



JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS



Student Lathe Use

TASK	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1. Select appropriate stock to be manipulated.	- Uneven, non-durable, or brittle stock may shatter and fling debris or entrap the user.	- Hands on training and requiring shop instructor to provide guidance on the stock that is to be used by the student.
2. Position material in chuck.	- Pinching of fingers and or hands.	- Keep hands and fingers clear of clamps when loading material in chuck, adjust chuck with appropriate key.
3. Remove chuck key.	- Damage to the equipment and or user when the key is ejected.	- Use spring loaded chuck key.
4. Set spindle speed as well as lathe feed.	- Body injury and or damage to work piece from incorrect feed rate.	- Refer to cutting speed table.
5. Turn machine on in appropriate direction (cutting or shaping).	- Hand and arm entanglement as well as amputation. - Airborne chips from previous work.	- Guarding at point of operations and points of power transmission. - Shielding.
6. Cleaning up.	- Tripping may occur due to excess debris.	- Have a brush or rake to remove chips from machine and surrounding area.

Required Training & Shop Practice:

1. Shop Safety for Students (Classes)
2. No loose clothing
3. Long hair must be adequately secured in the shop at all times where lathes are present and potentially in use.

Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. ANSI z87.1 Safety Glasses
2. Closed toed shoes

Other Requirements:

1. "Danger:" Tag identifying "entrapment, piecing, and flying debris" hazard must be attached to the lathe in a readily visible location.



Notes:
Contributors:
Created:
JHA Number:

Incomplete not yet reviewed – Example only for JCAST Training

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LIT152-2014



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Blank Instruction Sheet

TASK	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
<p>Break down the specific job into steps or tasks including those that are required to prevent exposure or eliminate a hazard. This identifies potential hazards that employees may face. A change in activity, direction, or movement will determine where a step starts or finishes. List all steps needed to perform the job.</p>	<p>Identify all hazards - those caused by conditions, the environment, or associated with the job procedure. Hazards are potential dangers. Ask yourself these questions to identify hazards regarding each step:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the environment hazardous to safety and/or health? For example - is there a potential for exposure to radiation, heat, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes? 2. Are there tripping, slipping, or falling hazards? 3. Is there potential for strains from pushing, pulling, bending, twisting, or lifting? 4. Can body parts be caught by, in, or between objects? 5. Can the employee strike against, be struck by, or have contact with objects that may cause injury? 	<p>Determine what actions, equipment, or changes in procedures could reduce or eliminate the identified hazard at each step. Control Methods in order of preference are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substitution/Elimination 2. Engineering Controls 3. Administrative Controls 4. Personal Protective Equipment <p>Provide a recommended action or procedure for each hazard. Serious hazards should be eliminated and <i>a new JHA completed to represent the changed situation.</i></p>

Required Training:
Include other training that has been identified as required for:

- Access to the area
- Use of the specific equipment
- Use of specific required PPE – such as respirators
- Use of engineering controls to prevent exposure such as mechanical ventilation if the end user is responsible for activating or manipulating such controls prior to work start.

Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
List all required PPE including but not limited to:

- Appropriate footwear
- Appropriate eyewear
- Respiratory Protection
- Gloves

Appropriate clothing and prohibitions on specific accessories like jewelry should be included in the task section and noted on required signage.

IIPP, HazComm, and Emergency Training are required for all employees that work in shops and labs and prudent for all shop occupants regardless of employment status.

Notes:
Contributors:
Created:
JHA Number:

List the individuals responsible for conducting the JHA
Date Created
EHS assigned number (usually the first letter(s) of the equipment name followed by the building ID and room number and year created)