

Job Task Description (Print Clearly)					
Customer		Location/Rig/Well		Date M M . D D . Y Y	
Latitude	Longitude	GEG District/Office	GEG Job Number	Start Time	AM PM
GEG Supervisor Conducting JSA (First Name)		GEG Supervisor Conducting JSA (Last Name)		End Time	AM PM
Ultimate Work Authority (UWA): UWA is "the person located on the facility, MODU or location with the final responsibility for making decisions relating to activity and operations on the facility." In the event of an emergency creating an imminent risk or danger, "the person with the UWA is authorized to pursue the most effective action necessary in that person's judgment for mitigating and abating the conditions or practices causing an emergency."		Stop Work Authority (SWA): Everyone on site, regardless of position, seniority or discipline has the authority to stop a job when concerns or questions regarding the control of a QHSE risk or hazard exists. NO form of retribution, intimidation or negative repercussions shall be directed at any individual or company for exercising SWA. (HSE-SWP-5.31)		Where is work being performed (Check One) <input type="radio"/> Onshore <input type="radio"/> Offshore <input type="radio"/> Shop <input type="radio"/> Maintenance	
				Service Type (Check One) <input type="radio"/> Drilling <input type="radio"/> Completions <input type="radio"/> Production <input type="radio"/> Pipeline <input type="radio"/> Construction	
Identify the person with Ultimate Work Authority Below:		Minimum Required PPE for all work: Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Safety Toed Shoes. Additional PPE Requirements (Circle all that apply)			
Print Name:		Gas Monitor	Chemical Apron	Impact Gloves	Respirator
Print Title:		Face Shield	Chemical Boots	Hearing Protection	Full Body Harness
Signature:		Chemical Goggles	Chemical Gloves	Particulate Mask	Self Retracting Lifeline
		Other _____	Other _____	Other _____	Other _____

Energy Sources

	<p>ES1 - Biological: Living organism or by-product of a living organism that is harmful or potentially harmful to other living things.</p> <p>Examples: animals, bacteria, viruses, insects, bloodborne pathogens, fungi, contaminated water, decomposing waste</p>		<p>ES6 - Motion: The change in position of objects or substances in regards to its surroundings.</p> <p>Examples: body positioning (lifting, straining, bending, swinging hammer), vehicle, vessel, equipment movement, flowing water, wind</p>
	<p>ES2 - Chemical: The energy present in chemicals that inherently, or through reaction, has the potential to create a physical or health hazard to people, equipment, or the environment.</p> <p>Examples: flammable vapors, reactive hazards, toxic compounds, corrosives, combustibles, oxygen-deficient atmospheres, welding fumes, and dusts</p>		<p>ES7 - Pressure: The exertion of force by one body (liquid, gas, or solid) on the surface of another.</p> <p>Examples: High & Low pressure piping (valves & flanges), compressed cylinders, control lines, vessels, tanks, hoses, and pneumatic/hydrostatic/hydraulic equipment</p>
	<p>ES3 - Electrical: Energy that occurs when electric charges are moving or changing position from one element or object to another.</p> <p>Examples: wiring, generators, batteries, static charges, energized breakers, power lines, transformers, lightning</p>		<p>ES8 - Radiation: The energy that travels through atmosphere and material by particle or waves given off by radioactive sources.</p> <p>Examples: UV lights, welding arcs, solar rays, microwaves, lasers, X-rays, and NORM scale</p>
	<p>ES4 - Gravity: The force caused by the attraction of all other masses to the mass of the earth.</p> <p>Examples: falling object, a body tripping or falling, dropped objects</p>		<p>ES9 - Sound: Sound is produced when a force causes an object or substance to vibrate and the energy is transferred through the substance in waves.</p> <p>Examples: equipment noise, impact noise, vibration, high-pressure release, and the impact of noise to communication</p>
	<p>ES5 - Mechanical: Mechanical energy which is possessed by an object due to its active energy or potential energy.</p> <p>Examples: rotating equipment, compressed springs, motors, drive belts and chains</p>		<p>ES10 - Temperature: The measurement of differences in the thermal energy of objects or the environment, which the human body senses as either heat or cold.</p> <p>Examples: open flame; ignition sources; hot or cold surfaces, liquids, or gases; steam; friction; and general environmental and weather conditions</p>



Print Clearly

ES1	#	Job steps.	ES #	#	Hazard posed by the energy source	#	Control Measure	Responsible Person			
	1.			A.		a.					
ES2											
											
ES3											
											
ES4											
											
ES5											
											
ES6											
											
ES7											
											
ES8											
											
ES9											
											
ES10											
											
Print Name (legibly)	Signature (please sign legibly)	Company Name	SSE?	Print Name (legibly)	Signature (please sign legibly)	Company Name	SSE?	Print Name (legibly)	Signature (please sign legibly)	Company Name	SSE?