## Job Safety Analysis

**Title of Job or Task:** LAWN MOWING

Describe the task steps and identify the type of hazards and what will be done to reduce or eliminate the hazard. Review before starting the job. Demonstrative understanding of the tasks and hazards are to be evaluated below. Remember to complete Verification - [https://www.aetnais.io/verification/](https://www.aetnais.io/verification/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASK STEPS</th>
<th>HAZARDS</th>
<th>CONTROLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspecting Mower</td>
<td>Slips, Trips, Falls / Chemical Reactions</td>
<td>Be alert of condition &amp; read operator’s manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fueling Mower</td>
<td>Fire / Explosion / Chemical Reaction</td>
<td>Be alert of conditions/effects of gasoline. Don’t refill an engine that is running or still hot. If you spill gasoline when refueling, wipe it up, put rag in a metal can with a lid. Don’t start mower in the spot where you fueled it; walk at least 10 feet away</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make sure switch is in off position</td>
<td>Machine Damage / Electrical Shock</td>
<td>On some mowers the on/off switch is also the activation switch, others have a separate switch. Turn the on switch, then compress the activation switch to operate</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Running Mower</td>
<td>Noise Level</td>
<td>Wear appropriate PPE – Ear Plug / Ear Muffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Mower</td>
<td>Lacerations from Blade / Tree Limbs / Shrubs / Bushes</td>
<td>Keep hands away from the blades. Before cleaning/performing maintenance on mower, shut it off, let engine cool, disconnect the spark plug. Wear nonslip safety shoes. Don’t mow on slippery surfaces. With a push mower, mow across slopes so that if you slip, feet will not go under mower (on the downhill slope)/so mower won’t roll back (on an uphill slope)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running Mower</td>
<td>Slips, Trips, Falls</td>
<td>Never mow a wet slope with a riding mower. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions for mowing across, up, or down slopes and hills. Do not mow a slope that is too steep for the mower, according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Mow slowly on slopes. Do not try to stabilize the mower by putting your foot on the ground. Do not try to stabilize the mower</td>
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**DATE:**

**BRANCH:**

**WORKSITE:**
with makeshift weights. Watch for holes, edges, obstacles, and uneven terrain. Be extremely careful in tall grass, because it can hide obstacles, hazards, and edges.

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<tr>
<th>Running Mower</th>
<th>Bites / Stings</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wear light-colored, smooth-finished clothing. Avoid perfumed soaps, shampoos, and deodorants—especially bananas and banana-scented toiletries. Wear clean clothing and bathing daily. (Sweat may anger bees.) Wear clothing that covers as much of the body as possible. Avoid flowering plants when possible. Keep work areas clean. Social wasps thrive in places where humans discard food. Remain calm and still if a single stinging insect is flying around. (Swatting at an insect may cause it to sting.) If attacked by several stinging insects at once, run away (Bees release a chemical when they sting that may attract other bees.) Go indoors if possible. Do not jump into water. Some insects (particularly Africanized Honey Bees) are known to hover above the water, continuing to sting once you surface for air.</td>
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<th>Running Mower</th>
<th>Pesticide Poisoning</th>
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<td>Bystander protection. Pesticides should not be applied when people who are not directly involved in the application process may be exposed, or when non-targeted properties could be contaminated in a way that would prevent their normal use. Notification. The individual applying the pesticide must notify the property owner or operator of the application in advance, and the property owner or operator must notify any employees who would be affected. This might not necessarily affect your in-house groundskeepers, but it might apply if you have a contracted grounds keeping service—they should notify you when they’re coming, and you should notify affected employees. Reentry. People should be warned to avoid treated areas until a safety interval (these are chemical-specific) has passed.</td>
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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** Do Not Mix Chemicals. Use assigned chemicals only.
JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

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**REQUIRED EDUCATION & TRAINING**
- GHS – Hazard Communication
- Slip, trip, and falls
- Bloodborne pathogens
- Near miss reporting
- Lock out and tag out
- Hand tool awareness

**REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**
- Safety Glasses
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Hearing protection
- Safety steel toe shoes
- Cut resistant gloves
- Safety goggles
- Slip resistant shoes
JOB STEPS
Break down the job into its basic steps, e.g., what is done first, what is done next, and so on. You can do this by:
1. Observing the job
2. Discussing it with the operator
3. Drawing on your knowledge of job
4. A combination of the three.

Record the steps in their normal order of occurrence. Describe what is done, not the details of how it is done.

Usually three or four words are sufficient to describe each basic job step. For example, the first basic job step in using a pressurized water fire extinguisher would be: 1. Remove the extinguisher from the wall bracket.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS
For each step, ask yourself what accidents could happen to the employee doing the job. You can get the answers by:
1. Observing the job
2. Discussing it with the operator
3. Recalling past accidents
4. A combination of the three

Ask yourself; can he/she be struck by or contacted by anything; could they strike against or come in contact with anything; could the employee be caught in, on, or between anything; can they fall; be over exerted; or be exposed to anything injurious such as gas, radiation, welding rays, etc.? For example, acid burns, fumes.

RECOMMENDED SAFE JOB PROCEDURES
For each potential accident or hazard, ask yourself what safeguards should be provided for the employee and how should the employee do the job step to avoid the potential accident, or what should they do or not do to avoid the accident. You can get your answers by:
1. Observing the job for leads
2. Discussing precautions with experienced job operators
3. Drawing on your experience
4. A combination of the three

Be sure to describe specifically the provided safeguards and precautions an employee must use. Don’t leave out important details. Number each separate recommended precautions with the same number you gave the potential accident (see center column) that the precaution seeks to avoid. Use simple do or don’t statements to explain recommended precautions as if you were talking to the employee.

Notes:
If you are being asked to perform work that you believe is unsafe, talk to your supervisor. If the issue is not resolved, call EHS at X2615, X5747, X5174 or Security at X5227.