

<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Non-Moterized Winter Travel/Patrol</p>	<p>2. LOCATION Willamette National Forest</p>	<p>3. UNIT Middle Fork Ranger District</p>			
<p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)</p>	<p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Mckenzie Jensen</p>	<p>5. JOB TITLE Recreation Planner</p>	<p>6. DATE PREPARED 11/24/2015</p>			
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p>		<p>10. POST ABATEMENT ACTION RISK RATING (Severity/Probability Matrix)</p>		
			<p>Severity</p>	<p>Probability</p>	<p>Risk Code</p>	
<p>General Winter Sports Administration Activities</p>	<p>Driving Incident/Winter Driving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the weather before you leave • Experience in winter driving is essential. Must be able to drive in adverse conditions, with knowledge of 4x4 vehicles. • Prior to winter driving season, conduct tailgate safety session to discuss safe winter driving practices, such as what to do in the event of a skid. • Ensure your vehicle has winter tires and properly inflated. A 4x4 vehicle with winter tires or a vehicle chains should be used. • Carry necessary equipment and supplies including jumper cables, snow shovel, winter survival gear, and abrasive material such as sand, traction mats, and cat litter. • Slow down and increase following distance. Stopping distance increases on snow and ice. Keep back and pull over in a safe spot to allow tailgaters to pass. • See driving JHA 		<p>Critical II</p>	<p>Frequent</p>	<p>Extremely High</p>
	<p>Lack of Communication (Daily Planning)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check in with Eugene dispatch when going into service and at the end of the day. • Check radio operations before leaving. • Make sure you have an emergency contact that knows your route of travel. • Carry a radio and cell phone at all times. • Carry extra batteries. • Check in with Eugene Dispatch when changing locations. Check in with Station 1 for after hours coverage. • Call one of the dispatches to request medical help in case of accidents with injuries 		<p>Critical II</p>	<p>Frequent</p>	<p>Extremely High</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involving the public. See communication JHA. 			
Personal Safety/ Outdoor exposure	Impaired vision during storms and bright sunlight (snow blindness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear good quality ski goggles or sun glasses. Carry an extra pair in your pack. 	Marginal III	Occasional	Extremely High
	Frostbite of hands and fingers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear good quality ski gloves or mittens. Carry hand warmer packets and extra gloves in your pack. Carry survival equipment in your pack and vehicle. 	Critical II	Likely	High
	Hypothermia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the signs and symptoms of hypothermia in yourself and others. Eat high energy foods and stay hydrated. STAY IN SHAPE! Cross country skiing requires a high level of fitness. Warm up and stretch out before each trip. Check weather reports and forecasts before all patrols. Know when NOT to go. Plan extra time if breaking trail in fresh snow. Wear appropriate clothing. No cotton! Waterproof shell, pile & wool insulation, poly-pro against skin, head protection, waterproof insulated gloves, and ankle high ski boots. 	Catastrophic I	Occasional	High
	Dehydration/ exhaustion/ Sunburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drink often to avoid dehydration. Be aware of fatigue, and rest when necessary. Consider options for eating and plan accordingly. Wear sunscreen on all exposed areas. 	Critical II	Likely	High

	<p>Wind- falling trees and overhead hazards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When winds produce tree top movement and throw extensive tree needles or small branches utilize the following options. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Move to an area with significantly less wind ➤ Move to an area with no overhead hazard potetial- like a meadow. ➤ Stop work and come in from the field if no safe location can be found. • When doing manual labor such as installing trail markers or brushing trails wear a hardhat. • Everyone should be evaluating overhead hazard potential throughout the day, avoiding sites with imminent hazard and not stopping where an easily recognized hazard exists. 	<p>Catastrop Hic1</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>High</p>
	<p>Tripping and Falling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take notice in deeper snow, significant snow can accumulation the binding plate or snowshoe base and become a tripping hazard. • Skiers need to ski within their ability and in control. If conditions make this too difficult switch to snowshoes or come in from the field. • Icy conditions can make edge control difficult. Ski within your ability, take your skis off and walk steep sections. • On snowshoes, icy conditions can make footing very difficult. Snowshoes with ice cleat on bottom are preferred. 	<p>Critical II</p>	<p>Likely</p>	<p>High</p>

Nordic Ski Patrol	Route Finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep map, compass, extra warm clothing, insulated gloves, raingear, first aid kit, fire starter, headlamp, survival blanket, shovel, extra food and water in pack at all times. • Do not work alone. Travel and work with a partner at all times. • Don't over extend yourself. Schedule enough time so that you can get back to your car before dark. Know when to turn back, and keep track of time. Don't try challenges you don't feel comfortable with. 	Critical II	Likely	High
	Avalanche Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When in the field, make frequent observations of your surroundings and note/discuss evidence of instabilities in the snowpack. Do not travel into areas that are susceptible to avalanche hazards. • Do not go into areas that have avalanche potential during storms. • When traveling into areas of potential avalanche terrain always have the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avalanche transceiver ➤ Probe ➤ Shovel ➤ Snow Study Kit ➤ Helmet ➤ Radio ➤ SPOT ➤ !0 essentials 	Catastroph Hic1	Occasional	High

Trail and shelter maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be extra careful when using tools in the snow. Always maintain solid footing and don't try to rush. Guard tools when traveling. Use leather gloves with polypro liners for warmth. • Downed trees and limbs can be extra heavy with ice and snow. Test weight before attempting to move. Get help or cut into smaller pieces before moving. • Stretch and warm up before beginning work. • Don't overload shovel. Shovel snow forward to reduce twisting. • Keep good footing while working. Feet spread apart with body balanced. Use proper foot wear (lug sole boots or insulated packboots.) • Use eye protection when breaking up ice. • When shoveling snow from roof of building, post spotters to protect visitors and employees from falling snow • Only stand on roof of building where drop distance is 3 feet or less • When using ladder for access, use spotter to hold the ladder • Use leather gloves when handling garbage. • Wash up with sanitary hand cleanser when finished. • Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water as soon as available. 	Critical II	Likely	High
11. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	12. TITLE	13. DATE		

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