<b>Noise</b>	Will you need to shout to be heard?	- move work away or provide PPE
<b>Spills</b>	Can something be spilt or overflow? If so, can harm happen to people, area or plant?	- control flows or re-route flows - erect bunds or barricade the area
<b>Environmental</b>	If something is spilt or was released, would the area be affected?	- consult with the Environmental Adviser to provide a plan
<b>Electrical</b>	Is there live equipment in the area?	- isolate or barricade hazard
<b>Mechanical</b>	Is there any crush points or moving parts?	- isolate or barricade hazard , or move work away from hazard
<b>Chemical</b>	Are there any hazardous chemicals in the area? Will you be handling any chemicals?	- isolate or minimise exposure times - attach MSDS and wear PPE
<b>Temperature</b>	Is the work area hot or cold? Can you contact very hot or cold surfaces?	- reduce working times and wear PPE - provide barriers or distances from sources
<b>Pressure</b>	Are there any high pressures present?	- isolate, protect or barricade pressure sources from work area
<b>Manual handling</b>	Will the work involve lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling? Will the work be in an awkward position?	- reduce heavy loads, use lifting teams or mechanical means - reduce working times and share duties
<b>Ignition sources</b>	Will the work involve cutting, welding or sparks?	- restrict access and place protective guards - determine if a “permit to work” is needed
<b>Light</b>	Is the work area dark?	- move job or install lighting to the area
<b>Explosives</b>	Will the work involve the use of explosives? Could there be any explosives in the area?	- ensure the person is competent in the handling of explosives - check the area prior to carrying out the work

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