

Appalachian National Scenic Trail		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Working with Paints, Stains, and Solvents	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	4. Work Supervisor Various	5. DATE PREPARED 2/19/2021
Required Standards and General Notes:	Review SDS for specific products. Use non-solvent based products with low VOCs when possible			
Required Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves and eye protection			
Tools and Equipment	First aid kit, paint brush or roller, roller pan, paint bucket, clean up rags, drop cloth, supplies			
Available Training				
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES		8. HAZARDS, POTENTIAL HAZARDS / INJURY SOURCE	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS OR PROCEDURES Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Storing paint, stain, or solvent		Inhalation injury due to inappropriate storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paint, stain, or solvent should be stored in original containers; ● Follow SDS or label for instructions on storage; ● Properly store and tag toxic materials; ● Store flammable and/or combustible materials in well ventilated areas or fire resistant cabinets designed for that purpose; ● Water-based (latex or acrylic) products do not need special storage. 	
Transporting paint, stain, solvents		Injury due to spillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make sure container lid is secure before transporting; ● Keep container upright and secure. 	
Surface preparation		Injury due to exposure to lead paint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the painting surface was constructed prior to 1978 you should assume it contains lead. ● If you are unsure of the age of the structure, contact your supervisor and perform an EPA certified/approved lead paint test. ● If the painting surface is showing signs of flaking and/or peeling paint, do not attempt to scrape or remove paint. Contact your supervisor to schedule a certified contractor to remediate the lead from the surface. 	
		Flakes in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear impact-rated eye protection 	
		injury due to inhalation of dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure proper ventilation by fan or other means; ● Check the SDS for ventilation requirements. 	
Handling/applying paint, stain, solvents		Injury due to skin contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear appropriate exterior clothing (coveralls, long sleeve shirt, solvent-resistant gloves if appropriate). 	
		Injury due to ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wash hands after use, especially before eating or smoking; ● Do not eat or smoke while handling paint, stain, or solvents. 	

	Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Painting / staining should not be performed inside or in a confined space. ● Ensure proper ventilation by fan or other means; ● Check the SDS for ventilation requirements.
	Injury due to spillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Place paint, stain, solvent container in upright, stable position; ● Communicate with others when using paint, stain, solvent; ● Let others know where the container is to avoid spills.
	Injury to eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear splash-rated eye protection
Cleaning paint brush/tools after use	Injury due to skin contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear solvent-resistant gloves; ● Avoid splashing cleaning fluid while washing tools; ● Wear long-sleeved shirt.
	Injury due to ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wash hands after use, especially before eating or smoking.
	Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid breathing in solvents, keep container away from face; ● Wash tools only in well-ventilated area.
	Injury to eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear splash-rated eye protection; ● Avoid splashing while washing tools.
Cleaning up spilled paint, stain, solvent	Hazard from ingestion or inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Refer to SDS for spill and cleanup procedures; ● Wear solvent-resistant gloves; ● Avoid breathing vapor; ● Avoid skin contact; ● Contain and absorb with sand or vermiculite.
	Improper cleanup and storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Empty trash containers regularly; ● Discard rags, paper and other items soaked with flammable materials (such as oil, gas or solvents) in approved metal containers; ● Label flammable and combustible materials clearly and store in separate place, away from heat and ignition sources; ● Use only approved safety containers for flammable and combustible liquids.
	Injury to eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear splash-rated eye protection; ● Avoid splashing while washing tools.
	Injury due to ignition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid use near sources of ignition; ● Keep tri-class fire extinguisher near worksite
Environmental Contamination	Injury due to improper disposal procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dispose of unused product and/or cleaning solutions in approved manner. Refer to the SDS for proper disposal procedures. ● Protect adjacent soil and water bodies from contamination by using drop cloths or other containment products.
10. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE
<i>Kurt W Speers</i>	Kurt W Speers Acting Chief Ranger	04/01/2021

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

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
