



Emergency Evacuation Plan

An emergency evacuation plan is essential for any field project, especially one involving chain saws and crosscut saws. All employees need to be proficient in using a radio. They need to know which frequencies to use and whom to contact in the event of an emergency. The latitude and longitude and/or the legal location for an emergency medical helispot shall be determined and included in the JHA before starting any work. The entire crew shall know where the helispot is located. The emergency evacuation plan needs to be updated when the work location changes.

The JHA and emergency evacuation plan shall be signed by employees, signifying that they have read and understood the contents, have received the required training, are qualified to perform the task or procedure, and will comply with all safety procedures.

A copy of the JHA, the bloodborne-pathogen exposure control plan, the material safety data sheets for products used on the work project or activity, and the emergency evacuation plan must be kept onsite during the project. The JHA can be reviewed and updated during tailgate safety sessions. These sessions take place before a new project or activity is begun, when changes are made (such as changing location, adding crewmembers, or changing job responsibilities), or whenever employees believe a session is needed. Topics often focus on the hazards associated with the job and methods to eliminate or abate them.

Personal Protective Equipment

Refer to the *Health and Safety Code Handbook* chapter 70, section 72 for items that must be included in the JHA.

PPE	Chain Saw Operations	Crosscut Saw Operations
Forest Service-approved hardhat	Full brim or cap style	Full brim or cap style
Wrap-around eye protection	Safety glasses or shield	Safety glasses or shield
Hearing protection	Plugs or muffs rated for 85 decibels and higher	Not required
Long-sleeved shirt	Required	Optional
Gloves	Slip-resistant, appropriate for the weather conditions, and shall be cut-resistant for chain filing	Slip-resistant, appropriate for the weather conditions
Trousers	Loose fitting, without a solid hem, or that can be tucked into boots. Do not cut fire pants and allow them to ravel (stag).	Loose fitting, without a solid hem, or that can be tucked into boots. Do not cut fire pants and allow them to ravel (stag).

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PPE	Chain Saw Operations	Crosscut Saw Operations
Boots	Heavy-duty, cut-resistant or leather, waterproof or water-repellent, 8-inch-high, laced, with nonskid soles and adequate ankle support. Hard toes are optional (<i>Health and Safety Code Handbook</i>). Calked boots are recommended for wet, slippery conditions.	Heavy-duty, cut-resistant or leather, waterproof or water-repellent, 8-inch-high, laced, with nonskid soles and adequate ankle support. Hard toes are optional (<i>Health and Safety Code Handbook</i>). Calked boots are recommended for wet, slippery conditions.
Chain saw chaps	Must overlap boots by at least 2 inches. Only saw chaps provided by the General Services Administration meeting the most current Forest Service specifications (6170-4) are approved for purchase and use.	Optional
Type IV first-aid kit	Required. Employees should carry their own disposable gloves.	Required. Employees should carry their own disposable gloves.

PPE should be used with engineering controls, substitution, administrative controls, or a combination of those approaches. Relying on PPE alone is not adequate.

General requirements should be followed for assessing the head, eye, face, hand, and foot hazards of a work project or activity.

General Requirements—

- Select PPE based on hazards identified in the JHA.
 - PPE shall fit properly.
 - Defective, damaged, or unsanitary PPE shall not be used.
 - Supervisors shall assure the adequacy of PPE as well as its proper maintenance and sanitation.
- Each employee shall be trained to wear the PPE required by the JHA. Training shall include:

- The required PPE and when and how it should be worn.

- Proper care, maintenance, useful life, limitations, and disposal of PPE.

- Before performing any work project or activity requiring PPE, employees need to demonstrate an understanding of its proper use. Employees are accountable for accidents and injuries that result from failing to use or from misusing required PPE.
- Additional training may be necessary. Circumstances in which supervisors should provide additional training include:
 - Workplace changes that make earlier training obsolete.
 - Changes in the PPE to be used.
 - Evidence that an employee's knowledge or use of PPE is not adequate.