

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)**

PAGE 1 OF 2

1. WORK PROJECT OR ACTIVITY: Cleaning fire pits/Removing debris from fire pits		2. DATE:	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REVISED
3. LOCATION OF JOB: Rocky Mountain National Park		4. DIVISION: Visitor Protection	5. BRANCH: Fee management/Campground
6. NAME OF EMPLOYEE(S) INVOLVED IN ANALYSIS: Vicki Jacobs		7. SUPERVISOR:	8. DIVISION CHIEF:
9. REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Sturdy Boots, Work Gloves, Eye Goggles, Nose and Mouth Mask; Recommended equipment : debris catcher			
10. REQUIRED TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: Buckets, Shovels, Water Container			
11. APPLICABLE STANDARDS:			
12. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: Proper lifting skills (Safety and Health for Field Operation/Topic 10, p. 96)			
13. SEQUENCE OF JOB STEPS	14. POTENTIAL HAZARD	15. HAZARD CONTROL	
Tool Inspection	Splinters, Burns	Inspect shovel for splintered or cracked handle. Make sure head of shovel is secure. Check bucket for secure handle and for no holes.	
Check intended site	Falls, Trips, Slips Fatigue	Inspect intended route at site for uneven terrain, obstacles such as rocks, tree roots, loose gravel or soil that may cause problems with footing. If site is a distance from vehicle or road, check for level area to place pail for rest.	
Evaluate fire pit	Splinters, cuts, lacerations Burns Crushing injuries	Check fire pit for debris such as partially burned wood, cans, glass, plastic Check fire pit for heat. If hot, douse with water and leave pit until cool Check for rocks in fire pit, determine if rocks are greasy or slippery	

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) CONTINUATION SHEET

1. WORK PROJECT OR ACTIVITY:		
13. SEQUENCE OF JOB STEPS	14. POTENTIAL HAZARD	15. HAZARD CONTROL
Remove Foreign debris	Splinters, cuts, lacerations, burns, air borne particles Back strain, crushing injuries, burns	Using goggles, mask, gloves and catcher, remove debris from fire pit and place in bucket for disposal Using PPE's, remove rocks from fire pit placing in site away from pit area. If hot, take care to place in area without any flammable material.
Moving charred wood, charcoal and ash from fire pit to vehicles	Back strain, blisters, burns, splinters, air borne particles Fatigue	Using PPE, shovel debris into pail, filling only as full as you can easily carry back to vehicle or road. Any large pieces of charred wood should be placed in a separate pail to dispose of. Ask for assistance if pail is heavy. If fire pit is some distance from vehicle, carry to a level area to set down and rest before continuing.
Lifting into vehicle	Back strain	Do not overfill pails. Use proper lifting technique to lift into vehicle. Do not attempt to carry too large a load. Make additional trips to fire pit to remove debris as necessary.
Disposing of debris	Crushing injuries, back strain, cuts, lacerations, air borne particles.	Using PPE carefully remove pail from vehicle, using proper lifting techniques and dispose of cooled debris in designated area.
Repetitions	Back strain and fatigue	Rest as needed. Perform a reverse stretch. That means stretch in the opposite direction of the work you are doing. Reverse stretches help the body to return to neutral posture

Emergency Evacuation Instructions

Work supervisors and crew members are responsible for developing and discussing field emergency evacuation procedures (EEP) and alternatives in the event a person(s) become seriously ill or injured at the worksite.

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using the victim's name).
- b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water).
- 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 and 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 Acknowledgement

We, the undersigned Supervisor and employees, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents.

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE:
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
DIVISION CHIEF'S SIGNATURE		DATE:

JHA Instructions

The JHA shall identify the date(s) the JHA was written, the location of the work project or activity, the Division and Branch writing the JHA, the name of the employee(s) writing the JHA, the name of the employee(s)'s supervisor approving the JHA, and the name of the Division Chief approving the JHA. 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: Self explanatory

Block 6: Name of employee(s) writing the JHA

Block 7: Name of employee(s)'s supervisor approving the JHA

Block 8: Name of the Division Chief approving the JHA

Block 9: List all required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) identified in Hazard Control section of the JHA.

Block 10: List all the tools and equipment required to perform the work project or activity.

Block 11: List all applicable standards associated with the completion of the work project or activity. (Example: OSHA 1910.134 Respiratory Protection)

Block 12: List specific employee training required to perform the work project or activity.

Block 13: 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 14: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 13. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents
- b. Research appropriate literature
- c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants
- d. Observe the work project/activity
- e. A combination of the above

Block 15: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 14. Abatement measures listed below are the order of the preferred abatement method:

- a. Engineering Controls: The most desirable method of abatement. Examples: Ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture
- b. Substitution: Example: Switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents
- c. Administrative Controls: Example: Limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule
- d. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): The least desirable method of abatement. Example: Hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chainsaws, rock drills, and portable water pumps)
- e. A combination of above