



Know what the hazard is.



It is important that you select the most effective barrier to help ensure you and your co-workers' safety.



Living organisms that can present a hazard.



The energy present in **chemicals** that (inherently, or through reaction, has the potential to create a physical or health hazard to people, equipment, or the environment



The presence and flow of an **electric charge**.



The force caused by the attraction of all other masses to the mass of the earth.

EXAMPLES

List of examples to help you identify the objects and activities in your planned work or environment.

MITIGATIONS

Examples of actions or checks that can help guard against incident involving a present hazard.

HIERARCHY

1) Eliminate, 2) Substitute, 3) Engineering, 4) Administrative, 5) Protective equipment

EXPOSURE

When effectively considering the best barriers or controls to implement, it is valuable for you to consider your **MEANS OF EXPOSURE** to the hazard. Identifying and knowing how the hazard may cause harm is an important step in knowing the most effective barriers.

EXAMPLES

Animals, bacteria, viruses, insects, blood-borne pathogens, improperly handled food, contaminated water, mold exposure

MITIGATIONS

- Control site access
- Regular medical screening and prevention actions
- Report illness and seek medical attention
- Awareness of animal habitats
- Proper training for food preparation and storage
- Inspection of site conditions

EXAMPLES

Flammable vapors, reactive hazards, carcinogens or other toxic compounds, corrosives, combustibles, inert gas, welding fumes, H2S,umes, drilling & production fluids

MITIGATIONS

- Remove, isolate, or contain materials
- Provide firefighting equipment
- Construct fire-safe habitat
- Conduct continuous gas testing
- Have spill containment / clean-up materials on hand
- Restrain and isolate hoses when not in use
- Test or analyze unknown material
- Follow SDS controls

EXAMPLES

Power line, transformers, static charge, lightning, energized equipment, wiring, batteries, sparks, frayed or damaged cords / wires / cables, poor electrical grounding

MITIGATIONS

- Inspect equipment for condition
- Protect electrical leads from impact or damage
- Ensure GFCIs are in working condition
- Restrict access to authorized personnel only
- Discharge equipment and make electrically dead
- Observe safe work distances for live cables
- Use flash burn PPE suit
- Use insulated gloves, tools, and mats

EXAMPLES

A dropped object, a collapsing roof, a body tripping or falling, lifting operations, crush injuries

MITIGATIONS

- Confirm lifting equipment and certification
- Obtain approval for lifts over process or other equipment
- Have a documented and approved lifting plan
- Use signs and barriers to restrict access under loads
- Secure tools (tie-off)
- Verify fall restraint and arrest equipment certification
- Verify employee competency with working at heights
- Setup fall rescue devices prior to work beginning