


Appalachian National Scenic Trail		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Working with Treated Wood & Preservatives	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 pertaining to treated wood and preservative. Only Amine Copper Quat (ACQ) and Copper Azole (CA) pressure treated woods are allowed to be used on APPA lands. Preservatives containing arsenic, creosote, or petroleum-based are not allowed on APPA lands.			
Required Personal Protective Equipment	Gloves, eye protection, solvent resistant gloves, long sleeved shirts			
Tools and Equipment	First aid kit, chainsaw, mitre saw, table saw, hand saws, wood chisels, paint brush, etc.			
Available Training				
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES		8. HAZARDS, POTENTIAL HAZARDS / INJURY SOURCE	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS OR PROCEDURES Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Storing preservatives and treated wood		Inhalation injury due to inappropriate storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Store in a cool, well-ventilated area ● Keep container closed when not in use ● Store only in original container with a tight fitting lid ● If flammable, store in approved storage cabinet. 	
Transporting preservatives and treated wood		Injury due to spillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make sure container lid is secure before transporting ● Keep container upright and secure. 	
Handling / Working with Treated Wood		Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When cutting, sawing, sanding or machining treated wood, a dust mask is recommended ● Keep work area well-ventilated ● Cutting, sawing, sanding or machining treated wood should not be performed inside or in a confined space. 	
		Injury due to eye contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear impact rated eye protection ● Avoid rubbing eyes with hands that have been handling treated wood; ● Wash hands frequently. 	
		Injury due to skin contact and splintering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear gloves when handling treated wood ● Long-sleeved shirts are recommended 	
		Injury due to ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wash thoroughly after skin contact and before eating, drinking, use of tobacco products, or use of restrooms. 	
		Injury due to combustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wood dust may form explosive mixture with air. Do not generate airborne dusts in the presence of an ignition source when sawing, cutting, or grinding wood. 	

	Muscle/back strain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use proper lifting/ bending technique; ● Wood of similar dimensions may vary in weight depending upon how wet or dry it is.
Handling/Applying Wood Preservative	Injury due to skin contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear solvent-resistant gloves; ● Wear long-sleeved shirt; ● Wear face shield for overhead work. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of skin contact:</i> flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.</p>
	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 preservative. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of ingestion:</i> do not induce vomiting, seek immediate medical attention.</p>
	Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use only in well-ventilated areas; ● Avoid breathing in preservative, keep container away from face; ● Do not apply preservatives indoors or in a confined space. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of inhalation:</i> remove to fresh air, restore breathing if necessary, seek medical attention if irritation persists.</p>
	Injury due to spillage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Place preservative container in upright, stable position; ● Communicate with others when using preservative; ● Let others know where the container is to avoid spills.
	Injury to eyes	<p>Wear splash-rated eye protection.</p> <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of eye contact:</i> flush with water for at least 15 minutes, seek medical attention if irritation persists</p>
Cleaning paint brush/tools after use	Injury due to skin contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wear solvent-resistant gloves; ● Avoid splashing preservative while washing tools; ● Wear long-sleeved shirt. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of skin contact:</i> flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.</p>
	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 preservative or cleaning brushes or tools. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of ingestion:</i> do not induce vomiting, seek immediate medical attention.</p>
	Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid breathing in preservative, keep container away from face; ● Wash tools only in well-ventilated area.

		<i>Emergency procedure in case of inhalation:</i> remove to fresh air, restore breathing if necessary, seek medical attention if irritation persists.
	Injury to eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear splash-rated eye protection; • Avoid splashing preservative while washing tools. <p><i>Emergency procedure in case of eye contact:</i> flush with water for at least 15 minutes, seek medical attention if irritation persists.</p>
Cleaning up spilled preservative	Hazard from ignition or inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to SDS for spill and cleanup procedures; • Wear solvent-resistant gloves; • Dust mask is recommended in confined spaces; • Ventilate area; • Avoid breathing fumes; • Avoid skin contact; • Keep away all sources of ignition, such as sparks or flames; • If fire potential exists, blanket spill with foam or use water spray to disperse vapors.
Disposal of treated material	Injury due to inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not burn treated wood, wood scraps, or saw dust; • Clean up and pack out; • Dispose of as ordinary trash.
Environmental contamination	Environmental contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider temporary booms over water, and/or perform as much work as possible away from water sources.
10. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE 	11. TITLE Kurt W Speers Acting Chief Ranger	12. DATE 04/01/2021

Previous edition is obsolete

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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
