					FS-6700-7 (2/98)		
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY		2. LOCATION	3. UNIT		
		Field (Project) Work		FNF	FNF		
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)		4. NAME OF ANALYST		5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED		
References-FSH 6709.1	1 and -12						
(Instructions on Reverse)				5546	0/0 //000 /		
		Jim Flint			2/24/2021		
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS		9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE				
DRIVING TO THE JOBSITE	Vehicle accidents		Refer to Driving For Project Work, Fire Suppression, and Prescribed Fire JHA.				
COMMUNICATION			Communicate all known barards and mark the area of needed. Let other				
COMMONICATION			crewmembers know	when you identify a haz	ard Avoid working near known		
			hazard trees. Always	know the location of fel	low crewmembers. Carry a FS		
			radio or cell phone a	nd spare batteries. Make	e contact to disrict office or		
			dispatch by radio or cell phone from work site. Review Emergency Evacuation				
			Procedures (see below). Ensure applicable radio frequncies are known to all.				
	Falling down	, twisted	Always ensure proper footing. Slow down and use extra caution around logs,				
IN THE FIELD	footing	nees, poor	rocks, and other slippery terrain. Extremely steep slopes (>50%) can be				
τοοτιής			Wear sturdy nonskid boots with sufficient ankle support as specified in the				
			health and safety code handbook for your specific activity.				
	Injury from fa	alling objects	Wear your hardhat for protection at all times outdoors. Stay out of the woods				
			during extremely high winds or seek a safe area.				
	Damage to eyes		Pay attention to where you walk, especially around trees and brush with limbs				
		sticking out.					
		Wear approved eye protection at all times as needed.					
		that specify significant protection from UV-A and UV-B radiation.					
	Bee and wasp stings		Watch for respiratory problems. Notify dispatcher and get employee to a doctor				
			Gently scrape stinger off of one is present. Apply analgesic swab and a cold				
			pack if possible, and watch for infection.				
			Flag the location of any known nests and inform other crewmembers.				
			Advise packing an ir	Advise packing an inhaler and Benadryl or Epi-pen if you are prone to severe			
			allergic reaction.				
	Tieke and infected		Ensure EMT is aware of known allergies of crewmembers.				
LICKS and Inf		ected	Visually check each other for ticks while in the field. Check yourself carefully at				
	mosquitos		home at day's end.		ie neid. Check yoursen carefully at		
			If a tick is imbedded	in you:			
			*Gently pull the tick	out with tweezers or fin	gernails using a quick tug.		
			*Wash the infected area and monitor for a red rash.				
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS			9. ABATEMENT A	CTIONS		
	Heat Street		Engineering C	ontrois * Substitution * A	Administrative Controls * PPE		
	neat Stress		heat stress (air temp	ware of the four pasic fa	ctors that determine the degree of		
Considerations			near siless (all temp	erature, nunnunty, an mo	Weinent, and neat radiation)		

	relative to the surrounding work environmental heat load.
	Know the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a true medical emergency requiring immediate emergency response action.
	NOTE: The severity of the effects of a given environmental heat stress is decreased by reducing the work load, increasing the frequency and/or duration of rest periods, and by introducing measures which will protect employees from hot environments.
Severe Environmental Heat Loads	Maintain adequate water intake by drinking water periodically in small amounts throughout the day (flavoring water with citrus flavors or extracts enhances palatability). Some overhydration is strongly recommended.
	Allow approximately 2 weeks with progressive degrees of heat exposure and physical exertion for substantial acclimatization. Acclimatization is necessary regardless of an employee's physical condition (the better one's physical condition, the guicker the acclimatization).
	Tailor the work schedule to fit the climate, the physical condition of employees, and mission requirements.
	a. A reduction of work load markedly decreases total heat stress.
	 Lessen work load and/or duration of physical exertion the first days of heat exposure to allow gradual acclimatization.
	c. Alternate work and rest periods. More severe conditions may require longer rest periods and electrolyte fluid replacement.
Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) Index	Curtail or suspend physical work when conditions are extremely severe (see attached Heat Stress Index).
	Compute a Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index to determine the level of physical activity (take WBGT index measurements in a location that is similar or closely approximates the environment to which employees will be exposed).
	WBGT THRESHOLD VALUES FOR INSTITUTING PREVENTIVE MEASURES
	80-90 degrees F Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.
	90-105 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.
	105-130 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are likely with prolonged heat exposure and physical activity.
Cold Extremes	Cover all exposed skin and be aware of frostbite. While cold air will not freeze the tissues of the lungs, slow down and use a mask or scarf to minimize the effect of cold air on air passages.

Environmental Health	Cold Extremes (CONT'D)	Additional measures to avoid cold weather problems are:		
Considerations (CONT"D)		a. Dress in layers with wicking garments (those that can from the body) and a weatherproof slicker. A wool of recommended.	rry moisture away outer garment is	
		b. Take layers off as you heat up; put them on as you c	ool down.	
		c. Wear head protection that provides adequate insulat ears.	ion and protects the	
		d. Maintain your energy level. Avoid exhaustion and ov causes sweating, dampens clothing, and accelerates and increases the potential for hypothermia.	ver-exertion which s loss of body heat	
		e. Acclimate to the cold climate to minimize discomfor	t.	
		f. Maintain adequate water/fluid intake to avoid dehydration.		
	Wind	Wind chill greatly affects heat lose (see attached Wind Chill Avoid working in old, defective timber, especially hardwood high winds due to widow maker and snag hazards. Seek a s refuge in a vehicle.	Index on last page). ds, during periods of sheltered area or take	
	Lightning	 Stay indoors when possible, if caught outdoors seek a shell The safest place to be is inside a vehicle unless it has metal metal top, or is open. Avoid hilltops, ridges, wide open spaces, ledges, out crops or shelters in exposed locations. Avoid grouping people together and avoid damp ground. Move away from horses and stock. Put down all metal tools or equipment. Do not use electrical equipment of any type especially phore Utilize an emergency posture: On knees, bent forward with knees or lay down in fetal position making yourself the smatter of generators and electrical equipment. Caulk boots are a particuarly good grounding agent and sh Do not handle flammable materials in open containers. Get away from ponds, streams, lakes, and other water sour 	ter in a low area. I tracks, has a non- of rocks, and sheds hes and radios. hand resting on allest posible target. ould be removed.	
	Other Adverse Weather Conditions	Always carry PPE for changing weather conditions such as r headgear, adequate clothing, gloves, and approriate footwea conditions can change hourly especially in mountainous are forecasts prior to departing outdoors and plan work according	ain gear, warm r. Weather as. Check weather ngly.	
Line Officer's Signature		Title	Date	

	Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)		
JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)	Wark over an issue and every many have are reasonable for developing and discussion field		
The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) writing the JHA, the date(s) of development, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving it. The supervisor acknowledges that employees have read and understand the contents, have received the required training, and are qualified to perform the work project or activity.	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:		
Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Self-explanatory.	 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 assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation) 		
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).	 c. Exclusion of accuration injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks. d. Radio frequency(s). e. Contact person. f. Local bazarda to ground vahiales or aviation. 		
Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:	 a. Educatinazards to ground vehicles of aviation. g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temp). h. Topography. i. Number of person(s) to be transported j. Estimated weight of passengers for air/water evacuation. 		
a. Research past accidents/incidents			
 Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature. 			
c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants	evacuation procedures.		
d. Observe the work project/activity			
e. A combination of the above	JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgment		
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:	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:		
 Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture. 	SIGNATURE DATE SIGNATURE DATE		
b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.	Work Loador		
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 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.			