

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service  <b>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS</b> <i>(JHA)</i> References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 <i>(Instructions on Reverse)</i>	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY	2. LOCATION	3. UNIT
	<b>Fence Construction</b>	PSICC Salida Ranger District	Salida Ranger District
	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
	Ben Lara	Recreation Program Manager	February 22, 2019

<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>H</td> <td>H</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>H</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> <td>S</td> <td>M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>H</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> <td>M</td> <td>L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> <td>M</td> <td>L</td> <td>L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>S</td> <td>S</td> <td>M</td> <td>L</td> <td>L</td> </tr> </table> <p> <b>H = HIGH</b>  <b>S = SIGNIFICANT</b>  <b>M = MEDIUM</b>  <b>L = LOW</b> </p> <p> <b>Probability</b>            A= Common or repeating occurrence            B= Known to occur or "It has happened"            C= Could occur, "I've heard of it happening"            D= Not likely to occur            E= Practically impossible         </p> <p> <b>Consequences</b>            1= Fatality or permanent disability            2= Lost time injury or illness            3= Medical treatment            4= Incident report only            5= None         </p>		A	B	C	D	E	1	H	H	H	S	S	2	H	H	S	S	M	3	H	H	S	M	L	4	H	S	M	L	L	5	S	S	M	L	L	<b>Final Hazard Rating</b>	
		A	B	C	D	E																																
	1	H	H	H	S	S																																
	2	H	H	S	S	M																																
3	H	H	S	M	L																																	
4	H	S	M	L	L																																	
5	S	S	M	L	L																																	
<b>SIGNIFICANT</b>																																						

- References:**
- FSH 5109.17 Fire and Aviation Management Qualifications Handbook
  - FSH 7100 34.1 Fleet Management Qualifications
  - NWCG Training Course S-130/190 Basic Firefighter/Introduction to Fire Behavior
  - PMS 461 Incident Response Pocket Guide

7. IDENTIFY TASKS/PROCEDURES STEPS REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE TASK IN THE SEQUENCE THEY ARE CARRIED OUT.	8. POTENTIAL HAZARD LIST THE POTENTIAL RISK HAZARDS THAT COULD CAUSE INJURY / DAMAGE WHEN THE TASK IS PERFORMED	9. PROBABILITY	10. CONSEQUENCES	11. RISK LEVEL L S M H	12. HAZARD CONTROLS FOR EACH HAZARD IDENTIFIED LIST THE CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRED TO ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE THE RISK OF INJURY
Proper PPE	Barbed wire, fencing pliers, staples and hammers, chainsaws, t-post pounders, post-hole diggers, fence stretchers	A	2	H	Wear safety goggles, glasses (with wrap-around or side shields), or face shield when working with wire and when driving nails or staples. Wear Forest Service approved hardhats and hearing protection when operating power equipment. Have first aid kit stocked and readily available. Wear heavy-duty, cut-resistant, gauntlet-type gloves. Wear high-top, cut-resistant (leather) lace up work boots with non-skid soles. Wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts. Make sure radio is available and in working condition.

Carrying tools and Materials Walking & Hiking with loads	Slips, Trips and Falls Back injuries, strained ankles	A	2	H	<i>Health &amp; Safety Code Handbook</i> , review Sec. 18 Walking & Hiking Carry first aid kit, Wear appropriate footwear, gloves and other PPE. Don't rush- you get paid by the hour. Place hand-carried tools over a fence first before crossing. Lift loads appropriately and take frequent breaks when hiking long distances.
Working Outdoors	Exposure to sun, wind, rain, snow, poisonous plants or other hazards.	C	3	S	Refer to <i>General Field Work Job Hazard Analysis</i> . Never work on wire fences during a lightning storm. Keep an eye on the weather, as it changes quickly. Scout area for poisonous plants or other hazards. Use PPE, sunscreen, and insect repellent to protect against UV burns, ticks, mosquitoes, and the like.
Operation of Tools	Unfamiliarity of hand tools	C	3	S	Be familiar with the operation of fence stretcher, fencing pliers, hammer, wire cutter, post pounder, shovel, post-hole digger, power auger, bar, and chainsaw prior to using these tools. Seek supervised instruction if you are not familiar with them.
Digging or auguring post holes	Arm/wrist injury, foot injury	C	3	S	Never operate a power auger alone. Use proper fuel mix and PPE. Watch for loose clothing and keep hands and feet away from bit. Make sure gloves, boots and long pants/long-sleeved shirts are worn. Use hand tools such a shovel, post-hole digger and bar to create and clear hole. Watch for heat exhaustion. Don't over-exert.
Driving metal T-posts, tamping holes	Arm/wrist injury, foot injury, head injury, back strain	C	3	S	Wear hard-hat. Use a post driver for driving metal posts, not a sledge hammer. Inspect the post driver before and during use for cracks or broken handles. Put the driver over the post while it is in a leaning position, not upright. When driving posts or tamping holes, use short, steady strokes and maintain control. Make sure body parts are clear. Make sure co-workers are clear and spotting. Watch for sparks.
Handling Treated Wood	Chemicals, splinters	C	3	S	Wear gloves, watch for splinters. Do not store treated wood in enclosed spaces. Avoid contacting treated wood with bare skin. Wash hands after handling treated wood, especially prior to eating. If you get a treated wood splinter, remove and irrigate the area with water and follow with anti-bacterial ointment.

Handling Wire	Barbs scratching, puncturing skin, eyes, entanglements	C	3	S	<p>Be aware of wire ‘memory’. Assign two people to the project. Crewmembers must be safely positioned to avoid whiplash &amp; backlash should wire break. Maintain sound footing. When unrolling wire, secure end of wire firmly by wrapping or hooking.</p> <p>Use side guards on spool roller to prevent side lash. Unroll wire straight off the roll, not off to the side. Keep spool level. WEAR ALL PPE.</p> <p>Secure wire on both sides of pliers to prevent backlash when cutting wire.</p> <p>Do not place arm over or under wire to steady post while driving staple.</p> <p>Do not drive staples hard enough to damage the galvanized coating on the wire. Wire can easily be severed.</p> <p>Use smooth wire to make gatepost loops for wire gates. Wood toggle with smooth wire should be installed for closing gate.</p> <p>Use smooth wire for diagonal brace wires.</p> <p>Tighten with stick to avoid whiplash and backlash should wire break.</p> <p>Always consider the gauge of the wire. Inspect wire for nicks, weak spots, and splices. Repair before stretching. Remove and splice "stressed kinks" before stretching.</p> <p>Roll wire slack slowly so kinks do not develop. Use hammer or fence pliers to hold wire in place while attaching weights, stapling, or releasing wire from obstacles.</p> <p>When releasing wire from obstacles, stay on the side of the fence post that is opposite the wire. Be aware of wire recoil. Use extra caution with fence stretchers. Make sure hooks are secure and wire is fully secured before release.</p>
Clean Up	Punctures	C	3	S	Pick up all tools and trash, including cut ends of wire, staples, nails and other debris after completing any fencing job.

*The hazard analysis has been well designed and it will favorably change either physical conditions or personnel behavior during the conduct of this work activity. The risk has been assigned has the appropriate probability and severity and provides mitigation and contingency plans appropriate for the level of identified risk.*

13. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	14. TITLE	15. DATE
/s/ Jim Pitts	District Ranger	04/25/2019





# FIELD SITE MEDICAL EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION PLAN

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Include legal description \_\_\_\_\_

To prepare for an emergency which requires first aid, and/or immediate evacuation of personnel due to? Serious illness or injury, the following information should be predetermined, and available to all crew members:

DESIGNATED FIRST AID PROVIDER (S):

(At least one person on each crew should be designated to provide first aid)

\_\_\_\_\_

## COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY:

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

(Radio, cell phone, EPIRB, etc.)

RADIO CHANNEL: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

HOME BASE: \_\_\_\_\_

HOME BASE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR: \_\_\_\_\_

EMERGENCY SERVICES:

AMBULANCE: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

HOSPITAL: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

(Air evacuation should be obtained through the PSICC dispatch, if needed.)

EMERGENCY EVACUATION TRAVEL ROUTES: Attach map with roads for evacuation to main highway to above hospital (and heliports, if appropriate) highlighted.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## CREW MEMBERS SHOULD PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING WHEN CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE:

- Nature of injury or accident (do not broadcast victim(s) name(s);
- Type of assistance needed;
- Number, and (for air transport) estimated weight, of persons to be transported;
- Location of injured, using landmarks identifiable on ground and/or map;
- Current information about weather and travel hazards/obstacles.

**Crew should remain in contact with home unit until evacuation team arrives, if possible**