

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

1. WORK PROJECT OR ACTIVITY: Hiking/Walking on uneven surfaces		2. DATE:	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW <input type="checkbox"/> REVISED
3. LOCATION OF JOB: anywhere in park	4. DIVISION: Interpretation	5. BRANCH:	
6. NAME OF EMPLOYEE(S) INVOLVED IN ANALYSIS: all interpretive rangers, interns, volunteers	7. SUPERVISOR: Jim Capps/Jeff Maugans	8. DIVISION CHIEF: Larry Frederick	

9. REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Proper foot gear

13. SEQUENCE OF JOB STEPS	14. POTENTIAL HAZARD	15. HAZARD CONTROL
Be aware of and properly dressed for duty station, indoors or outdoors.	Injury to staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear appropriate footgear. Wear sturdy but comfortable shoes or boots. Low-top shoes may be suitable, but care should be taken when crossing uneven or slippery surfaces like mossy rocks. In these cases, it is desirable to wear boots that give some support to the ankles. Always wear good quality, fairly thick, cotton or wool socks. • Don't be preoccupied while walking. Be aware of your surroundings.
Adopt appropriate stride and speed.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan your day so you don't have to rush over uneven terrain. • If involved in SAR/EMS incident, be especially cautious – take your time.

13. SEQUENCE OF JOB STEPS	14. POTENTIAL HAZARD	15. HAZARD CONTROL
If injured:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are injured or become ill while working, immediately notify your supervisor and seek medical attention if necessary. Follow all park guidelines for employee injury. <p>Although most of the areas you will rove are along existing, well-walked trails, some have uneven or loose surfaces along the route. Always tread carefully as areas can become loose or uneven after heavy rain or very dry periods. If you or a fellow walker trips and sprains a limb, you should take the following action.</p> <p>With sprains apply the 'RICE' technique:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R=REST. Rest and reassure the casualty. • I=ICE. Apply and ice pack, or cloth soaked in cold water, for 20 minutes. It may be reapplied every two hours for the first 24 hours. • C=COMPRESSION. Bandage the sprain firmly. • E=ELEVATE. Elevate the sprained limb and support the injury. Remember to avoid both heat and massage.

Emergency Evacuation Instructions—Hiking/Walking on uneven surfaces

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	
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