U.S. Department of Agriculture	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY	2. LOCATION 3. UNIT		
Forest Service	Trail Maintenance	Pacific Crest NST		
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE 6. DATE PREPARED		
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE		
Personal Protective Equipment		Helmet, work gloves, boots with slip-resistant heels and soles with firm, flexible support; Eye protection; Any prescription safety glasses must have side shields; Long sleeve shirt; Long pants; hearing protection if working with chainsaw; First aid kit		
Vehicle Operation	Fatigue Narrow, rough roads Poor visibility Mechanical failure Weather	Drive defensively and slowly; Always wear seatbels and turn lights on; Ensure that you have reliable communication; Obey Forest road speed limits; Use spotter when backing; Carry and use chock blocks, use parking brake, and do not leave vehicle while it is running; Inform someone of your destination and estimated time of return; Call in if plans change; Carry extra food, water, and clothing; Stop and rest if fatigued; Refer to pages 20-72 in the H&SC handbook.		
	Getting Lost	Use map if possible; Drivers should know where the destination point is; Maintain visual contact with another vehicle;		
Hiking on the Trail	Dehydration Contaminated Water	Drink 12 – 15 quarts of water per day when the temperature is above 80 degrees. Increase fluids on hottor days or during extremely strenuous activity. Drink water from a municipal source; If none available, use proper filtering techniques; Boil water for 3-5 minutes, treat it with iodine tablets, or use an approved water filtration pump. Observe team members for signs of dehydration; Review map or ask crew leader about water sources, keeping in mind the seasonality of the water source		
	Falling objects Snags Trail hazards Carrying tools	Be aware of your surroundings and watch where you step. Look for widow makers and snags; Be aware of water crossings, marshes, and altitude changes; When fording streams, use a walking stick and undo hip belt to avoid drowning; Maintain a safe walking distance between people (10 feet minimumu); Always have sheaths on tools and carry them on the downhill side of the trail; The person carrying the crosscut saw, rock bar, or pole saw should walk last;		
	Weather	Be familiar with weather forecasts; Take appropriate gear; You can experience rain, hail, snow, lightning, or extreme heat on the PCT; Be watchful throughout the day of changing weather;		

	Getting Lost	Identify safe routes and local conditions; Hike in a group; Make sure visual contact is kept at forks in the trail; If one has to depart from the trail, advise the crew; Avoid hiking in the dark; Designate meeting spot should someone become separated	
	Foot Damage	Wear appropriate hiking boots and socks taking into account the terrain, the work, and the weather; Communicate before moving heavy objects; Use cornstarch as a drying agent on blisters.	
	Sun Exposure	Wear protective clothing including long sleeve shirt, long pants, full brimmed hat/helmet; Use sun block and lip balm;	
	Heavy Brush	Wear protective clothing such as long sleeve shirt, long pants, helmet, work gloves, and protective eye wear; Watch for others when discarding brush; Throw brush out of sight from the trail; In heavy undergrowth, lift knees high to clear obstacles.	
Working on the Trail	Animals	Be observant of snakes which like to live under logs and shady areas;	
	Insects	Use insect repellant; Be aware of hives in brush or hollow logs; Clothing should fit tight at the wrists, ankles and waist; Tuck in shirt tails; Search your body, especially hair and clothing, for ticks and insects on a regular basis; Bathe and/or change clothes after each work day;	
	Contact with Ticks, Spiders, Mosquitoes, Bes, and Poison Oak/Oak/Sumac	Identify crewmembers that are allergic and keep them out of work locations where poisonous plants are present. Educate crewmembers on plant ID. Whenever the skin contacts a poisonous plant or noxious weed, wash the area with cold water within 1 to 3 minutes or as soon as possible. While working in the poisonous plant environment, do not use soap and/or hot water because they can remove the natural protective oils from your skin. Upon returnining from the field, use rubbing alcohol to cleanse contacted skin. Wear gloves when pulling weeds.	
	Hikers	Inform the others when you see hikers on the trail; Work stops until the hikers clear the work area; If a potential hazard exists, crew members can stand watch at safe distances and stop hikers until the hazard is cleared; Ensure hikers have a clear path; Place tools off the trail in a centralized location; Keep shields on sharp edges when tool is not in use; Communicate a clear path to the hikers;	
	Stock	Inform everyone when stock approaches; Work stops until the stock has passed the work site; Stand off the trail on the downhill side; Place tools a safe distance away from the trail; Do not make sudden movements or loud noises; It may be helpful to take your hard hat off until animals pass; Listen and look for approaching stock; Remain calm and back away if animals become unruly;	
	Sharp Tools	Carry tools safely as instructed by crew leader; Carry tools on the downhill side; Carry sharpened edge of tool downward away from your body; Be aware of others around you; Do not carry tools on your shoulder except rock bar pole saw or crosscut saw; Space yourselves when hiking;	

	Back Injury	Use proper lifting techniques when picking up items; Bend knees, not back; Lif straight; Stretch periodically; Work with a partner; Hydrate;	
	Tool Use	Properly maintain and care for tools; Carry tool with scabbard on; Look around for others and hazards before swinging tools; Have firm footing and be balanced when swinging; Never throw a tool; When not in use, shield any sharp edges; Limb and peel logs on the opposite side of you; Keep tools sharp; Wear gloves and hard hat; Move large rocks by hand or with a lever or bar versus hitting with a tool; Maintain tight grip on tool handles; Use gentle but deliberate hoeing action; Be aware of others working around you; Do not use tools with a loose handle; Avoid working in the dark;	
	Hand and Foot Damage	Communicate when moving large or heavy objects; Do not roll anything heavy when people are downhill; Anticipate the roll of any loose object; watch for limb and stubs on rolling trees;	
	Overhead hazards	Be watchful of loose limbs on trees; Be careful of dead trees; Avoid working at an unsafe site;	
Communication	Phones	Do cellular phones work; If available, do satellite phones work	
	Radios	Have agency compatable radios on crew; Ensure radios have properly programmed frequencies, in working order, and has an extra set of batteries before leaving on the trip; Knowledge of usable repeaters and best locations to use radios during emergency.	
	Check-in/Check-out	Check-in before project and check-out after project with PCTA Regional Representative and/or Federal Agency Staff person	
Emergency Response	Emergency Response Plan	Ensure Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is in place prior to beginning of project; share copy with PCTA Regional Rep	
		As soon as ERP is activated contact PCTA and Federal Agency Staff person immediately	

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE		
JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)		Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)		
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.		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. 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. 		 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.		
e. A combination of the above.				
Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce o Abatement measures listed below are a. Engineering Controls (the most of For example, ergonomically designature).	in the order of the preferred abatement method: desirable method of abatement).	JHA and Emergency Evacuati We, the undersigned work leader and crew men of this JHA (as applicable) and accompanying e thoroughly discussed and understand the provis SIGNATURE DATE	ion Procedures Acknowledgment nbers, acknowledge participation in the development mergency evacuation procedures. We have sions of each of these documents: SIGNATURE DATE	
c. Administrative Controls. For exa schedule; establishing appropriate p	batement). For example, using hearing close to portable machines			
	oved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA s when procuring PPE.			
Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.				