U.S. Department of Agriculture	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY	2. LOCATION	3. UNIT
Forest Service	Chainsaw and Crosscut Saw	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Mt. Adams R.D.
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
(Instructions on Reverse)	Jon Nakae	Forester	03/26/2009
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
General Considerations		 Training: S-212. All operators of chainsaws and crosscut saws will complete this course or a comparable national training program. Sawyers must maintain national certification cards indicating their proficiency levels at the A, B, or C sawyer levels for chainsaw and/or crosscut saws (refer to HSH p.20-48 to 20-49). Recommended that sawyers visit OSHA web site 'Logging Advisor' (www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/logging_advisor/manual) prior to taking saw training. PPE: Hardhat Ear protection (not for crosscut saws) Eye protection Leather gloves Leather gloves Leather boots – 8 inches high Chaps covering legs (optional for crosscut saws) Errst aid kit and radio with crew Crew will implement GPNF Communication Plan when in the field. Work leaders will ensure that they have good radio communication from the work sites with Vancouver dispatch when staffed, or with district office at all other times. Tailgate safety session are done prior to starting a new job, adding a new crew member, or if conditions change significantly. INDIVIDUAL SAW OPERATORS ALWAYS HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO SAY "NO" AND WALK AWAY FROM A SITUATION THEY DETERMINE TO HAVE AN UNACCEPTABLE RISK	
Transporting Saw and Fuel: • Vehicles • Aircraft • ATV	Flying equipment and spills	 When transporting in a vehicle, n secured to prevent its movement Never travel with gas powered en vehicles. 	nake sure saw is properly , turnover, or fuel spillage. quipment or fuel in enclosed

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 Snowcraft Watercraft Pack Animals 		 Wrap/sheathe or chap bar/chain. Use approved container for fuel tr Secure crosscuts to something la falling through nets during sling lo When transporting crosscut/ chair extra measures to secure. Refer to HSH p.20-59 and 10-45 to 	ansport. rge to prevent them from ad operations. n saw on a pack animal, take to 10-46.
Carrying chain saw and crosscut saws	Araisions, falls, cuts, and burns	 When carrying a saw on your sho chain and dogs. Wear a shoulder saw must be chapped or bar and Point bar backwards when carryin forward when carrying downhill Set chain brake when footing dict that short distances. Shut saw off when carrying chains when hazardous conditions dictat Sheathe crosscut saw and make between crew is observed when of Refer to Backcountry Travel JHA Refer to HSH p.20-53, 54, 60, and 	ulder, take care due to the pad. If no shoulder pad, dogs appropriately covered. g uphill, and point bar ates, or when carrying more saw more than 50 feet or e. sure proper spacing carrying. for more infor on foot travel. d 61.
Fueling chainsaw	Accidental combustion and burns	 Allow saw to cool for 5 minutes be Fill chainsaw or bare ground or no Immediately clean up spilled fuel. Refuel outdoors and at least 20 fe ignition source. Start saw at least 10 feet from fue Follow saw operators manual reco fuel cap tightening. Watch open fuel containers due to containers. Never open near you Wear PPE. 	efore fueling. on-combustible surface. eet from open flame or other ling area. commendations on proper o pressure build up in r face.
Equipment Selection	Personal Injury or property damage	 Select proper saw for the job: <i>req</i> HSH p.20-50). Chain brake must be fully function Wrap around bar handle. Bow bars have top and bottom ch Scrench and file. Anti-vibration device. Wedges as appropriate, 3-5 poun ALWAYS INSPECT EQUIPMENT 	<i>uired equipment</i> (refer to nal. ain guards and stinger. d axe in good condition. AND SAWS BEFORE USE!

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Saw starting procedures	Personal injury	Do not drop start. Start on ground or where otherwise firmly		
		supported. Always start saw with chain brake engaged (refer to HSH p.20-54).		
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Saw use	Personal injury and property damage	 Do proper situational awareness mental and physical condition of Have workers and felling crews 	and size-up. Consider you and crew members. working on the same contour,	
		rather that some working above Space crew so activities of one v another.	others on steep hillsides. vill not create a hazard for	
	 No night felling, or when distance 2 ½ times th (360°) to be felled is obscured by darkness, fo other condition. 		e 2 ½ times the height of tree y darkness, fog, smoke, or	
		 Establish and clear primary and secondary escape routes to safety zones. Use warning shouts when felling and maintain proper spacing. Saw from a safe standing height. Maintain good communication with partner when operating crosscuts. Determine who will remove saw when felling. Follow proper limbing, bucking, and felling procedures and techniques. Observe kerf and determine binds. Wedge all trees when possible and practical. Watch for spring poles and limbs under pressure. Undercut all trees exceeding 5" dbh. Always buck trees from uphill side. Watch rolling bucked and felled material downhill. 		
		 When bucking blowdown makes extra caution due to logs under p any direction when loading weight 	n bucking blowdown make sure to observe binds and use caution due to logs under pressure that could move in lirection when loading weight is cut or removed. In reach across saw bar. Watch bar tip to avoid kickback.	
		 Never reach across saw bar. W Never cut with power head about the second second		
		• Refer to HSH p.20-50 to 20-62.		
Manmade hazards	Personal Injury or damage to	Make sure to walk out the project	ted tree lay. Watch for	
	property	 structures, trails, roads and othe Post lookouts as appropriate to v traffic. 	r recreational areas/activities. warn Forest users and stop	
		Watch for power lines. If power distance, contact power compan	lines are within falling y prior to falling.	
		Look for nails and wire in trees,	especially at campgrounds.	

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Environmental hazards	Personal injury	 Observe winds and stop operations when uncontrollable or unsafe. Never work or continue to work when e other weather hazards are in proximity Avoid confrontation with animals, and if the area mover to another location. Loc Never work near bee or wasp nests, an mark with flagging and inform crew. Trawarranted. 	en falling is lectrical storms or to work site. an animal persists in ok for bird nests. d when discovered eat stings as
Special use: • Range work • Trail work • Construction	Personal injury from hasty saw use. Exposure to toxins when cutting treated timbers.	 When cutting post and lumber use prop and follow the same procedures as you trees. Wear PPE, wear a dust mask when cut 	er cutting techniques would when cutting ting treated timbers.
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		11. TITLE	12. DATE

Previous edition is obsolete

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)	Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)
 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. 	 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.
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.	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
Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.	