

**Job Hazard Analysis**

**Position: Mechanic / Technician / Shop Personnel**

Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Analysis by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: If you do not have Safe Work Procedures that identify potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures. (A list of Sample Safe Work Procedures is available by contacting NSTSA [www.nstsa.ca](http://www.nstsa.ca))

Job Task/Steps	Potential Accidents or Hazards	Preventive Measures
Installing Wheels / Compressed Air	Traffic accidents, damaged equipment causing injuries to various body parts. Injuries from compressed air or flying particles, dust, injection (skin penetration) noise.	Completed the Wheel Installation Certification Course. See Safety Manual for proper use of equipment. Use PPE such as safety glasses, reflective vest, hearing protection gloves, coveralls and CSA approved footwear. Retorque wheels after 80 - 160 kms. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Mounting Wheels / Compressed Air	Traffic accidents involving improperly installed wheels, damaged equipment causing injuries. (See above for compressed air hazards.)	Wear PPE such as CSA approved footwear, reflective vests, hearing protection, coveralls and safety Glasses. Must have completed a Wheel Installation Certification Course. (See Safety Manual) If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards and preventive measures, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Removing Wheels / Compressed Air	Traffic Accidents involving improperly installed wheels, damaged equipment causing injuries. Property damage due to run away wheels (See above for compressed air hazards).	Completed the Wheel Installation Certification Course (See Safety Manual). Wear PPE such as safety gloves, safety glasses, hearing protection, reflective vests, gloves, coveralls and CSA approved footwear. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Changing Wheels / Compressed Air	Traffic accidents. Damaged equipment causing injuries to various body parts. Explosion of overinflated tires. (See above for compressed air hazards).	Completed the Wheel Installation Certification Course. (See Safety Manual). If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Removing/Installing Tire on Rim	Traffic accidents. Improperly installed tires can blow off the rim or side wall blowing out. There is possibility of flammable products causing injuries to eyes, hands and potential for fatality.	Wear PPE such as eye protection, hearing protection, gloves. CSA approved footwear. Work must be completed by a competent person. Must use tire cage. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies hazards, ensure you identify and address of potential hazards.
Working with Hazardous Chemicals on Various Jobs	Chemical burns/ irritations to body parts. Respiratory injuries due to inhalation of chemicals. Fire, explosions & toxicity.	When purchasing products refer to MSDS to obtain correct PPE, identify hazards and obtain 1st Aid requirements. See MSDS for safe handling procedures for chemicals. See Safetys Manual for use of various respirators. Use PPE such as chemical resistant gloves and clothing, CSA approved footwear, respirators, glasses / goggles, fire shields / extinguishers. Fire prevention / evacuation training. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.

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Welding - Machines / Materials	Using electric or compressed gas welding devices can cause burns to skin, flash burns to eyes, welding fumes, electric shock, fire / explosions and frostbite.	When purchasing products, refer to MSDS to obtain correct PPE, identify hazards and obtain 1st Aid requirements. Wear PPE such as welding shield, coveralls or apron, heavy gloves, non-conductive shoes, local exhaust ventilation, respiratory protection and CSA approved footwear. Must have completed a welding qualifications course or trained by a competent person. See Safety Manual for proper handling of compressed gases and welding procedures. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Moving & Guiding Vehicles in and out of the Shop	Pedestrian traffic, exhaust fumes, poor visibility, uneven terrain, moving equipment / vehicles, electrical, dust, noise and weather. Injuries from entering and exiting vehicles to hands, feet, ankles and shoulders caused from slips, trips or falls.	Awareness of pedestrians and exhaust fumes. Maintain 3 points of contact when entering and exiting vehicle. Establish method of communication between operator and guide. See NSTSA's safe Work Procedures for "Guiding Vehicles". Use PPE such as reflective vests, CSA approved footwear, gloves, hearing protection, safety glasses and coveralls. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Uncoupling Tractors	Eye injury (disconnecting airlines), slips, trips, falls, pinched fingers, back injuries, crushing injuries causing death.	Maintain 3 points of contact when entering and exiting vehicle. Use PPE such as gloves, CSA approved footwear, safety glasses. See Safety Manual for proper procedures in Uncoupling Tractors. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Lifting Vehicles and Equipment for Repairs	Manual Lifting can cause muscle strain or over exertion. Hydraulic jacks can slip causing crushing injuries. Overloading of jack and rupture to hydraulic hose.	Wear PPE such as safety glasses, gloves, reflective vest, CSA approved safety boots. Have training in the use of hydraulic jacks & injury prevention with manual lifting techniques. See Safety Manual. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Working at Heights	Fire, dust, flying debris, fluid drips & noise. Using hand tools can cause eye injuries and injuries to the hands. Slips and falls from same heights or heights over 2.4 meters. Electrical Shocks from tools used for repairing equipment.	Wear PPE such as safety glasses, gloves, reflective vest, fire extinguishers and hearing protection when required. Full body harness with lanyard and stable anchor point. Use lock out / tag out procedures for defective equipment. Training in fire prevention / evacuation. Training in the use of fall arrest equipment. See Safety Manual for equipment use procedures. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.

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Refueling - Portable Containers	Fire, explosion, spillage of toxic substances, slips and falls, inhalation of toxic substances	Trained in WHMIS. Use PPE such as safety glasses, CSA approved footwear & containers, gloves, fire extinguisher & reflective vest. Have the MSDS available. See Safety Manual for safe refueling procedures. Training in fire prevention and evacuation. Ensure there is adequate ventilation and no source of ignition (i.e. no cell phone usage, no smoking and other sources of ignition). If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures. (refer to NSTSA's Safe Work Procedure for "Refueling Mobile Equipment".)
Working Alone	Not receiving medical attention, if required. Physical violence from intruder.	Training in security measures. Schedule less hazardous work when employee is working alone. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.
Working in extreme temperatures - Hot / Cold	Possible hypothermia or hyperthermia, dehydration, fatigue, loss of judgment and sunburn.	Trained First Aid providers on site. PPE such as appropriate clothing for employees who work in cold and/or hot temperatures (insulated PPE may be required). Water is available to employees at all times. Take rest breaks are scheduled to prevent injury and illnesses. If you do not have a Safe Work Procedure that identifies potential hazards, ensure you identify and address all potential hazards and preventive measures.

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: This JSA is reviewed yearly