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Hazard Assessment

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Toolbox Talks are intended to facilitate health and safety discussions on the job site. For additional Toolbox Talks, please visit SAFETY.CAT.COM.

TOPIC: Hazard Assessment

Potential hazards may be physical or health-related. A comprehensive hazard assessment should be conducted to identify all such hazards.

Physical Hazards

- Impact, penetration, or compression (roll-over).
- The potential for falling or dropping objects.
- Sharp objects that could poke, cut, stab, or puncture.
- Sources of motion that could cause an impact between an employee and equipment.

Health-Related Hazards

- Workplace chemicals and harmful dust.
- High temperatures that could result in burns, eye injuries, or fire.
- Sources of light (optical) radiation.
- Biological hazards (blood, potentially infected materials, etc.).

Follow-Up

- When the assessment is complete, organize and analyze data so it may be used in determining the proper personal protective equipment required.
- Periodically reassess the workplace for any changes in conditions, equipment, or operating procedures.
- Review injury and illness reports to recognize trends or concerns.
- Check suitability of existing personal protective equipment.

Documentation

OSHA requires documentation of the hazard assessment through a written certification that includes the following information:

- Identification of the workplace.
- Name of the person conducting the assessment.
- Date of the assessment.
- Identification of the document certifying assessment completion.

Discussion Date: _____

Employee Participants:

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