

## Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

(References-FSH 6709.11 and -12)

<b>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY</b> Trail Condition Survey	<b>2. LOCATION</b> Pacific Crest NST and side trails	<b>3. UNIT</b> Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
<b>4. NAME OF ANALYST</b> Beth Boyst (PCT Program Manager), PCTA	<b>5. JOB TITLE</b>	<b>6. DATE PREPARED</b> July 31, 2018
<b>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</b>	<b>8. HAZARDS</b>	<b>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS</b> Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
<b>Create an Inclusive and Respectful Work Environment</b>	Bullying, harrassment, disrespectful communication	Strive to create a safe crew environment where all members are respected, valued and different perspectives are heard. If you are subjected to or witness harassment or disrespectful communication in the workplace you are encouraged to inform the individual directly that the conduct is unwelcome and must stop or report the behaviour to your PCTA or Forest Service contact.
<b>Communication</b>	Devices	Utilize cellular phones, satellite phones and/or InReach devices. Be aware that cell phones do not work along many sections of the PCT. Know the location of the nearest working landline and, if possible, the nearest location for cell phone service.
	Radios	Have agency compatible radio. Ensure radio has properly programmed frequencies, in working order, and have an extra set of batteries before leaving on the trip. Know of local repeaters and best locations to use radios during emergency. Know who is available to hear you call on the radio, as agency staffing may be few or none after regular work hours and on weekends.
	Check-in/Check-out	Check-in before project and check-out after project with designated tracker, which may be PCTA Regional Representative or federal agency staff.
<b>Emergency Response</b>	Trailhead Communication Plan (TCP) Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	Ensure plans are in place prior to beginning of project. Share TCP with PCTA Regional Rep, agency staff, and tracker. If EAP is activated due to incident, contact PCTA and agency staff immediately.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>		Eye protection and sunscreen. Appropriate footwear. High-visibility vest (on public roadways and during hunting season). First aid kit. Personal communication device. Map and compass. Matches/fire starter (waterproof container). Water or water purifier. Supply of food for 1-3 days. Flashlight (extra batteries and bulb). Lightweight shelter and appropriate clothing for rapidly changing climatic conditions. Space blanket.
<b>Vehicle Operation</b>	Fatigue Narrow, Rough Roads Poor Visibility Mechanical Failure	Drive defensively and slowly. Always wear seatbelts and turn lights on. Obey speed limits and reduce speed as appropriate for road conditions. Use spotter when backing. Use parking brake, chock blocks and do not leave vehicle while it is running. Stop and rest if fatigued; refer to pages 20-72 in the H&SC handbook.
	Getting Lost	Carry a map. Consult GPS, if available. Driver should know where the destination point is before getting in the vehicle. Maintain visual contact with another vehicle if traveling in a group.



<b>On the Trail</b>	Dehydration Contaminated Water	Don't overdo it! Know your limits. Take frequent breaks. Drink up to 12 quarts of water per day when the temperature is above 80 degrees. Increase fluids on hotter days or during extremely strenuous activity. Observe team members for signs of dehydration. Review map for water sources, keeping in mind the seasonality of the water source. Use proper water filtration or treatment techniques when drinking from a non-municipal water source.
	Falling Objects Snags Overhead Hazards Trail Hazards	Be aware of your surroundings and watch where you step. Look for overhead dead limbs, overhead dead hung up limbs (widow makers), root sprung trees and snags. Be watchful of loose limbs on trees. Be careful of dead trees. Avoid standing at an unsafe site. Be aware of water crossings, marshes, and altitude changes. When fording streams, use a walking stick and undo hip belt to avoid drowning.
	Weather	Know the 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. In the event of lightning stay out of the open, off ridge tops and avoid water and solitary trees. If you are unprotected in a lightning storm, with no escape, remove any metal objects from your body and crouch on a piece of non-conductive, insulating material (i.e. a foam sleeping pad, rope, or pack). If lightning is close, do not bunch, spread your group out or separate from your partner.
	Getting Lost	Carry a map and compass. Identify safe routes and local conditions. Make sure visual contact is kept with others in your group at forks in the trail. Avoid hiking in the dark. Designate meeting spot should someone become separated.
	Foot Damage	Wear appropriate socks and hiking boots with ankle support and good traction taking into account the terrain, the work, and the weather.
	Sun Exposure	Wear protective clothing including long sleeve shirt, long pants, and hat with brim. Use sun block and lip balm.
	Loose Ground/Rocks/Cliffs	Be aware of the surface conditions you are walking on. Wear proper footwear. Use caution and good judgement when choosing route to your destination. Try to avoid steep embankments, sliding down hills, jumping over obstacles and running down hills.
	Heavy Brush	Wear protective clothing such as long sleeve shirt, and long pants. In heavy undergrowth, lift knees high to clear obstacles. Watch for spring poles.
	Animals	Be observant of snakes which like to live under logs and shady areas. Be bear aware and use appropriate food storage devices. Be aware of potential predators (cougars, bears, dogs) in the area.
	Insects, Ticks, Spiders, Mosquitoes, Bees,	Use insect repellant. Be aware of potential for hives in brush, rock crevasses, 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.
	Contact with and Poison Oak/Sumac	Know how to identify poisonous plants. 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 returning from the field, use rubbing alcohol to cleanse contacted skin.

If you have suggested updates for this JHA, please email to [volunteer@pcta.org](mailto:volunteer@pcta.org)

	Stock	Talk to the rider to make contact and receive direction. Stand off the trail on the downhill side. 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.
	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 limbs and stubs on rolling trees.
<b>Local/Project-Specific Concerns</b> (Write in as needed, use back of paper if additional space is needed)		

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE

11. TITLE

12. DATE

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:

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