

 Risk Assessment Worksheet 					1. Project/Work Activity: FIELD WORK		2. Location: LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST			
3. Specific Objective: INJURY FREE WORK ENVIRONMENT					4. Name and Title of Preparer: CRAIG MELIA, CAPTAIN		5. Date Prepared: MARCH 29,2021			
6. Risk Decision Authority: The risk decision authority block should be signed after the worksheet is completed. Use the Risk Decision Authority matrix to determine the authorization required to sign in block 6.										
Signature:					Title: Forest Supervisor		Date: June 2, 2026 (Reviewed/edited by Bruce Gunther - Safety Manager) See "Additional FLT Comments" on routing slip			
Identify Hazards		Assess Hazards			Develop Controls		Make Risk Decisions			Implement
7. Task	8. Hazard	9. Hazard Probability	10. Severity	11. RAC	12. Identify hazard mitigations & controls (press [alt + enter] to add a line)	13. Hazard Probability	14. Severity	15. RAC	16. Task Necessary?	17. Hazard Control Assigned to:
DRIVING TO THE JOBSITE	DUSTY, WINDING, NARROW ROADS, ROCKY OR ONE-LANE ROADS, IN AN UNFAMILIAR VEHICLE, STORMY WEATHER, NEAR CONFUSED TOURISTS, ANGRY OR IRRITATED, SICK OR MEDICATED, ON WET OR SLIMY ROADS, ANIMALS ON ROADS	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	A. Drive confidently and defensively at all times. Go slow around corners, occasionally clearing the windshield. B. Stay clear of gullies and trenches, drive slowly over rocks. C. Yield right-of-way to oncoming vehicles--find a safe place to pull over. D. Check brakes, steering seatbelts, fluid levels, lights. Use a maintenance checklist in the vehicle logbook. E. Inquire about conditions before leaving the office. Be aware of oncoming storms. Drive to avoid accident situations created by the mistakes of others. F. Attitude adjustment; change the subject or work out the problem before driving the vehicle. Let someone else drive. G. Safely turn out with as much room as possible. Know what is ahead and behind the vehicle. Use a spotter if available. H. Let others on the crew know you do not feel well. Let someone else drive. I. Drive according to conditions, obey all posted speed limits, be situationally aware of surroundings, wear seatbelts. J. Never use electronic device/radios while driving or have teammate use/dissiminate communicatio or pull over at safe area to talk.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	YES	
COMMUNICATION	Missing information	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Talk to each other and over communicate. Let other crew members know when you see a hazard. Always know the whereabouts of your fellow crew members. Ask clarifying gestions and repeat the message back. Carry a radio and spare batteries.	Possible	Negligible	Low	YES	

WALKING AND WORKING IN THE FIELD	FALLING DOWN, TWISTED ANKLES AND KNEES, POOR FOOTING, FALLING OBJECTS, DAMAGE TO EYES, BEE/WASP STINGS, TICKS, FLEAS & INFECTED MOSQUITOS	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Always watch your footing. Slow down and use extra caution around logs, rocks and animal holes. Extremely steep slopes (>50%) can be hazardous under wt. or dry conditions; consider an alternate route. Wear laced boots with a minimum 8 inch high upper and non skid Vibram-type soles for ankle support and traction. Wear your hardhat for protection from falling limbs and pinecones, and from tools and equipment carried by other crew members. Stay out of the woods during extremely high winds. Watch where you walk, especially around trees and brush with limbs are protruding. Exercise caution when clearing limbs from tree trunks. Advise wearing eye protection. Ultraviolet light from the sun can be damaging to the eyes; look for sunglasses that specify significant protection from UV-A and UV-B radiation. Watch for respiratory problems. Notify the dispatcher and get the person to a doctor immediately if there is trouble breathing. Gently scrape stinger off if one is present. Apply analgesic swab and a cold pack if possible, and watch for infection. Flag the location of any known nests and inform other crew members. Advise looking on inhaler and Bepirol or Fen if you	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	YES	
WALKING AND WORKING IN THE FIELD continued.	FALLING DOWN, TWISTED ANKLES AND KNEES, POOR FOOTING, FALLING OBJECTS, DAMAGE TO EYES, BEE/WASP STINGS, TICKS, FLEAS & INFECTED MOSQUITOS	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Wear long sleeve shirts. Tuck pants into socks/boots. Visually check each other for ticks while in the field. Check yourself carefully at home and at the day's end. Fleas: Avoid camping, lying near holes where ground squirrels, chipmunks, woodrats, mice and marmots reside. If you observe sick or dead rodents, plague may be in the area. Avoid contact with rodents. Do not touch sick or dead rodents. If a tick is imbedded in you: *Gently pull the tick out with tweezers or fingernails using a quick tug *Wash the infected area and monitor for a red rash. Watch for symptoms such as fever, rash, aches and pains. Seek medical evaluation right away if you feel sick after a tick bite. It is advised to seek medical attention within 24 hours for any concerns. Dry clothes in dryer in high heat for 10 min. If wet, 20 min. Take shower within 2 hours or ASAP.	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	YES	

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS	HEAT STRESS, WET BULB GLOBE TEMPERATURE (WBGT) INDEX, COLD EXTREMES, WIND	Possible	Critical	High	Remain constantly aware of the four basic factors that determine the degree of heat stress (air temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation) relative to the surrounding work environmental heat load. Know the signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a true medical emergency requiring immediate emergency response action. NOTE: The severity of the effects of a given environmental heat stress is decreased by reducing the work load, increasing the frequency and/or duration of rest periods, and by introducing measures which will protect employees from hot environments. Maintain adequate water intake by drinking water and/or electrolytes periodically in small amounts throughout the day (flavoring water with citrus flavors or extracts enhances palatability). Some over hydration is strongly recommended. Allow approximately 2 weeks with progressive degrees of heat exposure and physical exertion for substantial acclimatization. Acclimatization is necessary regardless of an employee's physical condition (the better one's physical condition, the quicker the acclimatization). Tailor the work schedule to fit the climate, the physical condition of employees, and mission requirements.	Possible	Critical	High	NO	
THUNDERSTORM ACTIVITY	ELECTRICAL SHOCK	Possible	Critical	High	Do not use radios, telephones, plug-in electrical equipment, or plumbing fixtures. Turn off generators and electrical equipment. Put down all tools. Caulk boots and particularly good grounding agents and should be removed Do not handle flammable materials in open containers. Stay in your vehicles unless it is metal tracked, has a non-metal top, or is open. If you are in a metal-tracked vehicle, dismount and seek appropriate shelter. Get away from water tanks, ponds, streams, lakes and swimming pools. Avoid parking lots, tennis courts, athletic fields, golf courses and other large open fields. Get under a steel bridge, but never touch the steel and never sit or stand on damp ground. If boats are in use, have them docked. Get out of the boats and away from the water. Ground and anchor all aircraft. Take shelter in a building if one is available. Choose a building with lightning protection in preference to a small, unprotected building. Close the doors and windows, if possible. If that is not possible, stay away from open doors and windows, and areas on top of buildings. Stay away from fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes and sinks. If no buildings are available, your best protection is a cave, ditch, tunnel canyon, or head high clumps of trees in open forest areas. When there is no shelter, avoid tall objects such as lone	Possible	Critical	High	NO	

ROUTINE COMMUNICATION	NO COMMUNICATION DUE TO DEAD SPOTS OR BAD WEATHER, MALFUNCTION OF RADIO, NOBODY IN OFFICE OR DISPATCH	Possible	Critical	High	Make sure the radio is operational before you leave the station. Assure that batteries are charged. Carry a "clam shell" with fresh batteries in the rig for back up. Sign out in the office with destination and return times. Check in during the day. Schedule someone to receive check-in on the weekends. Make sure they know your itinerary. In the field, make sure you know where "dead spots" are and find locations where radio can transmit. Relay messages through lookouts if/when required. When check-in during the day include your present location, determine when the next check in time is and where you will be located. Keep calm. Size up the situation. Contact Los Padres Dispatch Center and report on conditions. Administer first aid based on your medical qualifications. Secure and preserve the scene. Identify the Incident and Commander and advise LPCC. Maintain communications and provide LPCC with periodic updates. Use clear text, clear, concise and to the point messages. DO NOT relay names of victims over the radio. Request additional resources through LPCC. For dead spots: move around and find a place to transmit. You may need to walk. Drive up out of a valley or simply walk down the road a way. If there is a failure to communicate, try changing the batteries or using a different radio. Set up procedure with the district office in case an accident prevents you from calling in, (for example, if two	Possible	Critical	High	YES	
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