## JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TASKS/PROCEDURES</th>
<th>HAZARDS</th>
<th>ABATEMENT ACTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior to climbing</td>
<td>Missing potential hazards specific to the site</td>
<td>- Identify site specific hazards and preventative actions using the On-Site Hazard Analysis form.</td>
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| Climbing and Working on Tower    | Falling from tower                   | - Specify safe work procedures and personal protective equipment.  
- Before climbing, make a visual inspection of the tower to ensure that it appears to be in good condition and adequately secured at the base and with the necessary guy wires. (OSHA Standard 1910.268 (b)(6).)  
- Do not climb in tennis shoes; use non-slip hard sole shoes or boots (no leather soles).  
- Do not climb in rain or icy conditions or during extremely cold or hot temperatures.  
- Do not climb in windy conditions.  
- Do not climb if tired or taking medication that causes drowsiness.  
- Always face tower when climbing or descending. Use both hands for a firm grip.  
- Do not climb alone. Have someone on the ground in case of problems.  
- Use safety belt at all times. Attach safety belt to tower as soon as possible. Use 100% Fall protection above 6 feet. (Safety belt must meet OSHA Standard 1910.268 (g) (2).)  
- Do not climb if you are uncomfortable with heights. |
| Working on tower or below tower  | Electrocution                         | - Do not climb where voltage may be encountered.  
- If voltage is nearby, use rubber insulating equipment as specified in OSHA 1910.268(f).  
- Do not climb in electrical storm conditions.  
- Disconnect antenna coax from radio before assending tower.  
- Ensure power lines are not in contact with or near enough to arc to tower (See OSHA Standards 1910.268(b)(7) Table R-2).  
- Wear hard hat when climbing or working at the tower base. Use chinstrap if needed.  
- Wear goggles or safety glasses to protect against falling debris.  
- Use caution when exiting from tower ladder to ground surface.  
- Use caution when walking around guy wires and guy wire anchors. |
|                                  | Head injury                           | - Use wasp/hornet spray available.  
- Wear appropriate clothing, boots and gloves |
|                                  | Eye injury                            | - Use good common sense and knowledge.  
- No horseplay; keep it strictly business.  
- Do not take chances or risk. (If it's not safe, don't do it.) |
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<tr>
<th>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</th>
<th>11. TITLE</th>
<th>12. DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/s/ Tony Tolsdorf</td>
<td>Hydrologist / Tower Climbing Trainer</td>
<td>4/30/07</td>
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**JHA Instructions**

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 the 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:
- Research past accidents/incidents
- Research the Health and Safety Code literature.
- Discuss the work project/activity with participants
- Observe the work project/activity
- 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:
- Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
- Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.
- Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
- 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)
- 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.

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**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) becomes seriously ill or injured at the work site.

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 work site (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.

Refer to Malheur NF and Unit Emergency Action Plans and Forest Check in/out Policy

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**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:

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**Note:**
- Engineering Controls include, but are not limited to, the use of tools designed to reduce the need for manual lifting, reaching, or awkward postures.
- Substitution includes using non-hazardous solvents or reducing exposure by switching to high flash point solvents.
- Administrative Controls include, but are not limited to, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
- PPE includes, but are not limited to, the use of hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines.

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