

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Crosscut Saw/Axe Use	2. LOCATION Chattahoochee-Oconee NFs here ee N tion l orest N tion l orests in North rolin	3. UNIT Lee & on s Districts Ocoee & Tellico Districts, heo h & T sq itee Districts
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Mike Davis	5. JOB TITLE Forest FMO	6. DATE PREPARED 4/22/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Cuts to body. Injuries from falls and aerial hazards. Eye injuries, Cuts and abrasions, aerial hazards and cuts from saws and axes	<u>Wear PPE.</u> The following PPE is required for saw operations: Forest Service approved hardhat; eye protection, appropriate gloves (cut-resistant); long sleeve shirt (optional), long pants; Forest Service approved chain saw chaps (optional); approved first aid kit; heavy duty, cut resistant, waterproof or water repellent 8" high boots with nonskid soles; fire shelter (wildfire and prescribed burn assignments)	
Saw qualifications	Accidents from improper or non qualified personnel using saws	Must attend classroom and field training encompassing in part or in total a national training program such as Wildfire Power Saws S-212 or MTDC. Sawyers must maintain national certifications indicating their proficiency levels at the A, B or C sawyer level for crosscut saws (Refer FSM 2300 Section 2358.1). Recommended that new sawyers visit OSHA web site "Logging Advisor" prior to taking saw training: www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/logging_advisor/manual	
Sharpening Crosscut: Axe:	Cuts to hands, body or legs	Use saw vice. Wear gloves and eye protection. Cover saw with guard when saw is in vice but not being sharpened. Keep sharpening tools in good condition. Always use gloves and file guards. Wear eye protection. Use a vise if available.	
Transporting Saws: -vehicles -aircraft -ATV -watercraft - pack animals	Damage to saw or injury to personnel	When transporting in a vehicle, make sure saw is properly secured to prevent getting hit by falling equipment or over turned items. Never travel with crosscut saw in an enclosed vehicle. Secure crosscuts to something large to prevent falling through nets during aerial transport. When transporting crosscut on a pack animal, take extra care. DO NOT use nylon cord to secure saw to pack animals. Adequately guard and secure saw.	
Carrying crosscut saws	Damage to saw or injury to personnel	When carrying a saw on your shoulder, take care due to sharpness of saw. Wear, gloves. Sheath crosscut saw and make sure proper spacing observed when carrying; saws should be last in line. Remove rear handle when carrying on shoulder. Cutting teeth should face away from neck and face.	
Operations and use: Felling:	Personal injury or property damage due to improper operations,	1) No night felling, or when the distance 2-1/2 times the height of tree (360°) to be felled is obscured by darkness, fog, smoke or other condition.	

<p>Hazards: -Manmade</p>	<p>Personal injury or damage to property</p>	<p>Make sure to walk out lay. Watch for structure, trails, roads and other recreation areas/activities. Post lookouts as appropriate to warn forest users and stop traffic. Watch for powerlines and any other improvement that could cause injury or be damaged. Watch for nails and fence in trees. When felling or bucking at campsites, check for metal objects in trees before cutting</p>
<p>Environmental: 1) Weather</p>	<p>Personal injury or illness</p>	<p>Observe winds and stop operations when deemed unsafe due to speed and gust. Never work or continue to work when electrical storms or other weather hazards are in proximity to work area and deemed unsafe to continue operations. In wet weather saw/ax operations should be terminated. Be aware of temperatures to help prevent dehydration and hypothermia. Drink plenty of water as needed and wear appropriate clothing for conditions (Refer to FSH 6709.1; Chapter 50 Section 54).</p>
<p>2) Animals and insects</p>	<p>Bites and disease</p>	<p>Animals: Watch for snakes in area and avoid those areas that have large concentrations of rattlesnakes or dens.</p> <p>Insects: Check for ticks, spiders, scorpions and any other insects that pose a safety issue. Do periodic check of clothing and work areas , and check clothing and body after work. Avoid putting work clothing in living areas to prevent transporting insects to living quarters. Avoid wearing bright colors for ticks and bees. Never work near bee or wasp nests, and (when discovered) mark with flagging and avoid working in those areas. When personnel are stung, have the person rest for a half an hour. If multiple stings, and especially above shoulders, observe and transport person to station or hospital as situations dictate. Watch for insects in storage areas and use gloves when necessary to move rocks and logs.</p>
<p>3) Plants</p>	<p>Skin rashes, cuts</p>	<p>Watch for and try to avoid cutting in poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac. Ask local personnel what plants exist in area. When exposed to sap, wash with soap and water or ivy wash. Use ivy block when working in areas infested with plants. Wash hands after cleaning equipment to limit exposure. Watch for nettles, briars and any other plants that pose a safety issue. (Refer to FSH 6709.1; Chapter 50 Section 53).</p>

<p>Safety</p>		<p>INDIVIDUAL SAW OPERATORS ALWAYS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SAY “NO” AND WALK AWAY FROM ANY SITUATION THEY DETERMINE TO BE AN UNACCEPTABLE HIGH RISK**</p> <p>Attend required saw refreshers to include but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Review regional saw policy 2) Review saw JHA 3) Discuss accidents of past year in Region or areas of concern 4) Update on policy, training, and equipment changes 5) Recertify sawyers as needed 6) Ensure first aid, CPR and bloodborne pathogen trainings are current and up to date (Refer to FSH 6709.1; Chapter 50 Section 52). <p>Make sure tailgate safety sessions are completed and documented prior to starting a new job or as necessary. Make sure to have evacuation plans for work areas. Contact Supervisors, Safety Officer, or Forest Saw Coordinator when issues or questions develop.</p>
<p>10. LINE OFFICER & DATE</p> <p>EDWARD HUNTER Digitally signed by EDWARD HUNTER Date: 2021.07.14 10:36:59 -04'00'</p> <p>DERRICK MORRIS Digitally signed by DERRICK MORRIS Date: 2021.07.07 16:49:25 -04'00'</p> <p>ANDREW GASTON Digitally signed by ANDREW GASTON Date: 2021.07.12 16:52:17 -04'00'</p>		<p>11. TITLE</p> <p>Chattahoochee-Oconee Forest Supervisor</p> <p>Cherokee Forest Supervisor</p> <p>Cheoah & Tusquitee Districts Ranger</p>

Previous edition is obsolete

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) writing the JHA, the date(s) of development, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving it. The supervisor 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.
- 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 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 frequency(s).
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temp).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of person(s) to be transported
- j. Estimated weight of passengers 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

Benton MacKaye
