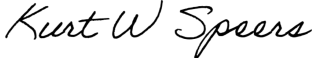


Appalachian National Scenic Trail		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Trash/Garbage Removal	2. LOCATION Trail Wide	Includes work performed on lands of National Park Service, and various state park and lands
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 OSHA (Instructions on Reverse)		3. NAME(S) OF ANALYST(S) Keith Stegall	4. Work Supervisor Various	5. DATE PREPARED
Required Standards and General Notes:	OSHA General Duty Clause 29 U.S.C. § 654, 5(a)1; OSHA General Industry Standards 29CFR1910; RM – 83A Public Health; RM-50B: Occupational Safety & Health Program; DM Part 485; CDC/Public Health/ NPS/USDOT guidelines; APPA Field Work JHA			
Required Personal Protective Equipment	Hand sanitizer; disinfectant (solution/wipes); safety glasses/face shield; non-permeable gloves; disposable coverall or apron depending on activity.			
Tools and Equipment	Working cell phone or 2-way radio, first aid kit. Dress for the weather and site conditions.			
Available Training	Review current CDC Guidelines; Operational Leadership Training (TrailSafe Training); Bloodborne Pathogen training, First Aid/CPR training; Check in/checkout procedures.			
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES		8. HAZARDS, POTENTIAL HAZARDS / INJURY SOURCE	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS OR PROCEDURES Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Pre-Operation	Injury Due to Lack of Training		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bloodborne Pathogen (BBP) training is required for workers working in high risk areas and/or removing high risk debris. Ensure you are properly trained in the tool's proper operation. If applicable, refer to user manuals for proper operation, rating, and care. 	
	Injury Due to Poor Tool Condition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify what tools/equipment will be used for the day and inspect them for any damage. Remove and label damaged tools/equipment and dispose of them properly. 	
	Injury Due to Improper Risk Assessment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Exposure means: <i>Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, nose, or mouth contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.</i> Other Potentially Infectious Materials means: <i>The following human body fluids: blood, semen, vaginal secretions, saliva, or any other body fluids. This includes items that may have been exposed to or contaminated by these materials.</i> Use Operational Leadership process to determine if site location and/or materials requiring removal/disposal are of high-risk in nature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of high-risk sites may include: sites adjacent to high density urban areas, known drug use areas, homeless encampments, 	

		<p>park boundary, high visitation sites, areas of unmanaged human waste, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples of low-risk sites may include: backcountry areas, low visitation areas, rural areas, etc. ○ Examples of high-risk materials may include: unlabeled containers, large/bulky items, items with visible fluids, items labeled as hazardous materials, sharps, etc. ○ Examples of low-risk materials may include: food wrappers, paper materials, cardboard, wood, metal, beverage containers, etc.
Trash / Garbage Removal	Exposure to Blood Borne Pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PPE required for high risk sites/materials: Non-permeable gloves, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, disposable or washable coveralls, eye protection. ● If determined to be High-Risk, BBP Training and/or BBP training as provided through First Aid training is required. ● If emptying trash receptacle, disinfect all trash receptacle touch surfaces before emptying. ● When picking-up loose trash, utilize trash picker poles/rigs whenever possible and carefully place trash in trash bags/receptacles, taking care to avoid unnecessary bodily contact with trash bags/receptacles. ● Place sealed/tied trash bags in the vehicle securely away from all passengers. ● Carefully remove gloves and coveralls and dispose of them in a trash receptacle. Remove coveralls first, and then gloves. ● Wash hands or use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol as soon as possible.
	Lacerations / Pinching / Punctures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Keep hands away from potentially dangerous tight spaces. ● Wear PPE - Safety gloves. Inspect tools and objects prior to operating tools. ● If working as a team, use good communication skills. ● Always keep sharp edges working away from your body. ● When picking-up loose trash, utilize trash picker poles/rigs whenever possible and carefully place trash in trash bags/receptacles, taking care to avoid unnecessary bodily contact with trash bags/receptacles.
	Muscle / Back Strains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Always make sure you are comfortable with the load you are lifting. ● Whenever possible use two people when loading any items (especially heavy/ odd sized items). ● Wear proper PPE at all times. ● Do not twist and lift simultaneously. ● Always move your feet while you move your body.

	Eye Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eye protection must fully cover the front and sides wrapping glasses, goggles, etc. ● Eye protection must be rated for impact (e.g., personal prescription eyewear may not protect against flying debris). ● Ensure eye protection provides enough visibility by keeping them clean. ● Discard and replace eye protection when scratched or vision becomes impaired.
	Injury to Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain a safe following distance between workers - typically 10 ft. ● When encountering the public, move to the side of the trail and let them pass, taking care to keep tools and trash out of range of passing visitors.
Sharps Removal	Exposure to Blood Borne Pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Required Training: BBP Training ● PPE Requirements: Safety gloves; safety boots, eye protection ● <u>Sharps Collection Procedures:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wear all required PPE before placing sharps in container. ○ Place label on container and write in info, date, time, location, and person collecting the sharps. ○ Safely deposit the syringe or needle into the container at the site where the sharp is found. Keep fingers away from the sharp end of the needle. ○ Place the lid on the container. Wash or sanitize hands after removing gloves. ○ If other drugs or paraphernalia are present, call Park Communications to report the incident (866-677-6677). ● <u>Sharps Disposal Procedures:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Place the sealed Sharps container in a secure location for transport, whether it is in a dedicated truck position, bucket, can or other. ○ Upon return, contact local EMS for disposal of sharps. ● <u>Sharps Tool Sanitation:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If using tools for retrieval and disposal of sharps, clean and sanitize the tools with soap and water then a disinfectant. Do this as soon as possible to prevent any contact with the contaminated parts ● <u>Sharps Containers must be:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Made of puncture and leak resistant material with a tight-fitting lid. ○ Properly labeled to warn of hazardous waste inside the container.

Remove / Contain / Dispose of PPE	Exposure to BBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove washable/reusable gowns and over clothing, dispose in a dedicated container or laundry basket. ● Remove gloves by use of a safety method: One glove removed inside out and held by the opposite hand and turning the remaining glove inside out and disposed of in trash. Followed by washing hands or using hand sanitizer. ● Remove and clean safety glasses and spray shields. ● PPE trash may be disposed of in regular trash streams.
10. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE  Kurt W. Speers	11. TITLE Acting Chief Ranger CDSO	12. DATE 06/17/2020

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

Operational Risk Management Analysis (ORMA)		
<i>Rate 1-10 → Any category rated > 5 should receive specific mitigation</i>		
1. Supervision	<i>Presence of, qualified, accessibility & effectiveness. Clear chain of command?</i>	
2. Planning	<i>Information available & clear, adequate time to plan, SOP's, pre-plans, briefs, team input solicited?</i>	
3. Contingency Resources	<i>MOU's and planning in place. Shared communications plan?</i>	
4. Communication	<i>Radio communications, environment that values input, de-confliction?</i>	
5. Team Selection	<i>Level of training and experience. Cohesiveness & atmosphere that values input?</i>	
6. Team Fitness	<i>Physical & Mental state of the team? Consider rest, fatigue, morale, outside distractions?</i>	
7. Environment	<i>Threats, time of day, extreme temperatures, elevation, difficulty of terrain, remoteness?</i>	
8. Incident Complexity	<i>Exposure time, severity & probability of mishap, potential for taxing staffing levels?</i>	
Green (1-35)	Amber (36-60)	Red (61-80)

**SEVERITY × PROBABILITY × EXPOSURE
(SPE)**

<i>SEVERITY</i>	<i>PROBABILITY</i>	<i>EXPOSURE</i>
1. None or slight 2. Minimal 3. Significant 4. Major 5. Catastrophic	1. Impossible or remote in any conditions 2. Unlikely under normal conditions 3. About 50 / 50 4. Greater than 50% 5. Very likely to happen	1. None or below average 2. Average 3. Above average 4. Great
<i>VALUES</i>	<i>RISK LEVEL</i>	<i>ACTION</i>
80-100	Very High	Discontinue, Stop
60-79	High	Immediate Correction
40-59	Substantial	Correction Required
20-39	Possible	Attention Needed
1-19	Slight	Possibly Acceptable

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.
- 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

