

## What is a JHA?

The Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) was created as a practical, step-by-step tool to fill that void, and to protect everyone in the workplace.

## What jobs are appropriate for a JHA?

-Jobs with the highest injury or illness rates

-Jobs with the potential to cause severe or disabling injuries or illness, even if there is no history of previous accidents

-Jobs in which one simple human error could lead to a severe accident or injury

-Jobs that are new to your operation or have undergone changes in processes and procedures

-Jobs complex enough to require written instructions

U.S. Department of Labor,  
Occupational Safety and Health  
Administration, 2002. OSHA  
Pamphlet 3071 Job Hazard  
Analysis  
[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

# Crafting A Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) In A Conservator's Environment

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Individual workers should understand that the crafting of a JHA is beneficial for both their collection as well as their own health. More than a decade ago, the U. S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recognized that an informal method was needed to both identify workplace hazards, and provide a tool to ensure that those hazards are isolated and managed to prevent injuries and illnesses.

## JHA Example for Collections IPM

While a supervisor may understand the macro process of pest management, the applicator conducting the project will understand specific details involved in the process, and is best suited to identify and mitigate those hazards.

Major Steps in Process	Anticipated Health or Safety Hazards	Required PPE for Each Step	Required Work Practices	Special notes: compatible/safe storage & handling	Special Precautions for Highly Hazardous Materials
Arrival of Selected Collection Material for Anoxic Treatment	Heavy Lifting Use of Forklifts	Safety Shoes & Work Gloves	Safe lifting Safe operation of lifting equipment	General Safe Object Handling practices	Awareness of potential residual pesticides or other biological hazards
Loading materials or collections into Anoxic Chamber	Heat, Low visibility inside anoxic chambers, tripping hazard	Fan, external lights \ Safety Shoes & Work Gloves	Safe Lifting with Appropriate PPE	Using Safe lifting postures and habits	Wearing appropriate PPE when necessary when handling objects with residual pesticides
Accepting and connecting of new Cryo cylinders	Heavy Lifting - Cylinder	Safety Shoes & Work Gloves Personal O2 monitor	Use appropriate technique or equipment	Cylinders will off gas or vent when the pressure rebuilder goes over 300psi	When moving the cylinders into the anoxic chamber room
Chamber is Operating	Potential CO2 release	Personal O2 Monitor	Chambers are positive pressure for CO2	Monitor CO2 levels daily for a minimum of 21 calendar days	Make sure the CO2 Monitor Alarm system is operating Personal O2 monitor should be worn at this time
Disconnect CO2 cylinder from Anoxic Application system	Potential CO2 release	Appropriate PPE Safety Shoes Gloves Personal O2 monitor	Physically disconnect the cylinders from the heaters	Gloves required	Personal O2 monitor should be worn at this time Make sure the CO2 Monitor Alarm system is operating

## The Key Element in Developing a JHA

Involve both the supervisor, and more importantly, the person who will complete the task. While the supervisor's participation is important to ensure resources are readily available, the person conducting the task will understand the minute details that the supervisor might overlook.

**Conclusion:** OSHA recognized the need for a tool to assist workers and management with an informal method to identify and manage hazards involved in a specific workplace task. The JHA is that tool, and it is critical that the worker conducting the project be involved to ensure key specific tasks and hazards are identified and mitigated.