Crosscut Operation

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Men 1972, Kird and the Miles St.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY		2. LOCATION	3. UNIT
And the second sec	Volunteer Agreement 20 GV-11083150-001)16-	Appalachian Trail	R8
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709,11 and 12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Michelle Mitchell with from Darryl Harle		5. JOB TITLE AT Liaison	6. DATE PREPARED 4/27/12
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS		BATEMENT ACTIONS neering Controls * Substitution *	Administrative Controls *
Training Requirements	n in the second s	Cer an ope cro too	ccessful completion of the MDTC rtified in basic first-aid and CPR. I individual who is qualified in basic erating a saw also be available in p sscut cut saw helper needs to have I handling and safety prior to assist	it is highly recommended that c first-aid and CPR who is not roject area An uncertified specific on-site instruction in ting sawyer.
Certification and Instructor Limits		wil • Cro pla ind • For the	posseut operators shall be properly of a dhere to any restrictions or limit poseut operators may only exceed the ced on them if they are under the su ividual who is certified at a higher or the purposes of training, addition saw operator may be allowed of ght radius if under supervision of	ations placed upon them. he restrictions or limitations upervision of a qualified level of saw operation. onal individuals besides with-in a 2 ½ times tree
Personal Protective Equipment	Cuts, Eye Injuries,	• An be	Appropriate gloves (cut resistant if hearing protection, long sleeve shi overlap top of boots 2"), Boots sl ankle, be of heavy duty, cut resists and with a nonskid sole." and eye oper PPE must be worn at all times. ax and adaquate wedges are deems available for all sawing operations. rst aid kit meeting the requirements	irt, chaps(recommended to nould provide support to the ant material, be water repellent protection. ed safety equipment that must
Crosscut saw: General		Cro for Mu Mu	asscut saws have only one operator sawing even when second sawyer ast have a proper covering sheath for st be sheathed when in transport. st have good working handles.	who is entirely responsible is used.

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		• Saws must be sharp and in serviceable condition.
Crosscut - Transporting	Cuts	 Ensure saw is sheathed when transporting. Handles should be removed if moving through thick vegetation to prevent snaging. If transporting by packstock: Bend in a horseshoe shape with teeth pointed backwards. Secured saw to the middle of the pack saddle. Saw should be on lead animal.
Communications	Injury or cuts	 Must have established means of communication, ie. yelling, radio, hand signals, etc. Communications must be clear, concise and understood by everyone involved.
	11. 21	• All felling operations require clean escape routes with a minimum 20 foot path before starting to cut.
Escape routes	Injury or cuts	 Choose an escape path that extends diagonally away from the expected felling line and always have an alternate retreat path to a safety zone.
	ti F	• Where two fallers are operating a crosscut saw each must have separate escape routes if exiting the stump at the same time.
Weather / Darkness	Injury or cuts	 Do not saw during high winds, electrical storms or other hazardou weather. Do not conduct felling operations if the tops or the 2 1/2 tree lengt safety circle is obscured by darkness, smoke, fog or any other condition.
	yndonen gefni fernie maar mil olie	 Size up the tree considering the tree species, height, diameter, lear, soundness, current and previous fire damage, split or broken top, widow makers, and other hazard tree indicators. Bore tree if necessary to determine soundness. Walk anticipated lay of tree and check for hazards. Clear work area of hazards and obstuctions.
Size-up	Injury, cuts or Death	 Determine and clear primary and secondary escape routes. Ensure that area 2 1/2 times the height of the tree to be felled is clear of personnel.
	1	 Be alert for envirormental conditions that could increase risk. (strong/gusty winds, steep slopes, etc.) Ensure adquete traffic control measures are taken on roads and trails.

NUMBER OF STREET

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work project or activity.

		• 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 used.
, proc.6	diversion of the	 Only those crosscuts operators that have been certified at the appropriate level with conduct crosscut felling operations. No employee shall approach a faller closer than 2-1/2 tree lengths of trees being felled until the faller has acknowledged that it is safe to do so, unless it is demonstrated that a team of employees is necessary to manually fell a particular tree.
Felling Process	Head Injury, Eye Injury, Cuts, Amputation, Crushing Injuries,	 Follow proper felling procedure as outlined in MTDC crosscut course Initiate undercut at a level that ensures adequate footing and balance throughout cutting sequence.
	and Death	• Prior to starting the back cut, survey the area to ensure that nobody has entered the area. A warning should be sounded as to the intentions of your actions. (i.e. "tree coming down, sidehill").
	· · ·	 At the first sign of the tree committing to the undercut proceed to safety zone. No felling operations will be conducted at night or during times the top of tree being felled is obscured.
	i pinnéné asis	 Anticipate log tensions and compressions. Watch for and carefully relieve tension on saplings and limbs (springpoles) with a series of small cuts to compression side. Use wedges.
Bucking / Limbing	Injury or cuts	 Use caution when cutting limbs supporting logs off the ground. Avoid finishing cuts from downhill side.
		 Sound warning for all objects moving downhill. Do not buck logs on steep slopes with people below. Ensure escape route.
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		Executive Directar CEO 3/25/10
JHA Instructions (References-FSH 8709:11 and .	12)	Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)
The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the nam involved in the process, the date(s) of acknowledgment, and the name of officer approving the JHA. The line officer acknowledges that employees understand the contents, have received the required training, and are qua	the appropriate line have read and	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:

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Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Self-explanatory.	 a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using victim's name). b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation). 				
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).	 c. Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks. d. Radio frequencies. 				
Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:	 e. Contact person. f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation. g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temperature). 				
a. Research past accidents/incidents.	h. Topography.	TYC: 1 11+2			
B. Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.	 Number of Individuals to be transported. Estimated weight of Individuals for elr/water evacuation. 				
c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants.	The items listed above serve only as guidelines for the development of emer	gency			
d. Observe the work project/activity.	evacuation procedures.	10.1000s 200			
e. A combination of the above.	and but we are a subscription of the second s				
 X.2. (1994) 	JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgm	ent			
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:	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				
a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement).	documenta:				
For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.	SIGNATURE DATE SIGNATURE E	DATE			
b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-taxic solvents.	The second	aur L.			
 Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices. 	The last in the state of the second sec	DO IVH			
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.	HTURN SHEEL EXCEPTION	640 1 2 3			
Block 10: The JHA must be raviewed and approved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA as justification for purchase orders when procuring	done of instances right	s balla - Zar			
PPE.	1 and the second sec				
Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.	a gravestated addicard				
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