OFFICE JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

ENTER EMPLOYEE NAME EMPLOYEE:	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	DEPT: VM:	LOCATION		JOB TYPE
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARDS	SAFE PRACTICE, APPAREL, OR EQUIPMENT			
General office work.	Backstrain, eyestrain, repetitive motion injury.	Ensure that workstations are ergonomically correct. Keep floors clear of debris and liquid spills. Do not stand on chairs of any kind, use proper foot stools or ladders. Do not store heavy objects overhead. Do not topload filing cabinets, fill bottom to top. Do not open more than one file drawer at a time. Brace tall bookcases and file cabinets to walls. Provide one-inch lip on shelves.			
	Physical injuries due to slips, trips and falls, and falling objects.				
	Electrical hazards.	Do not use extension cords in lieu of permanent wiring. Ensure that high wattage appliances do not overload cicuits. Use GFIs in receptacles in potentially wet areas. Replace frayed or damaged electrical cords. Ensure that electrical cords are not damaged by being wedged against furniture or pinched in doors. Attend emergency action and fire prevention plan training including emergency escape drills. Attend Workplace Violence training offered by UC Davis Police Department.			
	Physical injuries due to fires, earthquakes, bomb threats and workplace violence.				
Working in clinical areas and animal housing facilities	Exposure to animals and animal allergens via inhalation and contact	Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Proper adherence to animal care and use protocols. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating and smoking. Participation in the occupational health program for animal workers. All personnel to attend the IACUC Animal Care and Use 101 training during the first 6 months of employment. Participation in Facilities- specific medical clearances as required.			
		Signature			
		Date		Page	e 1 of 2

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Animal handling:	Animal bites and scratches , infection from punctures, trauma, Exposure to zoonoses	Employee training, muzzle, restra	aint, Infectious Disease Manual		
Handling and moving heavy items and equipment.	Ergonomic hazards including heavy lifting, repetitive motions, awkward motions, crushing or pinching injuries etc.	Get help with all loads that cannot be safely lifted by one person. Use mechanical means to lift and move heavy items, push carts and dolly rather than pull, attend back safety class, employ proper lifting techniques at all times. Set up work operations as ergonomically safe as practical. Wear proper hand and foot protection to protect against crushing or pinching injuries.			
		Signature			
		Date	Page 2 of 2		