Crosscut saw: General	Personal Protective Equipment	Certification and Instructor Limits	Training Requirements	*Note	7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	References-FSH 6709.11 and 12 (Instructions on Reverse)	
• C	Cuts, Eye Injuries, P P P P P P P P P P P		# O P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	• <i>U</i>	8. HAZARDS 9. A Engi	R-5 Chainsaw & Crosscut Working Group	I. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY General Crosscut Saw Use
Crosscut saws have only one operator who is entirely responsible for sawing even when a helper or second sawyer is used.	Appropriate gloves (cut resistant for sharpening), hardhat, long sleeve shirt, cut-resistant or leather laced boots that provide ankle support and nonskid soles, and eye protection. Proper PPE must be worn at all times. An ax and adaquate wedges are deemed safety equipment that must be available for all sawing operations.	 Crosscut operators shall be properly certified prior to operation and will adhere to any restrictions or limitations placed upon them. Crosscut operators may only exceed the restrictions or limitations placed on them if they are under the supervision of a qualified individual who is certified at a higher level of saw operation. For the purposes of training, additional individuals besides the saw operator may be allowed with-in a 2 ½ times tree height radius if under supervision of a qualified instructor. 	 Successful completion of the MDTC Cross cut saw course. Certified in basic first-aid and CPR or an individual who is qualified in basic first-aid and CPR is available in project area and is not operating a saw. An uncertified crosscut cut saw helper needs to have specific on-site instruction in tool handling and safety prior to assisting sawyer. 	Unless specifically stated this hazard analysis applies to the crosscut sawyer.	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engincering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	9. JOB III LE N/A	2. LOCATION Los Padres National Forest
no is entirely er or second sawyer	rpening), hardhat, laced boots that and eye protection. safety equipment that ns.	ified prior to operation itations placed upon restrictions or der the supervision of a higher level of saw dividuals besides the dividuals besides the instructor.	individual who is ailable in project area seds to have specific afety prior to	alysis applies to the	ative Controls * PPE	12/18/2018	3. UNIT MRD, MPRD, SBRD, SLRD, ORD

• Size up the tree considering Size-up Injury, cuts or Death broken top, widow makers,	Do not saw during high win hazardous weather. Do not conduct felling open length safety circle is obscuany other condition.	 All bucking, limbing and fe escape routes with a minim cut. Choose an escape path that expected felling line and alto a safety zone. Where two fallers are operatione. Where two fallers are operatione. 	 Must have established mean radio, hand signals, etc. Communications Injury or cuts Communications must be c everyone involved. 	 Ensure saw is sheathed when transporting Handles should be removed if moving three vegetation to prevent snaging. If transporting by packstock: Bend in a horseshoe shape with teeth pack Secured saw to the middle of the pack Saw should be on lead animal. 	 Must be sheathed when not in use. Must have good working handles. Saws must be sharp and in service.
Size up the tree considering the tree species, height, diameter, lean, soundness, current and previous fire damage, split or broken top, widow makers, and other hazard tree indicators.	Do not saw during high winds, electrical storms or other hazardous weather. Do not conduct felling operations if the tops or the 2 1/2 tree length safety circle is obscured by darkness, smoke, fog or any other condition.	All bucking, limbing and felling operations require clean escape routes with a minimum 20 foot path before starting to cut. Choose an escape path that extends diagonally away from the expected felling line and always have an alternate retreat path to a safety zone. Where two fallers are operating a crosscut saw each must have separtate escape routes if exiting the stump at the same time.	 Must have established means of communication, ie. yelling, radio, hand signals, etc. Communications must be clear, concise and understood by everyone involved. 	Ensure saw is sheathed when transporting. Handles should be removed if moving through thick vegetation to prevent snaging. If transporting by packstock: Bend in a horseshoe shape with teeth pointed backwards. Secured saw to the middle of the pack saddle. Saw should be on lead animal.	Must be sheathed when not in use. Must have good working handles. Saws must be sharp and in serviceable condition.

	Felling Process	
	Head Injury, Eye Injury, Cuts, Amputation, Crushing Injuries, and Death	
Anticipate log tensions and compressions.	 Only those crosscuts operators that have been certified at the appropriate level with conduct crosscut felling operations. No employee shall approach a faller closer than 2-1/2 tree lengths of trees being felled until the faller has acknowledged that it is safe to do so, unless it is demonstrated that a team of employees is necessary to manually fell a particular tree. Follow proper felling procedure as outlined in MTDC crosscut course Initiate undercut at a level that ensures adequate footing and balance throughout cutting sequence. Prior to starting the back cut, survey the area to ensure that nobody has entered the area. A warning should be sounded as to the intentions of your actions. (i.e. "tree coming down, sidehill") At the first sign of the tree committing to the undercut proceed to safety zone. No felling operations will be conducted at night or during times the top of tree being felled is obscured. 	 Bore tree if necessary to determine soundness. Walk anticipated lay of tree and check for hazards. Clear work area of hazards and obstuctions. Determine and clear primary and secondary escape routes. Ensure that area 2 1/2 times the height of the tree to be felled is clear of personnel. Be alert for envirormental conditions that could increase risk. (strong/gusty winds, steep slopes, etc.) Ensure adquete traffic control measures are taken on roads and trails. If the identified tree cannot be safely removed and presents a hazard, the area will be flagged off at a safe distance and an alternate mitigation used.

Limbing Injury or cuts Injury or cuts Inflored Injury or cuts Inflored Injury or cuts Inflored Injury or cuts		(over)	(0	Previous edition is obsolete
Limbing Injury or cuts Injury or cuts	4-9-19	District Ranger, Monterey District	1	Timothy & Show
/Limbing Injury or cuts Injury or cuts	4	District Ranger, Santa Lucia District		11/2
/ Limbing Injury or cuts	8/13/9	District Ranger, Mount Pinos District	2	
/ Limbing Injury or cuts	111111	District Ranger, Ojai District		1/om
/ Limbing Injury or cuts	4/6/10	District Ranger, Santa Barbara District		M
Injury or cuts	12. DATE	11. TITLE		10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE
Injury or cuts	ng logs off the wnhill.	 Use wedges. Use caution when cutting limbs supporting ground. Avoid finishing cuts from downhill side. Sound warning for all objects moving do Do not buck logs on steep slopes with pe Ensure escape route. 		
who	on saplings and limbs to compression side.	Watch for and carefully relieve tension on saplings and limbs (springpoles) with a series of small cuts to compression side.	Injury or cuts	Bucking / Limbing

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) involved in the process, the date(s) of acknowledgment, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving the JHA. The line officer 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 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, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.
- c. 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:
- a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement).
 For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
- b. 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.
- d. PPE (least desirable method of abatement). For example, using hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chain saws, rock drills, and portable water pumps).
- e. 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.

Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)

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 worksite.

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- . Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using victim's name).
- Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation).
- Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- Radio frequencies.
- . Contact person.
- Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temperature)
- n. Topography.
- Number of individuals to be transported
- 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 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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