

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY <b>Canycom Operations</b>	2. LOCATION <b>National Forest in Florida</b>	3. UNIT <b>NF's in Florida</b>
<b>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)</b> References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST <b>Mark Eaton</b>	5. JOB TITLE <b>Safety Officer</b>	6. DATE PREPARED <b>01/09/2013</b>
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Operating Equipment	Injuries to operator and others	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read and understand the owners manual and safety labels thoroughly before operating the Canycom.</li> <li>2. Only trained personel will be allowed to operate the Candycom.</li> <li>3. Become familiar with controls before operating the Canycom.</li> <li>4. Always conduct a pre-start up inspection of the Canycom prior to use.</li> <li>5. This machine will not be operated on a public road.</li> <li>6. Do not modify this machine or operate this machine with safety covers removed.</li> </ol>	
	Burns, Cuts, Abrasions, Asphyxiation,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always wear protective footwear, longleave shirt, long pants, hardhat, safety glasses and hearing protection when operating or servicing Canycom.</li> <li>2. Turn engine off while performing pre-use inspections, refueling, and cleaning equipment. Do not smoke while refueling.</li> <li>3. Do not operate in a confined space where dangerous carbon monoxide fumes can accumulate.</li> </ol>	
	Run over, Collide, Rollover, or Backing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never operate on unfamiliar terrain that is so rough, slippery or loose that the operator might lose control of the machine or slip and fall while operating.</li> <li>2. Always check for obstacles while operating Canycom.</li> <li>3. Always make sure it is safe to backup the machine. When backing always make certain that there is no obstacles or person behind the machine and move slowly and avoid sharp turns.</li> </ol>	

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Never drive over obstacles such as rocks, fallen trees, stumps or other items that would tip or roll the machine.</li> <li>5. Never operate an empty machine on a slope greater than 25 degrees.</li> <li>6. Never operate the machine on a slope greater than 20 degrees with a load.</li> <li>7. Never under any circumstance exceed the max loading capacity of 992 Lbs or 450 Kg while operating the machine.</li> <li>8. Never drive machine with the loading deck in the upright position. Make certain the load deck is in it's lowest position and locked.</li> <li>9. When crossing a bridge, overpass or elevated walkway, make certain the total combined weight of the machine, load and operator is within the stated weight limit of the bridge, overpass or elevated walking surface.</li> <li>10. Perform lifting or dumping when possible on a flat, level and stable surface. Do not lift or dump on a slope or rough terrain.</li> <li>11. When driving down a slope, stop and shift to lowest gear and drive down the slope at a reduced speed.</li> <li>12. When driving up slope proceed at a steady rate of speed and throttle position.</li> </ol>
<p>Transporting Machine for travel to and from the worksite.</p>	<p>Rollover, tip over and crushing.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Park transporter on level ground. Always use chocks to secure wheels.</li> <li>2. Do not allow bystandards to come close to machine or transporter when loading or unloading.</li> <li>3. Use only loading ramps with sufficient strenght (must withstand the combined weight of machine and operator, width (more than two times the width of machine track), and length (more than 4 times the height of loading deck of transporter) and have anti-slip ramp surfaces.</li> <li>4. Move slowly forward when loading, avoid sudden takeoff or</li> </ol>

		<p>stops.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Do not turn on loading ramps, machine may fall off ramps.</li> <li>6. Use cargo straps or chains and tiedown machine securely to the transporter and make sure machine does not move around loading deck.</li> <li>7. Secure ramps to trailer after loading and prior to travel.</li> </ol>
<b>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</b>	<b>11. TITLE</b>	<b>12. DATE</b>

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) writing the JHA, the date(s) of development, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving it. The supervisor 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 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 frequency(s).
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temp).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of person(s) to be transported
- j. Estimated weight of passengers 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**

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Work Leader

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