U.S. Department	of 1. WORK	PROJECT/ACTIVIT	Y		2. LOCATION	3. UNIT: Region 8, National				
Agriculture: USFS Chainsaw Operation under			r Volunteer Agr	eement 20-VS-11080500-001	Florida National Scenic Trail	Forests in Florida				
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA): References-FSH 6		709.11-12	4. NAME OF ANALYST: Shawn Thomas	5. JOB TITLE: FNST Administrator	6. DATE: 11October2023					
7. TASK	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS									
Claim	<b>X</b> <i>X</i>	Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE								
•Chainsaw	Warning	I his activity is extremely dangerous. Chainsaw work is among the most dangerous occupations in the woods.								
Training	Mandatory	Current certification in First Aid/CPR is required. Do not attempt to fell, buck or limb trees without all the essential equipment, including								
requirements	PPE, chainsaw,		small axe and other crew members.							
•Protective	PPE •Hardhat with		6-point suspension. •Chaps (must overlay top of boots by at least 2"). •ANSI Z87 Eye protection• Sturdy footwear (no							
equipment		sneakers, with rugged soles). •Long pants, gloves, and first aid kit.								
•Bucking	Size up conditions and area	•Determine bind aware of other t shifting, high, o shoulders. •Befo by cutting all tri hazard, the area	•Determine binds and natural lean and condition of tree (rot, splits, loose bark etc.) and the best direction to be bucked or felled. •Be aware of other trees leaning into the tree being bucked or felled. •Be aware of snags and overhead hazards in the area. •Do not cut during shifting, high, or gusty wind conditions. •Clean materials away from the tree's base that may pose a hazard. •Avoid cutting above your shoulders. •Before cutting, determine your primary and secondary escape routes to a predetermined safe area. •Prepare your escape rout by cutting all tripping hazards. •Keep proper spacing between operators. •If the identified tree cannot be safely removed and presents a hazard, the area will be flagged off at a safe distance and an alternate mitigation plan used.							
•Swamping •Saw maintenance •Fueling	Being cut by fellow worker running the saw	Swamper will m all times. •Use g carburetor is adj bar guide rails, l mix with saw ga	Swamper will maintain a safe distance that is at least twice the length of the chainsaw. •Keep the chain sharp and with proper tension at all times. •Use gloves whenever working with the chain. •Beware of hot muffler. •Ensure chain brake is working properly. •Ensure the carburetor is adjusted properly so the chain doesn't run at an idle. •Stop saw if the bar oil runs out before the saw gas does. •Fix pinched bar guide rails, bent bars or damaged tips immediately. •Use proper saw gas and oil fuel mixture. •Never use motor oil or bar lubricant to mix with saw gas. •Clear an area around the saw of flammable materials before fueling. •No smoking during fueling.							
•Extra equipment •Bucking felled trees •Kickback •Limbing	•Safeguard tools •Kickback •Crushing from logs •Falling or rolling debris	•Keep axes sharp and handles tight and without cracks. •Never use wooden or metal wedges. •Keep burs filed or cut down on plastic wedges. •Use only approved gas and oil containers. •Utilize bar covers when the saws are transported and stored. •Watch saw tip and avoid cutting only with the tip of the bar. •Always keep a firm grip on the saw with both hands. •When bucking logs, be aware of the direction the logs may roll or move after bucking. •Do not stand on the downhill side of logs. •Use extra caution with spring poles using approved USFS method of compression and tension release.								
	Tool caution	•Be alert and ha when not in use	ndle tools with •Add wedges t	care. •Use the proper carrying m o tool handles when loose or cra	ethod. •Keep the sharp side of the tool down ucked.	. •Keep the cover on axe				
•Fatigue •Heat stress	Body stress	•Set a pace appr •Carry and drinl members for sig	opriate for the v c plenty of wate ons of dehydration	veather conditions. •Take freque r (up to 1 quart/hour if temperatu on and heat stress.	ent short breaks if necessary. •Stay alert at all ure is over 80). •Pay attention to your physic	times and watch your step. al condition. •Observe team				
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE			1	1. TITLE	12. DATE					
KELLY RUSSELL, Forest Supervisor Date: 2023.10.11 15:27:44 -04'00'			Forest Supervisor; National Forests in Florida							

## JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

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.

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.
  - e. A combination of the above.
- Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 8. Abatement measures listed below are in the order of the preferred abatement method:
  - a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
  - b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents. Work Leader
  - c. Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
  - d. PPE (least desirable method of abatement). For example, using hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chain saws, rock drills, and portable water pumps).
  - e. A combination of the above.

Block 10: The JHA must be reviewed and approved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA as justification for purchase orders when procuring PPE.

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

## 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:

- 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.

## 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	