

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Trail Maintenance, Working in the Wilderness, Employee Campsite Selection	2. LOCATION Emigrant, Carson-Iceberg, & Mokelumne within Stanislaus NF	3. UNIT Stanislaus NF
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Updated by Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 3/25/19
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Working in forested areas and rugged outdoor settings. Use your Personal protective equipment (PPE).	Head injuries from falling branches.	Wear hard hats, gloves, safety glasses, non-skid foot wear and protective clothing.	
	Possibly contributing to injury of coworker.	Leave plenty of room between crew members when working. Keep visual and voice communication.	
	Eye injuries from chips of branches.	Wear safety goggles if using axe, lopers or chopping tools or cross cut saw.	
Wild Animals Treat all animals as potentially dangerous. Assess each situation and proceed with caution. Health and Safety Code Handbook (Sec.53)	Insect bites	Use insect repellent and wear clothing with long pants and sleeves. Check each others clothing, exposed areas and hair regularly for ticks, especially during spring and summer months.	
	Rattlesnakes	During warm/hot weather avoid moving large rocks or boulders. If one has to be moved, proceed with caution. Remember that rattlesnakes will coil under rocks and boulders as they seek shelter from the heat. When cutting brush, never stick your hand/arm in blindly. Prior to cutting, use a long handles tool to ascertain that snakes are not present. If you hear the rattle sound AVOID THAT AREA ALTOGETHER. If a bite occurs, seek medical help immediately: if there are signs of envenomation seek RAPID EVACUATION (by helicopter or vehicle).	
Clean Camp	Black bear/s in area.	May be a problem due to food scraps left around base camp and sleeping area. Store food in hardsided bear-proof containers. Only hang in tree using counter balance method as last resort. NEVER STORE ANY FOOD OR SCENTED ITEMS IN TENT.	
Walking and hiking on trails are the leading causes of field injuries.	Slips, trips, falls and blisters.	Watch where you are walking. Be aware of boulders, branches, holes and other obstacles on the trail. If adverse weather is present, be alert of areas that might be wet and icy. Wear proper footwear including boots/shoes and socks. Leave plenty of room between crew members when walking.	
	Falls from unstable grounds.	Keep out of steep country with unstable soils during hazardous conditions such as heavy rainfall or high winds. Be cautious on wet plant material and loose rocks/gravel on steep slopes.	
Working with tools	Bodily injuries.	Use gloves, protective clothing, eyewear, and footwear. Make sure you are familiar with and know how to operate all tools you might use. If there is uncertainty as to the use of any tool, check with a supervisor/leader and learn proper operating techniques prior to using that tool.	
Lifting	Back injuries	Use proper lifting techniques. Bend knees when lifting. Lift with legs and not with back. Do not exceed your personal ability.	

Driving low maintenance road to trailheads	Travel (Slips and Falling)	Drive defensively, use your headlights, vehicles, hikers, and motorcycles frequently use the road.
Working in warm/hot weather	Heat exhaustion and dehydration.	DRINK PLENTY OF WATER. Take periodic breaks in shaded areas. Pace yourself while working. Keep a check on your fellow coworker/s.
Base Camp and individual camp site area.	Risk Assessment for Hazard Trees	Thoroughly check and look for dead trees, missing tree tops, widowmakers, snags within your surrounding Base Camp and individual camp site area. (DO NOT CAMP THERE).
Base Camp and individual camp site area.	Camp Site	Use safe camp site selection policy in the Health and Safety Code Handbook 6709.11. The following will be considered when determining a camp site for employees: -Snags and other overhead hazards. -Leaning green trees in unstable or saturated soils. -Danger from rolling rocks and slides. -Danger of flooding. -Known animal problems.
Poison Oak and Noxious Weeds	Exposure	Wear proper field attire, provide and apply a skin protectant or barrier cream. 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
Sun exposure	Burns, dehydration, heat exhaustion or heat stroke.	Wear a broad brimmed hat. Wear sunscreen and reapply frequently. Wear long sleeves if necessary.
Fences	Being cut on barb wire	Be careful when going over, through or along barb wire fencing. When going over or through use extreme caution and make sure of your footing. Use buddy system when possible, one holding wire apart as the other goes through. Make sure you are up to date on your tetanus shot before you go into the field.
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE <i>Sarah Fallt</i>		11. TITLE DISTRICT RANGER
		12. DATE 4.10.19

Previous edition is obsolete

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