



2009 Job Safety Analysis CBT

What is a JSA?

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is the foundation that supports Incident Free Operations (IFO).

It is a behavioral tool used to identify and minimize risk associated with routine and non-routine job tasks.

When used in conjunction with the GATOR & other Chevron processes, a JSA enables workers to minimize exposure to conditions that may cause injuries.

Where should I use the JSA Process?

The JSA Process applies to company-owned facilities.

Contractors on company property shall follow their own JSA processes as outlined in the Contractor Safety Guidelines.

(Contractors imbedded within Chevron workgroups will typically utilize the Chevron JSA process.)

When must I perform a JSA?

JSA's shall be written for all designated job tasks and all new job tasks defined as:

- Involving a sequence of events (more than one step) and,
- Has identifiable (specific) hazards associated with those events.

Ultimately, a JSA should be conducted and made available for all jobs in the workplace.

How does the JSA Work?

The JSA is an analysis of hazards associated with a specific job and then determining the mitigation or control of those hazards.

To determine which jobs/tasks should be analyzed first, priority should be given to jobs with the highest rate of injuries or where "near misses" have occurred.

What is a Quality JSA?

A quality JSA should assess each aspect of the task and identify items that could result in injury to personnel, pose a threat to the environment, or damage to equipment. The basic steps for conducting the JSA are:

- **Outline the sequence of events**
- **Identify hazards associated with those events**
- **Document steps to be taken to mitigate the identified hazards.**
- **Identify the person responsible to ensure mitigation steps are taken**

What is a Quality JSA? Cont.

To enhance the effectiveness of the JSA and for each analysis that takes place, a GATOR observation is recommended to ensure that the plan outline is being followed.

If events or conditions change from the original plan, the job shall be suspended until all parties involved review/revise the plan.

If a new person arrives at the site once the job or activities have begun; those personnel shall review the JSA before beginning work & document such review.

What must a JSA do?

A JSA shall:

Review the use of [Stop Work Authority](#) by all employees and contractors.

Review the [Tenets of Operation](#)

JSA's shall be written for all designated job tasks and all new job tasks defined as:

- Involving a sequence of events (more than one step) and,
- Has identifiable (specific) hazards associated with those events.

Who Picks the Form?

The Performing Authority determines the applicable form to be used (JSA Worksheet (long form) or Pocket size Checklist (short form also known as the "Green Card", or refer to site specific "electronic library" (server based location) and pull job task specific JSA for review and editing.

JSA Form Selection

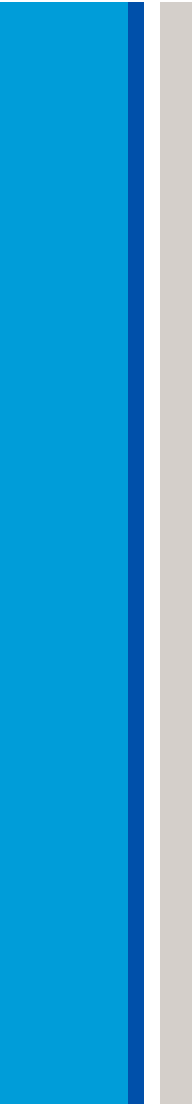
Determine applicable form to be used (JSA Worksheet (long form) or Pocket size Checklist (short form also known as the "Green Card", or refer to site specific "electronic library" (server based location) and pull job task specific JSA for review and editing.

Determining Which JSA Form to Use

Use the	← ←	Criteria (considered cumulatively)	→ →	Use the
Pocket Size Checklist ("Green Card")	Less	Complexity of Work or Job	More	JSA Worksheet (Long Form)
	One	No. of Safe Work Practices engaged	Many	
	None	SimOps	Many	
	Minor	Severity of Consequences	Major	
	Yes	SOP in place, "Routine job"	No	
	No	Any permit required?	Yes	



Job Safety Analysis Quiz



Question 1

The basic steps for conducting the JSA are:

- a) Outline the sequence of events
- b) Identify hazards associated with those events
- c) Document steps to be taken to mitigate the identified hazards.
- d) Identify the person responsible to ensure mitigation steps are taken
- e) All of the above

Question 1

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- a) Outline the sequence of events
- b) Identify hazards associated with those events
- c) Document steps to be taken to mitigate the identified hazards.
- d) Identify the person responsible to ensure mitigation steps are taken
- e) **All of the above – Correct answer**

Question 2

In the OCS GOM, our operators will replace a magneto coupling on natural gas compressor #3 on CA Structure. The repair work is going to require the removal of guards from the magneto coupling. Based on this information please answer the following.

- a. JSA is not required
- b. Green card (short form)
- c. Long form
- d. Either form is acceptable

Question 2

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- a. JSA is not required
- b. Green card (short form)
- c. **Long form – Correct answer**
- d. Either form is acceptable

Question 3

When using the Pocket Size Checklist ("Green Card") the job/task is;

More / Less	Complex
Many / One	Safe Work Practices engaged
Yes / No	SimOps
Major / Minor	Severity of Consequences
Yes / No	SOP's in place, "Routine job"
Yes / No	permit required

Question 3

A: When using the JSA Worksheet (Long Form) the job/task is;

Less Complex

One Safe Work Practices engaged

No SimOps

Minor Severity of Consequences

SOP's are in place, "Routine job"

No permit required?

Question 4

When using the JSA Worksheet (Long Form) the job/task is;

More / Less Complexity of Work or Job

Many / One No. of Safe Work Practices engaged

Many / No SimOps

Major / Minor Severity of Consequences

Yes / No SOP in place, "Routine job"

Yes / No Any permit required?

Question 4

A: When using the JSA Worksheet (Long Form) the job/task is;

More	Complexity of Work or Job
Many	No. of Safe Work Practices engaged
Many	SimOps
Major	Severity of Consequences
No	SOP in place, "Routine job"
Yes	Any permit required?

Question 5

True / False The Performing Authority's Roles and Responsibilities include all of the following:

- Identifies hazards and develop mitigation strategies for each hazard identified
- Engages everyone involved in the job task in the development of the JSA & documents such and ensure that all affected employees understand the hazards associated with the work to be performed
- Ensure that all affected employees understand the hazards associated with the work to be performed.
- Makes written JSA available at job task site
- Files Permit to Work (if applicable) and provides accompanying JSA
- Cognizant of any changing conditions and utilizes "Stop Work Authority" (SWA) as mandated by any such changes
- Performs job task

Question 5

A: True

The Performing Authority's Roles and Responsibilities include all of the following:

- Identifies hazards and develop mitigation strategies for each hazard identified
- Engages everyone involved in the job task in the development of the JSA & documents such and ensure that all affected employees understand the hazards associated with the work to be performed
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Question 6

A JSA is not:

- a) A detailed work procedure (either work or operating).
- b) A Permit-to-Work (PTW), and a PTW is not a JSA.
- c) A recyclable document (it must be refreshed for each job task).
- d) All of the above - Correct**

Question 6

A JSA is not:

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- b) A Permit-to-Work (PTW), and a PTW is not a JSA.
- c) A recyclable document (it must be refreshed for each job task).
- d) All of the above - Correct**

Question 7

True / False

A JSA does not identify potential spill sources or items lost overboard, and provide preventive and/or backup containment plans.

Question 7

A: False

A JSA does not identify potential spill sources or items lost overboard, and provide preventive and/or backup containment plans.

Question 8

Identifying _____ is a viable mitigation when incorporated by review and thorough understanding of all individuals involved in job task planning.

- a) Appropriate workers
- b) Risk ranking
- c) Associated procedures (when/ where applicable)
- d) All of the above

Question 8

Identifying _____ is a viable mitigation when incorporated by review and thorough understanding of all individuals involved in job task planning.

- a) Appropriate workers
- b) Risk ranking
- c) Associated procedures - Correct**
- d) All of the above

Question 9

The JSA is a behavioral tool used to identify and minimize risk associated with;

- a) Routine job tasks
- b) Non-routine job tasks
- c) All of the above

Question 9

A: The JSA is a behavioral tool used to identify and minimize risk associated with;

- a) Routine job tasks
- b) Non-routine job tasks
- c) **All of the above - Correct**

Question 10

We must utilize the SAM Technique to identify risks/hazards of the job or task being performed under the JSA. SAM means?

- a) See it, Analyze it, Mitigate it
- b) Select it, Assess it, Manage it
- c) See it, Assess it, Mitigate it
- d) Show it, Assess it, Mitigate it

Question 10

A: We must utilize the SAM Technique to identify risks/hazards of the job or task being performed under the JSA. SAM means?

- a) See it, Analyze it, Mitigate it
- b) Select it, Assess it, Manage it
- c) **See it, Assess it, Mitigate it – Correct**
- d) Show it, Assess it, Mitigate it