


Appalachian National Scenic Trail		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Chainsaw Operations	2. LOCATION Trail Wide	Includes work performed on lands of National Park Service, and various states' park and lands
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 OSHA (Instructions on Reverse)		3. NAME(S) OF ANALYST(S) Keith Stegall, Facility Manager	4. Work Supervisor Various	5. DATE PREPARED 10/12/2018
Required Standards and General Notes	Must hold current saw certification and be current with CPR and First-Aid certification in order to perform activities. Sawyers may not operate beyond certified skill level. Sawyers have the obligation to say "no" and walk away from any situation determined to have unacceptable risk. Additional resources include the OHLEC planning logic. Must obtain and keep a Blood Borne Pathogen Training Certification.			
Required Personal Protective Equipment	Hard hat, Hearing Protection, Long sleeve shirt, Long pants, Chaps, Gloves, Eye protection, and Cut-resistant or leather, laced boots (8" high) with nonskid soles. Refer to additional PPE that may be associated with specific tasks or activities below.			
Tools and Equipment	Chainsaw, Loggers first aid kit, 3-5 lb. single bit Axe with sheath, Plastic Wedges, Bar cover/guard, Fuel in approved safety container, Bar Oil, Srench.			
Available Training	MTDC Chainsaw Safety Training; First-Aid; CPR			
Required Saw Safety Features	Chain brake, throttle interlock, chain catcher, anti-vibration system, spark arrestor screen			
Additional Equipment	Chain file with handle and guard, Spare chain.			
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES		8. HAZARDS, POTENTIAL HAZARDS / INJURY SOURCE	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS OR PROCEDURES Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Transporting and maintaining the chainsaw		Cut from chainsaw chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn off saw and cover bar with sheath when transporting saw a distance greater than 200 feet. Sheath must cover the full length of the bar. • Carry so the bar (teeth) points downhill and away from the body. • Walk last in line if you are the person carrying the saw. • Activate the chain brake when taking more than 2 steps or taking one hand off a running chainsaw. • Shut down the saw when carrying farther than tree to tree or when slippery surfaces or brush create additional hazards. • Wear leather gloves at all times when transporting chainsaw chains. • Wear chaps and gloves when maintaining saw in field. • When sharpening chainsaw chain, ensure saw is in stable position. 	
		Exposure to chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not carry saws or fuel (including empty fuel containers) in the vehicle passenger compartment. • Do not store fuel and food together. • Wash hands after fueling and/or prior to eating. • Store fuel in OSHA approved fuel containers. • Wear eye protection when handling fuels. 	
Fueling the Saw		Flammability, Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel saws in well ventilated area. • Wear safety glasses • Allow saw to cool before refueling. • Assume fuel tank is pressurized and open slowly, directing possible fuel spray in a safe direction. • Start saw away from where refueled. 	

Starting Saw	Kickback Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are two recognized methods for safely starting a saw: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On Ground Starting - Saw should be firmly set on stable ground or otherwise firmly supported. ○ Stand Starting - Saw should be braced between the legs for stability. ● Drop Starting is prohibited. ● Ensure the area is clear of people, debris, and hazards. ● Start the saw with the chain break on. ● Keep a secure grip on the saw at all times. ● Always wear chaps, hard hat, gloves and eye protection.
Situational Assessment	Injury through poor assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A sawyer will not work alone. ● Consider your condition, fatigue, experience, comfort level. ● Analyze the cutting area by considering: location of people, structures, power lines, and other obstacles. ● Identify travel routes in the cutting area. Consider topography and steep ground. ● Identify nearby hazards such as trees, low-hanging and dead limbs, rocks, brush: moisture (rain, snow, ice). ● Define primary and secondary escape routes and safe zones. ● Know: wind direction and velocity, tree species - both alive and dead, diameter (and height) of trees. Soundness of tree. Lean direction. Widow makers. ● Look up and around often. ● Through your assessment, develop a plan for the proposed scope of work and communicate the plan with co-workers around you.
Bucking and Limbing	Injury from bucking and limbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop bucking/limbing plan. Communicate plan with coworkers. ● Know where bar tip is at all times. ● Ensure stable footing. ● Anticipate binds / tension and compression and plan mitigation. ● Initiate cut slowly to observe/read bind. ● Use pic cuts, wedges. ● Use caution when cutting limbs that support logs off the ground. ● Avoid finishing cuts from the downhill side. ● On steep ground, try to prevent bucked sections from rolling or sliding. Do not buck logs on steep slopes with people below. ● Limb from the top of large logs. ● Carefully relieve tension on saplings and limbs (spring poles) with a series of small cuts to the compression side. ● Never cut with powerhead above shoulders. ● If bucking situation deemed unsafe, use alternate method or cancel task. ● Sound warning for all objects moving downhill. ● Always wear hard hat, gloves and eye protection.
	Injury from working too closely together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Space activities so one will not create a hazard for another. ● Ensure adequate traffic control measures are taken on trails. ● Develop communication strategy. ● Always stop the saw to let visitors pass. Use spotter when feasible.

Felling	Injury from inadequate planning/preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After determining the project scope and assessing the tree and its condition, develop a felling plan and communicate plan with co-workers. • Clear the escape routes and work area, walk out and check the intended lay. • Sawyer must have appropriate certification for felling. • Ensure you have enough support (i.e. swampers/spotter) for scope of work. • Temporarily close off access to the public if necessary, and position spotter/guards.
	Injury from felling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before initiating undercut, warn nearby personnel that a tree is about to fall. • Undercut must be clean, no dutchman, and an opening large enough to control the tree to the ground. • Warn bystanders before beginning back cut and as tree falls. • Insert a wedge into the backcut as necessary. • Maintain adequate hinge wood for type of undercut used. • As the tree commits to the undercut, watch the top as you quickly move away from the stump. • If the tree moves in a direction that compromises your primary safety route, use the alternate. • Watch for falling tops and limbs for at least 30 seconds. Give an "All Clear!" shout when it is safe for personnel to return to cutting site. • Do not leave a partially cut tree without the marking the safety circle and warning others. • Do not fell during high winds, electrical storms, or other hazardous weather. • Do not conduct felling if the top of the tree, intended lay, or escape route is obscured by darkness, smoke, fog, or any other obstruction, or when wind can affect the control of the fall of the tree. • When situations are deemed unsafe, alternate methods shall be used or the task cancelled. • Always, Always wear hard hat, gloves and eye protection.
<p>10. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE </p>		
<p>11. TITLE Acting Chief Ranger - safety Officer -</p>		
<p>12. DATE 6/6/19</p>		

Previous edition is obsolete

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