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# Hazard Identification/Assessment

*Presented by VW Connects Health and  
Safety Department.*



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# Introduction

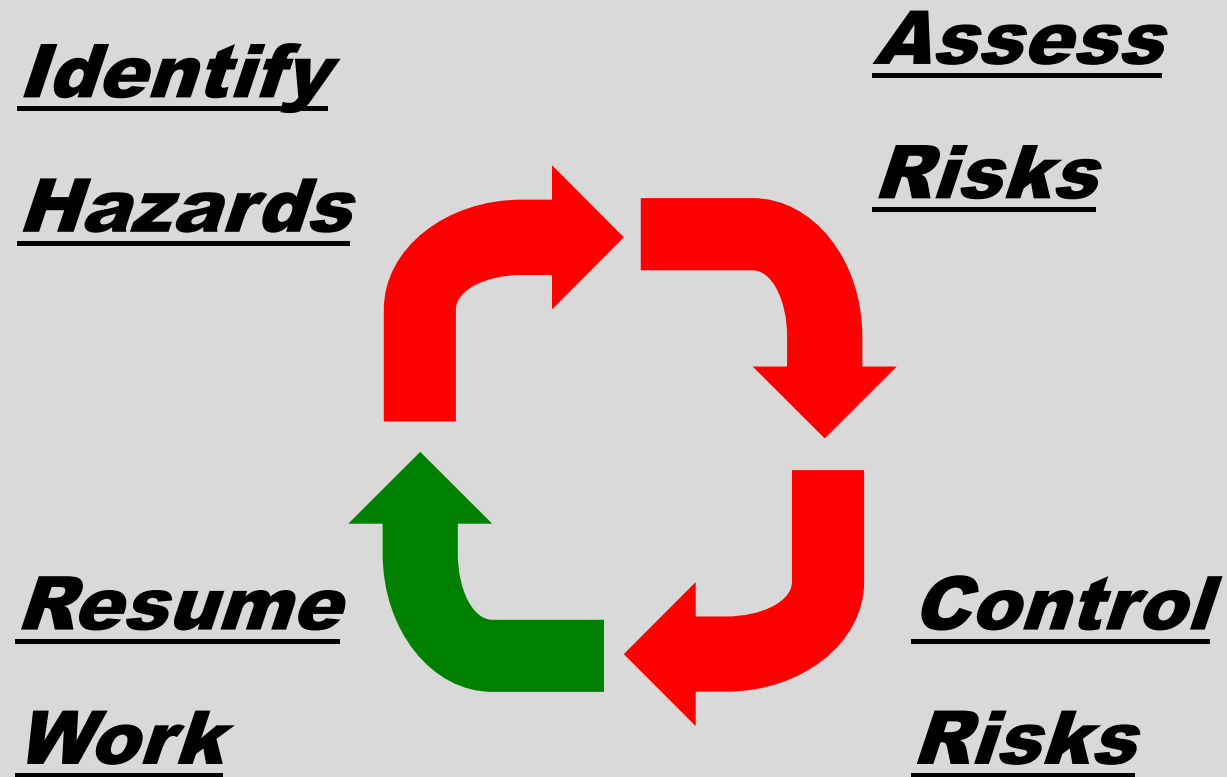
One of the "root causes" of workplace injuries, illnesses, and incidents is the failure to identify or recognize hazards that are present, or that could have been anticipated. A critical element of any effective safety and health program is a proactive, ongoing process to identify and assess such hazards.

Hazards are an inherent component of the workplace whether we acknowledge them or not.

Some are easy to recognize and are known by almost all employees, other hazards such as chemical hazards, are not so easy to identify.

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# How to Identify Hazards



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# How to Identify Hazards

To identify and assess hazards, employers and workers:

- Collect and review information about the hazards present or likely to be present in the workplace.
- Conduct initial and periodic workplace inspections of the workplace to identify new or recurring hazards.
- Investigate injuries, illnesses, incidents, and close calls/near misses to determine the underlying hazards, their causes, and safety and health program shortcomings.
- Group similar incidents and identify trends in injuries, illnesses, and hazards reported.
- Consider hazards associated with emergency or nonroutine situations.
- Determine the severity and likelihood of incidents that could result for each hazard identified and use this information to prioritize corrective actions.

# Types of Hazards.

## Physical Hazards

- Noise, Temperature, Extremes, Radiation, Natural Gas
- Slips, Trips, Falls, Faulty Equipment etc.

## Ergonomic Hazards

- Repetition, Lifting, Awkward Posture

## Biological Hazards

- Mold, Insects/pests, Communicable Diseases, Air Quality

## Organizational Hazards

- Things that cause Stress!

## Chemical/Dust Hazards

- Cleaning Products, Pesticides, Asbestos, Leak Soap

# What is a Job Hazard Analysis?

A job hazard analysis is a technique that focuses on job tasks to identify hazards before they occur.

It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment.

Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level

VW Connects "JHA Card" is called Team Based Field Level Risk Assessment.

STEPS		Team Based Field Level Risk Assessment				
1. Break the job down into practical steps or tasks		Name of Company				
2. List all the hazards involved with each task.		Job: Supervisor/ Lead P: DATE:				
3. List all controls to reduce risk.		Step	Task	Unwanted Events	Controls	Risk (H,M,L)
4. Determine the level of risk for the unwanted events, considering the Hazard		1				
Consequences		2				
1. No injury/damage		3				
2. First aid/minor damage		4				
3. Moderate injury/damage		5				
4. Serious injury/damage		6				
5. Fatality/very serious injury		7				
Likelihood		8				
A - Almost Certain to Happen		9				
B - Is Likely to Happen		10				
C - Could Easily Happen						
D - Unlikely to Happen						
E - Hard to Conceive						
		<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>				
		1	2	3	4	5
<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>	A	Moderate	High	High	High	High
	B	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
	C	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
	D	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	E	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate
Training/Permits Required for job						
PPE Requirements for job:						

**Hierarchy of Controls**

- Eliminate (by good design, different method etc)
- Substitute (using less hazardous alternative)
- Engineering controls (guards, barriers, ventilation, fail-safes, alarms, shut-downs etc)
- Separation (physical distance from hazard source, exposure time, independent control or monitoring)
- Administrative controls (policies, work procedures, rules, training, management procedures, insurance, etc)
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Emergency Response (contingency plans - required for high consequence risks)

← MOST EFFECTIVE

→ LEAST EFFECTIVE

↑ HIGH HUMAN FACTOR

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# Hazard Prevention

## 1. Collect Existing Information about Workplace Hazards

Collect, organize, and review information with workers to determine what types of hazards may be present and which workers may be exposed or potentially exposed. Information available in the workplace may include:

- Safety Data Sheet
- Patterns of Previous Injuries/Illness
- Results from Job Hazard Analyses
- Input from employees
- Inspection Reports

## 2. Inspect the Workplace for Safety Hazards

Setting aside time to regularly inspect the workplace for hazards can help identify shortcomings so that they can be addressed before an incident occurs.

- Conduct Regular Inspections of ALL Operations, Equipment, Work Areas and Facilities
- Document all inspection findings to later verify hazardous conditions that are corrected. Photos and Videos are great tools.

# Hazard Prevention

## 4. Characterize the Nature/Risk of Identified Hazards and Prioritize the Hazards.

Analyze the hazards that have been identified...

What Could Go Wrong in the Future?

How Could it Affect Me or Others?

How Likely is it to Happen again?

What is the Severity?

Is everyone around you aware of the work being done?

What are the procedures to do this job?

What should be addressed?

Consequence

- Insignificant ↔ catastrophic

Likelihood

- Exposure: remote ↔ continuous
- Probability: difficult to imagine ↔ expected



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# Hazard Prevention

## 5. Managing Safety

Manage safety by developing & implementing controls  
Take the necessary action to see the job is done safely

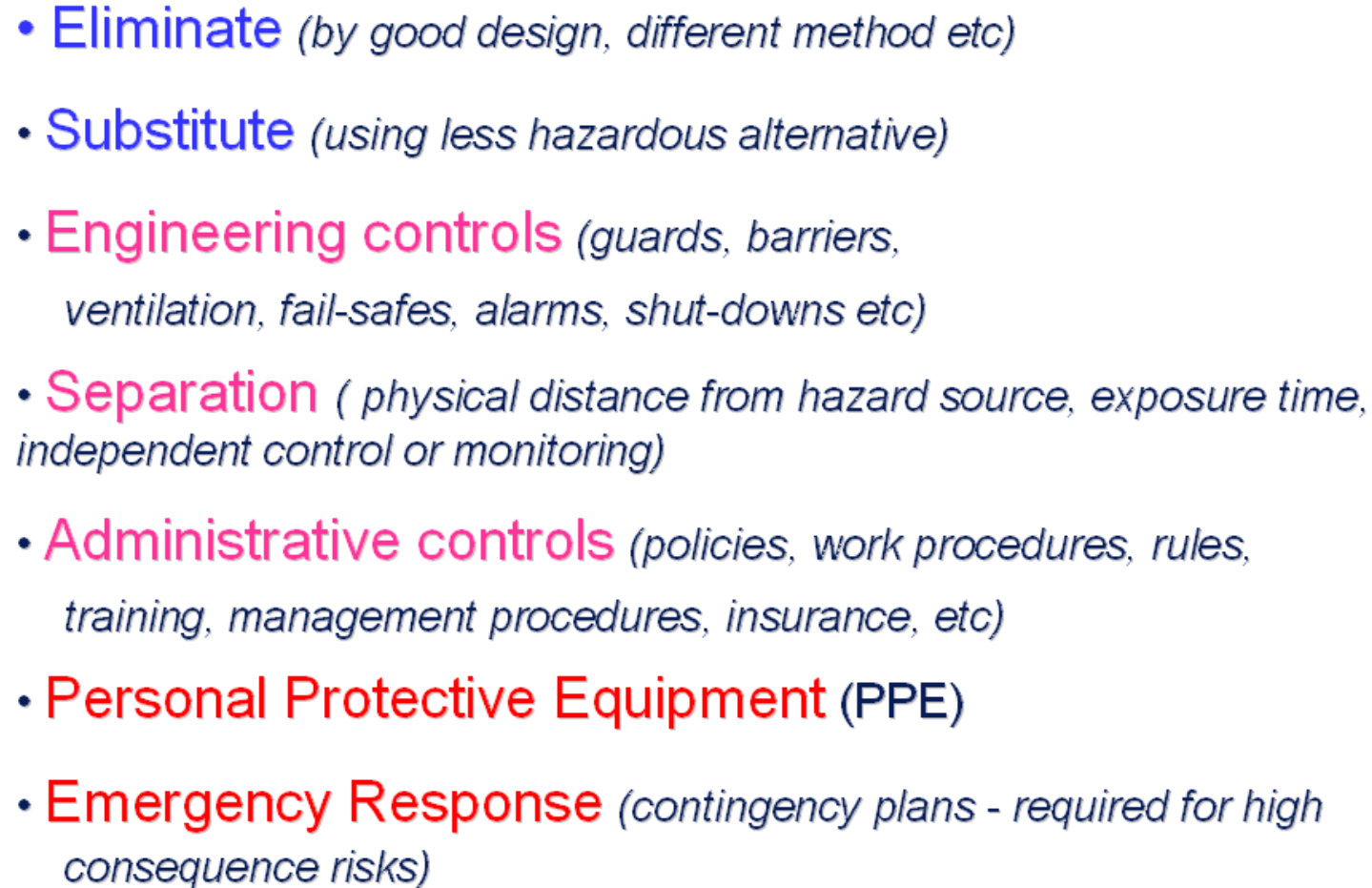
Control the hazards by:

- Following procedures
- Eliminating or Controlling the Hazards
- Using Appropriate PPE
- Keeping Guards, Cover, Handrails etc. in place
- Reassessing Safety Continually
- Asking for Help if you need it
- If you can't eliminate or mitigate the hazards, talk to your supervisor.

# The Hierarchy of Controls

BEST

LOW RELIANCE ON PEOPLE

- 
- **Eliminate** *(by good design, different method etc)*
  - **Substitute** *(using less hazardous alternative)*
  - **Engineering controls** *(guards, barriers, ventilation, fail-safes, alarms, shut-downs etc)*
  - **Separation** *( physical distance from hazard source, exposure time, independent control or monitoring)*
  - **Administrative controls** *(policies, work procedures, rules, training, management procedures, insurance, etc)*
  - **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**
  - **Emergency Response** *(contingency plans - required for high consequence risks)*

LEAST EFFECTIVE

HIGH RELIANCE ON PEOPLE

# Recognizing Hazards

**What Do You See?**

Open Discussion





# Recognizing Hazards

**What Do You See?**

Open Discussion





# Recognizing Hazards

**What Do You See?**

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# Recognizing Hazards

**What Do You See?**

Open Discussion





# Recognizing Hazards

**What Do You See?**

Open Discussion



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**Question 1 :**

**What Does JHA stand for?**

**Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)**



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## Question 2 :

**What are the 5 types of hazards?**

**Chemical , Physical , Biological ,  
Ergonomic and Organizational  
Hazards**

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**Question 3 :**

**What type of hazard is MOLD?**

**Mold is a *Biological Hazard***

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# Question 4 :

**What type of hazard is LIFTING?**

**Lifting is an *Ergonomic Hazard***

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## Question 5 :

**What type of hazard is Slips, Trips and Falls?**

**Slips, Trips and Falls are Physical Hazards.**



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## Question 6 :

**What are the 4 steps in identifying a hazard?**

**Identify , Assess , Control , Resume**



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**Question 7 :**

**What is VW Connect's Job Hazard Analysis called?**

**Team Based Risk Assessment**

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## Question 8:

*In the Hierarchy of Controls, what is the **most** effective?*

**Elimination**

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# Question 9:

*In the Hierarchy of Controls, what is the **least** effective?*

**Emergency Response**



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# Question 10:

*Who is going to win the Superbowl this year?*

To Be Determined....



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# Conclusion

“The first duty of anyone at work is to inspect their workplace and equipment and make it safe. “

**No other work is more important than this.**

Hazards are an inherent component of the workplace whether we acknowledge them or not.

