

United States Department of Agriculture
FOREST SERVICE

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)
References-FSH 6709.11 and .12
(Instructions on Reverse)

7. TASKS/PROCEDURES

Field Work

1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY
Duties related to Trail Maintenance

4. NAME OF ANALYST
Tom Savage

8. HAZARDS

Working in Remote Areas

Field Safety
Long Work Hours/Fatigue
Erosion

2. LOCATION
Gifford Pinchot N F

5. JOB TITLE
Landscape Architect

9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS

Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE

Maintain visual, voice or radio contact with crew members

Be aware of surroundings and hazards that may cause injury.
Never work in the timber during high winds where blow down is likely to occur.

- Take breaks as necessary

If there has been recent moisture, be extra careful when driving.
Roads may be slick as a result of mud.
Shoulders may be extra soft.
A lack of shrubs and grasses may cause roads to wash out, inhibiting motor travel. Watch footing when walking on wet ground, particularly in fire areas.

3. UNIT
Mount St. Helens NVM

6. DATE PREPARED
October 17,2007

<p>Field Work (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Encounters with the Public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the public becomes aggressive or physically threatening, leave the area immediately via foot or vehicle. Move a safe distance away and write down any pertinent information (including vehicle description, license number and identify if known, <i>report it immediately</i>) • (Public Concern) have the citizen explain the concern fully, assess the situation and take appropriate action. Do not argue, be as polite as possible. • If you don't know the answer to their questions, be honest, inform. Don't make something up, be a good host. • • Be cognizant of your surroundings and anything that may appear unusual. • If possible, avoid areas of known conflict. • Wear appropriate clothing.
	<p>Snags/Green Tree Hazards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be observant of surroundings (i.e. Snags that have already fallen or trees that appear to be leaning severely) • Do not take breaks in hazard tree areas (standing, sitting, etc) • Be aware of increasing winds or a forecast of increasing winds • Identify high-risk tree species. • Seek shelter in a less dangerous or protected area (i.e. clear-cut or meadow, face into wind and prepare to avoid falling material).
	<p>Overhead Branches</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear proper PPE (hard hat/safety glasses/ gloves etc) • Maintain safe walking distance between people - at least 10 feet. * Be cognizant of broken tops or branches that may be lodged in live or dead limbs.
	<p>Cuts and Scrapes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear gloves and long sleeve shirts
<p>Drinking Water</p>	<p>Illness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take plenty of water with you • Know the location of available drinking water • Treat water sources (filter, boil, chemical)
	<p>Risk Assessment for Hazard Tree</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thoroughly check and look for dead tree, missing tree tops, widow makers and snags within your surroundings.

Weather Related

Harsh Weather

Dress appropriate for current weather conditions. Be prepared for changing weather conditions. Drink plenty of fluids when perspiring. Watch for signs of hypothermia and/or heat exhaustion.

Weather Related (cont)

Lightning Strikes

Seek indoor shelter immediately.
If outdoors get into a hard topped vehicle. Stay away from trees, machinery, fences and other groups of people. Turn off all radios and electronic equipment. If you feel a tingling sensation on your hair or your hair stands on end, immediately crouch and cover your head. DO NOT lie down or place hands on the ground.

Heat Stress/Hypothermia

Wear proper clothing for the weather conditions.
Drink plenty of fluids. Be physically fit. Carry dry spare clothing.
Check in with the District (or dispatch) several times a day giving your location.

Foot Travel

Sore feet, blisters and strains

Wear comfortable lace-up work boots with a vibram non-skid sole at least 8" high. Wear snug fitting cotton wool socks to provide cushioning, sweat absorption, insulation and comfort. Take appropriate action to protect hot spots, blisters or any other foot tenderness. Use proper body positioning, firm grip, lift with legs and get assistance when needed.

Foot Travel (cont)

Slips, Trips and Falls

Do not lean into a hill when contouring; loosens footing.
Plan ahead, select safe routes, and watch for changes in ground surface, slick spots or other unusual hazards. Don't get in a hurry and always be sure footing is firm particularly when crossing creeks. Select each stepping spot carefully and do not shift body weight until you are sure footing is solid. Know how to fall. Keep flexible with knees slightly bent. Do not stick out arm to break your fall. Roll with the fall. In heavy undergrowth, lift knees high to clear obstacles. Avoid walking on logs, step OVER them, not ON them. While walking downhill, on slippery ground or loose footing, keep your weight on your heels, take shorter strides, keep knees bent, lean slightly backwards and use as much of the inside of your feet as possible. Wear appropriate clothing.

Loose Rocks/Bad Footing

Maintain safe walking distance between people - at least 10 feet.
Avoid walking up a steep slope directly under another person.
Avoid kicking out loose rocks. Avoid stepping on blow-down.
Communicate with co-workers.

Hand Tools & Equipment

Injury

Check hand tools for sound handles prior to use.
Replace/repair all tool handles that have splits, cracks or loose handles.
Always use a tool sheath when not in use.
Keep tools sharp
Learn and utilize the proper techniques for tool use and sharpening
Use the right tool for the job.
Always wear proper PPE for the tools being used (safety glasses, hard hat, gloves, saw chaps, ear protection, 8" non-skid leather boots, long sleeve shirt and jeans)
Carry tools on the downhill side or the trail, and sharp side down.
Know and utilize proper saw techniques. Always carry saws sheathed. Do not carry tools over the shoulder.
Always secure tools and never carry in same compartment as personnel.
Avoid glancing blows.
Avoid contact with sharp edges and nail end of loggers tape. When shoveling, support your upper body by bracing the forearm closest to your body against your thigh as you pivot the blade sideways.
Maintain a safe working distance (10' minimum).