FS-6700-7 (2/98)

NOTE: Any yellow text shading or red text annotations have been added by ORNL Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). The annotations have been made in order to document (1) certain Forest Service requirements that have been waived or (2) where some requirements for the ORNL participants have been clarified or established within the ORNL Research Safety Summary (RSS) instead. The RSS 7728 is the work control document that governs the ES&H the activities/actions of the ORNL participants doing work at the Marcell Experiment Station.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Field Work 4. NAME OF ANALYST		2. LOCATION Grand Rapids MN	3. UNIT RWU 4101/4351	
				5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED	
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. H <i>A</i>	8. HAZARDS		9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE		
DRIVING TO THE JOBSITE	Dusty, winding, narrow roads		Drive confidently and defensively at all times. Drive with headlights on at all times. Go slow around corners. Stay clear of gullies and trenches, drive slowly over rocks. Yield right-of-way to oncoming vehiclesfind a safe place to pull over. Safely turn out with as much room as possible. Know what is ahead and behind the vehicle. Use backer if available.			
	Rocky or one-lane roads					
	Turning around on narrow roads					
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WALKING AND WORKING IN THE FIELD		wisted ankles and oor footing	Extremely steep slo route. Tree root hol shoes will be requir	footing. Slow down and use extra caution opes (>50%) can be hazardous under wet o es are prevelant and should be flagged. We red. Open toed shoes such as; sandals, ten LAST Question for actual foot protection r	r dry conditions; consider an alterna <mark>/ork boots</mark> , hiking boots, or sturdy nis shoes, and the like are prohibite	

	Falling objects	Wear your hardhat for protection from falling limbs and pinecones, and from tools and equipment carried by other crewmembers. Stay out of the woods during extremely high winds.			
	Damage to eyes	ORNL SME: Hardhats not required per 9-8-09 email from R. Kolka (USFS) Watch where you walk, ecpecially around trees and brush with limbs sticking out. Exercise caution when clearing limbs. Advise wearing eye protection. Ultraviolet light from the sun can be damaging to the eyes; look for sunglasses that specify significant protection from UV-A and UV-B radiation. OPUL OUT			
	Bee and wasp stings	ORNL SME: Instead, See RSS LAST Question for explanation of when eye protection is required. Watch for respiratory problems. Notify Communications and get person to a doctor immediately if there is trouble breathing. Gently scrape stinger off of one is present. Apply analgesic swab and a cold pack if possible, and watch for infection. Flag the location of any known nests and inform other crewmembers. Advise packing an inhaler and Benadryl or Epi-pen if you are prone to severe allergic reaction.			
	Tools and Equipment	Supervisors have the responsibility to : 1) ensure that tools are not modified or used in any manner that increases the risk of injury, 2) ensure that tools remain in a safe condition through periodic inspecion and repair. This includes tools furnished by Volunteers. 3) Monitor Volunteers performance periodically to ensure proper methods are followed. Gloves shall be worn while performing work tasks.			
		ORNL SME: Instead, Glove requirements will be added to RSS as tasks that require them are introduced into the RSS.			
	Lifting	Ask for help if the load is too heavy. Do not try to lift or otherwise move material beyond abilities.			
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS		Remain constantly aware of the four basic factors that determine the degree of heat stress (air temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation) relative to the surrounding work environmental heat load.			
		Know the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat cramps, and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a true medical emergency requiring immediate emergency response action.			
		NOTE: The severity of the effects of a given environmental heat stress is decreased by reducing the work load, increasing the frequency and/or duration of rest periods, and by introducing measures which will protect employees from hot environments.			
	Heat Stress	Maintain adequate water intake by drinking water periodically in small amounts throughout the day (flavoring water with citrus flavors or extracts enhances palatability). Some overhydration is strongly recommended.			
		Tailor the work schedule to fit the climate, the physical condition of employees, and mission requirements.			
		a. A reduction of work load markedly decreases total heat stress.			
		 Lessen work load and/or duration of physical exertion the first days of heat exposure to allow gradual acclimatization. 			
		c. Alternate work and rest periods. More severe conditions may require longer rest periods and electrolyte fluid replacement.			

	Curtail or suspend physical work when conditions are extremely severe (see attached Heat Stress Index).			
	Compute a Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index to determine the level of physical activity (take WBGT index measurements in a location that is similar or closely approximates the environment to which employees will be exposed). <i>ORNL SME: Computation not required per 9-8-09 email from R. Kolka (USFS).</i>			
Wet Bulb Globe Temperature	WBGT THRESHOLD VALUES FOR INSTITUTING PREVENTIVE MEASURES			
(WBGT) Index	80-90 degrees F Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.			
	90-105 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.			
	105-130 degrees F Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are likely with prolonged heat exposure and physical activity.			
Wind	Terminate all work during periods of high winds due to snag hazards.			
Dusty Conditions	Dust masks will be worn while working in dusty conditions along with eye protection ORNL SME:Instead, See RSS LAST Question for dust mask and eye protection controls & information.			

	Lightning	Although most common in the summer, thunder and lightning can occur anytime. If caught in a storm near a vehicle, return to the vehicle and stay inside while the storm is most active. Park vehicle in an open area away from trees. Turn off radios during the storm. Lightning is more likely to strike when radio transmission occurs. After the storm passes, turn forest radio on and check in with communications. If caught in a storm away from your vehicle, try to find some form of building or shelter. DO NOT seek shelter under large trees or open areas. Stay off ridge tops and mountain tops. Seek shelter in low lying areas such as a ditch or cave. High winds can snap off snags and healthy trees unexpectedly. <i>ORNL SME: See also RSS Question 12.3 for other details/controls.</i>	
Line Officer Signature		Title	Date