

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Field (Project) Work	2. LOCATION FNF	3. UNIT FNF
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)		4. NAME OF ANALYST Jim Flint	5. JOB TITLE AFMO	6. DATE PREPARED 1/8/18
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 hazards and mark the area as needed. Let other crewmembers know when you identify a hazard. Avoid working near known hazard trees. Always know the location of fellow crewmembers. Carry a FS radio or cell phone and spare batteries. Make contact to district office or dispatch by radio or cell phone from work site. Review Emergency Evacuation Procedures (see below). Ensure applicable radio frequencies are known to all.		
WALKING AND WORKING IN THE FIELD	Falling down, twisted ankles and knees, poor footing	Always ensure proper footing. Slow down and use extra caution around logs, rocks, and other slippery terrain. Extremely steep slopes (>50%) can be hazardous under wet or dry conditions; consider an alternate route. Wear sturdy nonskid boots with sufficient ankle support as specified in the health and safety code handbook for your specific activity.		
	Injury from falling 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. Ultraviolet light from the sun can be damaging to the eyes; utilize sunglasses 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 immediately if there is trouble breathing. Gently scrape stinger off of one if 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 inhaler and Benadryl or Epi-pen if you are prone to severe allergic reaction. Ensure EMT is aware of known allergies of crewmembers.		
	Ticks and infected mosquitos	Wear long sleeve shirts. Tuck pants into socks/boots. Visually check each other for ticks while in the field. Check yourself carefully at home at day's end. If a tick is imbedded in you: *Gently pull the tick out with tweezers or fingernails using a quick tug. *Wash the infected area and monitor for a red rash.		
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Environmental Health Considerations	Heat Stress	Remain constantly aware of the four basic factors that determine the degree of heat stress (air temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation)		

		relative to the surrounding work environmental heat load.
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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 quicker the acclimatization).
		<p>Tailor the work schedule to fit the climate, the physical condition of employees, and mission requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A reduction of work load markedly decreases total heat stress. b. 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).
		<p>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).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WBGT THRESHOLD VALUES FOR INSTITUTING PREVENTIVE MEASURES</p> <p>80-90 degrees F Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.</p> <p>90-105 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.</p> <p>105-130 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are likely with prolonged heat exposure and physical activity.</p>
	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.

<p>Environmental Health Considerations (CONT"D)</p>	<p>Cold Extremes (CONT'D)</p>	<p>Additional measures to avoid cold weather problems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dress in layers with wicking garments (those that carry moisture away from the body) and a weatherproof slicker. A wool outer garment is recommended. b. Take layers off as you heat up; put them on as you cool down. c. Wear head protection that provides adequate insulation and protects the ears. d. Maintain your energy level. Avoid exhaustion and over-exertion which causes sweating, dampens clothing, and accelerates loss of body heat and increases the potential for hypothermia. e. Acclimate to the cold climate to minimize discomfort. f. Maintain adequate water/fluid intake to avoid dehydration.
	<p>Wind</p>	<p>Wind chill greatly affects heat lose (see attached Wind Chill Index on last page). Avoid working in old, defective timber, especially hardwoods, during periods of high winds due to widow maker and snag hazards. Seek a sheltered area or take refuge in a vehicle.</p>
	<p>Lightning</p>	<p>Stay indoors when possible, if caught outdoors seek a shelter in a low area. The safest place to be is inside a vehicle unless it has metal tracks, has a non-metal top, or is open. Avoid hilltops, ridges, wide open spaces, ledges, out crops of rocks, and sheds 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 phones and radios. Utilize an emergency posture: On knees, bent forward with hand resting on knees or lay down in fetal position making yourself the smallest possible target. Turn off generators and electrical equipment. Caulk boots are a particularly good grounding agent and should be removed. Do not handle flammable materials in open containers. Get away from ponds, streams, lakes, and other water sources.</p>
	<p>Other Adverse Weather Conditions</p>	<p>Always carry PPE for changing weather conditions such as rain gear, warm headgear, adequate clothing, gloves, and appropriate footwear. Weather conditions can change hourly especially in mountainous areas. Check weather forecasts prior to departing outdoors and plan work accordingly.</p>

<p>Line Officer's Signature</p>	<p>Title</p>	<p>Date</p>
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