

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY General Trail & Field Work	2. LOCATION Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF	3. UNIT Salt Lake RD
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Matthew Hales	5. JOB TITLE Forestry Technician	6. DATE PREPARED 3/14/2023
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Foot Travel to Job Site	Slips, trips, and falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay alert, watch footing and look for hazards. Watch for loose rocks, especially those which could roll on others. Don't walk on logs, step over or straddle them if possible. Watch for loose bark, log movement, and large branches. Take breaks when hiking if necessary, and drink plenty of water. 	
Working outside in various weather conditions	Sunburn, heat exhaustion, lightning, hypothermia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use sunscreen and sunglasses when necessary. Make sure to carry plenty of water and food and to stay hydrated. Stop working, hydrate, and get into the shade if you need to cool down. Carry rain gear and extra layer clothing in case of bad weather. If cold, keep active to increase circulation to reduce possible hypothermia. Get out of weather if needed and warm up. In winter, make sure to carry coats, gloves, and a warm hat to protect exposed areas of body Watch for obvious hazards like falling branches during windy conditions. In case of lightning, discontinue work, put down tools, and take cover in dense vegetation. Avoid grouping together and get away from water sources and power lines. Seek shelter as soon as possible. Avoid high objects like lone trees, ridges, hilltops, wide open spaces, ledges, rock outcrops, and exposed locations. 	
	Bites and stings (animals, insects, snakes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't approach or touch any animal that acts strange or out of character. Use insect repellent when necessary. Watch for any ant dens, bee nests, and wasp nests while working. Know if anyone in your group is allergic to bee stings. Carry a bee sting kit if you are allergic, and instruct your co-workers where it is located and how to use it. Hi-top boots and leather chaps are helpful in snake country. Pay attention to where you sit or put your hands, especially when moving rocks or cutting brush. Check for ticks after working. 	
Tool use and trail work	Proper safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, leather gloves, safety glasses, a hardhat and closed toe, ankle-covering leather boots with rubber soles. Wear hunter orange during hunting season. Wear safety glasses with rubber gloves underneath when picking up litter. Make sure to carry extra water and food and to stay hydrated. Use ear protection when working with or around power tools. 	

	Transporting tools and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always carry a tool with your hand close to the tool head and with the sharp side facing down. • Do not carry tools over your shoulder. • Do not carry more than you are comfortable with. • Make sure your pack is adjusted properly and is not too heavy. • Get help, or make extra trips if necessary if the gear is too heavy.
	Using Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow instruction given by supervisor or group leader on how to use your tools properly. • Follow proper form and procedure to avoid injuries. • Make sure your personal area (“blood bubble” – area you could possibly strike with tool) is clear of other personnel before swinging your tool. • Always maintain control of your tool with both hands, do not swing wildly or dangerously. • Be aware of sharp side of tool at all times. • If you are fatigued, take a break or try using a different tool.
Lifting rocks or logs	Muscle strains, injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exceed your personal ability. • Be aware of slippery footing. • Get help whenever possible. • Lift with your legs and not your back. • Do not attempt to lift or move objects if other people are below you. • Consider lifting tools like peavy hooks, log carriers, or rock baskets to help you move heavy objects. You can also use a winch or griphoist.
Moving Rocks & Building Structures	Muscle strains, injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When building a rock wall or other structures, listen carefully to instructions from supervisor or group leader. • Use proper form and procedure to avoid injuries. • Never move anything that you are not comfortable moving. Always ask for help if something is too heavy. • Wear gloves at all times when handling rocks. • Follow instructions when placing any rocks and if in doubt, let your supervisor or group leader show you how to do it. • When moving large rocks with rock bars, always be aware of both ends of the rock bar. Use the bar safely as shown by your supervisor or group leader. • Never “wrench” or “hang” off of bar with your weight. Apply pressure slowly, evenly, and safely. • Lift using your legs and use good form to avoid injuries to your back.
Working around OHVs, mountain bikes, or horses	Accidents, spooking, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHV riders, bikers, horses, and other users of the trail always have the “right-of-way.” You should move to the downslope side of the trail and stop working until users pass. • If horses are passing, do not make any sudden movements that might spook the animal.
Care around power tools	Improper PPE, nonauthorized use of tool, accidents, noise, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain a safe distance from others who are using power tools. Only certified USFS employees are allowed to use such equipment. If necessary, wear ear and eye protection.

Communication	Basic Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supervisor or group leader should always carry a cell phone or radio, and make sure that it works before going out in the field. • Be sure to check out with your supervisor or group leader when you leave for the job site, and check in when you get back. • If your location changes, let someone know. • If you are feeling unwell, have an injury, or need to take a break, let your supervisor or group leader know.
	Non-operational radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for a radio or cell phone check before going into the field. • Check batteries and carry a charger or extra fresh batteries.
	Dead zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware where radio or cell phone communication is not possible. If you are having difficulty receiving a signal, move to different locations to attempt transmission.
Emergency Evacuation Procedures (EEP)	Illness/Injury	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activate EMS by calling Northern Utah Interagency Fire Center via radio OR dial 9-1-1 2. Render first aid to sick or injured until relieved by a higher-level medical responder. 3. Do not abandon the patient. 4. Always have a medevac plan before starting any activity. 5. On site Forest Service engines shall have Basic Life Support equipment to initiate basic life support until responsible medical first responders arrive. 6. Identify EMT's and available medical equipment on project during briefing / tailgate safety session.. 7. Use Blood borne Pathogen precautions. 8. Use care when moving patients and transporting the injured. 9. Maintain communications. 10. Notify your supervisor. 11. Complete necessary paperwork.
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE
	District Ranger	
Previous edition is obsolete		(over)

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) involved in the process, the date(s) of acknowledgment, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving the JHA. The line officer acknowledges that employees have read and understand the contents, have received the required training, and are qualified to perform the work project or activity.

Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Self-explanatory.

Block 7: Identify all tasks and procedures associated with the work project or activity that have potential to cause injury or illness to personnel and damage to property or material. Include emergency evacuation procedures (EEP).

Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents.
- b. Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.
- c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants.
- d. Observe the work project/activity.
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 8. Abatement measures listed below are in the order of the preferred abatement method:

- a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
- b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.
- c. Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
- d. PPE (least desirable method of abatement). For example, using hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chain saws, rock drills, and portable water pumps).
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 10: The JHA must be reviewed and approved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA as justification for purchase orders when procuring PPE.

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)

Work supervisors and crew members are responsible for developing and discussing field emergency evacuation procedures (EEP) and alternatives in the event a person(s) becomes seriously ill or injured at the worksite.

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using victim's name).
- b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation).
- c. Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- d. Radio frequencies.
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temperature).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of individuals to be transported.
- j. Estimated weight of individuals for air/water evacuation.

The items listed above serve only as guidelines for the development of emergency evacuation procedures.

JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgment

We, the undersigned work leader and crew members, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA (as applicable) and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents:

SIGNATURE DATE

SIGNATURE DATE

