Job Hazard Analysis

Assessment Date: 08-22-16 **Building or Location: Faribault & North Mankato Campuses** JHA Name: Fire Extinguisher Usage

Revision Date: 04-14-17 Department or Program: All Employees

Description of Individual Tasks or Extinguishing Incipient Stage Fires (e.g., small fires size of

could cause danger, discomfort, and/or negative health effects.

Assignments: burning waste paper basket)

Tools, Equipment, or MachineryUsed when Performing Task: Fire Extinguishers (A,B,C,D, and K Classes and Combinations)

		Hazard Type(s) Associated with Task or Assignment:	Check for Exposure:		Check if Exposure Recommends or Requires a Sta L g0
1	Impact				
2	Penetration or Cut	Example: Person(s) can strike an object, be struck by an object, or fall upon an object or tool that would cut or otherwise break the skin.			
3	Crush or Pinch	Example: An object(s) or equipment/machine may crush or pinch a body or body part			
4	Chemical or Harmful Dust	Example: Exposure to chemicals (i.e., hazardous substances and harmful physical agents), infectious agents from spills, splashing, physical contact, and/or exposure to dusts, vapors, fumes, or gases that could cause illness, irritation, burns, asphyxiation, breathing/vision difficulty, sensitization, infection, or other toxic health effects (i.e., acute or chronic). Note: "May also have or create ignition potential."	X	Potential exposure to fire extinguishing agents (e.g., eye and respiratory irritation/discomfort), potential exposure to fire extinguisher agents displacing oxygen levels (e.g., oxygen deficient atmosphere), and potential exposure to burning materials creating smoke, fumes, and toxic atmospheres (e.g., eye and respiratory irritation/discomfort)	
5	Heat	Example: Exposure to radiant heat sources, sparks, and splashes or spills of hot material	V	Potential exposure to flames, embers, and smoldering objects (e.g., burns to exposed skin)	
6	Light (optical) Radiation	Example: Exposure to strong light sources, glare, or intense light exposure which is a byproduct or a process. Note: "This category may also include hazards presented from lack of light (e.g., working in dark spaces/areas)."			
7	Electrical Contact		X	Potential exposure to energized electrical equipment (e.g., shock and electrocution)	
8	Ergonomic/ Human Factors	Example: Working in cramped spaces, repetitive movements, awkward postures, vibration, heavy lifting, etc. Note: "This category may also include unique hazards presented from tasks that require demanding or challenging degrees of mental and/or physical effort to be exerted by an individual. See <i>Physical Effort Definition/Examples</i> category for further explanation of physical effort."			
9	Environmental	Example: Exposure to noisy environments, hot or cold work environments, poor weather conditions, working at a height, and any other conditions in the workplace that			

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Description of Individual Tasks or Extinguishing Incipient Stage Fires (e.g., small fires size of Assignments: burning waste paper basket)

Tools, Equipment, or Machinery **Used when Performing Task**

Fire Extinguisher Usage

JHA Name:

Department or Program: All Employees

Fire Extinguishers (A,B,C,D, and K Classes and Combinations)

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements: Hands: **Respiratory:** Other:

Other Control Measures or Requirements (Engineering & Administrative Controls):

#4) Chemical or Harmful Dust Hazards: Never use a Class A fire extinguisher to extinguish flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases. Never use a Class BC fire extinguisher (Carbon Dioxide) in a confined space without proper respiratory protection (Class BC extinguishers displace oxygen which may create an oxygen deficient atmosphere). For kitchen appliance grease fires use a Class K fire extinguisher after the kitchen's fixed fire suppression system has been actuated. Never attempt to extinguish a fire that has progresses beyond incipient stage, or if you cannot identify the materials burning. #7) Electrical Contact: Never use Class A fire extinguishers (or other sources of water) to extinguish energized power sources. Miscellaneous Considerations: Prior to operating fire extinguishers personnel must be trained by an authorized college trainer. When fighting a fire, sound the fire alarm and call the fire department, as appropriate. Identify a safe evacuation path before approaching the fire. Do not allow the fire, heat, or smoke to come between you and your evacuation path. Select the appropriate type of fire extinguisher. Discharge the extinguisher within its effective range using the P.A.S.S. technique (pull, aim, squeeze, sweep). Back away from an extinguished fire in case it flames up again. Evacuate immediately if the extinguisher is empty and the fire is not out. Evacuate immediately if the fire progresses beyond the incipient stage. Operators of tools, equipment, and machinery should read and follow all Manufactures' recommendations/requirements (e.g., inspections, servicing/maintenance, safe usage, etc.). Any tools, equipment, or machinery found

Physical Effort Definition/Examples

1.) Physical Mobility- Movement from place to place on the job, considering distance and speed 2.) Physical Agility- ability to maneuver body while in place or in static position 3.) Physical Strength (Light to Moderate)- Ability to handle routine office materials and tools 4.) Physical Strength (Moderate to Heavy)- Ability to handle 50lbs+ objects, considering frequency 5.) Dexterity- skill and ability in using hands, fingers, and feet 6.) Physical Balance- ability to maintain balance and physical control 7.) Coordination- harmonious functioning of body parts (e.g., eye/hand, hand/foot, etc.) 8.) Endurance- ability to sustain a prolonged stressful effort or activity with limited opportunity to rest

> Name: Date: