



# HAZARD RECOGNITION

Educator Presentation

# WHAT HAZARDS DO YOU SEE?



# WHY AND HOW DO INCIDENTS OCCUR?



## Why?

- Lack of training/experience
- Lack of site control/ designated boundaries
- Instructions incorrect/not followed
- Miscommunication
- Improper tools/equipment
- Incorrect # of people/workers
- Weather and/or conditions
- Lack of safety culture

## How?

- Chemical
- Radiation
- Electricity
- Biological
- Thermal (heat/cold)
- Pressure
- Motion
- Gravity

# THINGS ARE NOT HAZARDS



Is a fire extinguisher a hazard?

Can it move? (Motion)

Can it asphyxiate you? (Chemicals)

Can it smash your toe? (Gravity)

A fire extinguisher is a non-living thing. It can't hurt you.

The energies involved, if not recognized and addressed, can hurt you!



# PRESSURE



Ask yourself:

What source(s) of pressure am I exposed to?

How can pressure hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?





# BIOLOGICAL



Ask yourself:

What biological energy source(s) might I be exposed to?

How can this biological energy hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?



# GRAVITY



Ask yourself:

What gravity hazards am I exposed to?

How can gravity hurt me?

What can I do to avoid exposure?



# THERMAL



Ask yourself:

What heat or cold source(s) am I exposed to?

How can heat or cold hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?





# ELECTRICAL



Ask yourself:

What electrical source(s) am I exposed to?

How can electricity hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?



# RADIATION

Ask yourself:

How might I be exposed to radiation?

How can this radiation hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?



# CHEMICAL



Ask yourself:

What chemical(s) am I exposed to?

How can these chemicals hurt me?

What can I do to avoid being exposed?





# MOTION



Ask yourself:  
What moves?  
Do I want it to move?  
Should it not move?





# JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)



- What is your task?
- Where is it being performed?
- Who is working on this task?
- Is everyone aware of the hazards?
- Identify the energies involved. Have all hazards been addressed or mitigated?
- Do you need help addressing any hazards?

**Job Hazard Analysis Example Form**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Task Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Task Description: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Energy Source	Hazard	Solution (mitigation)	Mitigated (Yes = safe to work)
Pressure:			
Biological:			
Gravity:			
Thermal:			
Electrical:			
Radiation:			
Chemical:			
Motion:			

Participant name and signature (pre-task):

1) _____	4) _____
2) _____	5) _____
3) _____	6) _____

Participant names and signatures are required prior to performing work. By signing this document, you agree to use the mitigations listed above. All non-mitigated hazards are to be brought to the attention of the work supervisor prior to performing work tasks. If you do not feel heard, or the hazard is not mitigated, it is your right to bring the issue to someone of authority to have the hazard addressed before proceeding with any work. \*

\*Example only - This form is intended for curriculum practice purposes only.

# WHAT HAZARDS DO YOU SEE NOW?



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# SAFETY IS A MINDSET



- If you don't recognize what can harm you or others, or put your work at risk, you cannot address it properly.
- If you recognize a hazard and properly evaluate the risk, but don't mitigate the risk at the right time (before something goes wrong), the hazard may hurt you or coworkers, or damage materials causing injury or work delays.

Recognition, risk assessment, and proper detailed mitigation performed at the right time can keep us safe.

**You see it, you own it.**



# TEAMWORK IS KEY!



Teamwork divides the task and multiplies the success.

Make life easier for everyone.  
Ask for help. Offer help.

# STOP WORK AUTHORITY



Stopping the job must be done safely. It must be done when necessary and all workers have this authority.

Stopping the job might mean shutting down an entire job site or all shop work.

Stopping the job may also be as minor as stopping the work, putting on safety glasses, and getting back to work safely.

It is always a good idea to pause momentarily before starting your task again. Take another look around, are there any hazards you might have missed?



# YOU HAVE RIGHTS



You have rights enforced by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). You have the right to:

- A safe and healthy workplace
- Know about hazardous chemicals
- Report injury
- Request a hazard correction
- Training
- Hazard exposure and medical records
- File a complaint with OSHA
- Participate in an OSHA inspection
- Be free from retaliation for exercising safety and health rights

[www.osha.gov/workers/file-complaint](http://www.osha.gov/workers/file-complaint) or 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)





# YOU HAVE RIGHTS



You have rights enforced by the Department of Labor (DOL). You have rights that address:

- Work you can perform
- How much you must be paid (AK minimum wage is \$11.73 per hour)
- Work permits required for each job (all minors 14-16 years of age must have permits, some 17 year-olds)
- When and how long young workers can work
- Working near alcohol
- Young worker benefits

<https://labor.alaska.gov/lss/rights.htm> or 1-907-269-4900

# SUMMARY



- ✓ Prioritize safety
- ✓ Perform hazard analysis before and during your work tasks
- ✓ Recognize hazardous energies and mitigate them. You see it, you own it.
- ✓ Manage change – communicate it
- ✓ Safely stop work and use your stop work authority when needed
- ✓ Know your resources and who to ask for help (supervisor/instructor/mentor)
- ✓ Work as a team – ask for and offer help
- ✓ Know your rights. Use them when necessary
- ✓ Have a good attitude and an open mind – listen to each other

If unable to safely mitigate hazards, always tell someone who can! If you are unsure about anything, do not begin work.