

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

1. Organization and Location	2. Page <u> 1 </u> of <u> 8 </u>
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3. Operation / Task Chain Saw Operations	4. Beginning Date:	5. Ending Date:	6. Date Prepared 6/22/2011
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7. Prepared by (Name / Duty Position)

Michael A. Ford/Faller C

8. Identified Hazards	9. Assess the Hazards: Initial Risk				10. Control Measures Developed for Identified Hazards: <i>(Specific measures taken to reduce the probability of</i>	11. Assess the Hazard's Residual Risk:				12. How to Implement the Controls: (May Be Filled in By Hand)	13. Supervisors and Evaluation by: (Continuous Leader Checks, Buddy System, etc.)
(Be Specific)	L	M	H	E	(Be Specific)	L	M	H	E	(Be Specific)	(Be Specific)
Physical Considerations	X				Various Injuries Damage to equipment	X				Train new operators in chain saw use. Never let trainee sawyers operate without constant, direct supervision until they demonstrated to ability to handle the saw independently and proficiently. General health, Physical conditioning, On medications or under the influence of intoxicants, Fatigue (can affect good judgment), Time of day, Work/rest cycles (adequate rest)	Supervisor verifies operator training and qualifications. Training records kept on file.

14. Remaining Risk Level After Control Measures Are Implemented: (CIRCLE HIGHEST REMAINING RISK LEVEL)	LOW (Line Supervisor)	MEDIUM (Branch Chief)	HIGH (District Manager)	EXTREMELY HIGH (Must be State Director/Associate)
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15. RISK DECISION AUTHORITY: **(Approval/Authority Signature Block)** (If Initial Risk Level is Medium, High or Extremely High, Brief Risk Decision Authority at that level on Controls and Control Measures used to reduce risks) **(Note:** if the person preparing the form signs this block, the signature indicates only that the appropriate risk decision authority was notified of the initial risk level, control measures taken and appropriate resources requested; and that the risk was accepted by the decision authority.)

(Signature)

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Environmental Conditions		X			Weather Lightning Rain Strong Winds Smoke Light conditions Insects		X			Ensure that personnel are in good physical condition before allowing them to operate a chain saw. A sawyer should not work alone. Daily field risk assessments/safety tailgate sessions shall be conducted and documented. All work shall terminate if conditions deteriorate and each employee shall move to a place of safety when environmental conditions create a hazard for the employee.	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.
Personal Protection Equipment	X				Cuts Hearing Loss Eye Injuries Head Injuries	X				Wear gloves, chaps, hardhat, safety glasses, hearing protection, and sturdy boots with slip resistant soles. Use shoulder pads. Keep shirt collar up while carrying saw on shoulder. The leg protection (chaps) shall cover the full length of the thigh to the top of the boots. First aid kits shall be available at the work site and on each transport vehicle. OSHA 1910.266 App A	Supervisor provides funding for PPE from benefiting activity and monitor operator safety performance.
Chainsaw Maintenance	X				Determine that chainsaw is in safe working condition	X				Ensure all chain saw safety features are in place and functional. This may include but is not limited to: Chain brake Tip guard Spark arrestor Antivibration system Throttle lock Cutting edge	Supervisor provides funding to ensure chainsaws are properly maintained and will monitor operator safety performance.

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Fueling Chainsaw	X				Burns Spillage Fire	X				Stop the saw when checking fuel or bar oil levels and when refueling. Fill tank on bare ground or other noncombustible surface. Refuel saw at least 10 feet from persons smoking or other potential sources of ignition. Wipe spilled fuel off saw. Never start saw within 10 feet of the fueling area.	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.
Carrying Chainsaw	X				Cuts Falls Burns	X				Stop Saw before carrying. Point bar forward when going downhill with the saw is at the side. Point bar to the rear when going uphill with the saw at the side. Cover muffler, guard bar and bumper spikes when carrying saw on the shoulder. To avoid fatigue chain saw should be carried on shoulder. Maintain minimum 10 feet walking space between others. Ensure fuel and oil cap is secure.	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.
Starting Chainsaw		X			Kickback Cuts		X			Chainsaw shall be started with the chain brake engaged. There are two recognized methods for safely starting a saw, on ground starting and stand starting firmly supported. Drop starting is prohibited.	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.

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Brushing and Limbing		X			Kickback Pull-in Puller/swamper Uneven terrain Fatigue		X			Secure firm footing. Deep feet spread apart in a wide balanced stance. Feet should be placed so as to keep felt and legs away from saw chain. Keep a firm grip on saw with thumbs and fingers of both hands encircling the handles. Fatigue is a major hazard. Do not operate chain saw when fatigue makes proper stance and handling difficult. Look up for widow makers and other loose debris. Don't cut under a hazard. Remove the hazard or relocate the cutting location. Select bucking cut location very carefully. Anticipate log reaction when the tree is severed. Be aware of other logs, branches, or rocks immediately behind the area where you are bucking, brushing, or "limbing" for possible kickback potential and rocking of the chain. Clear debris from cutting location so that the guide bar tip is not accidentally stubbed. To prevent rolling, do not cut limbs or branches that support the tree off the ground. If possible, walk on uphill side of large downed logs while " <i>limbing</i> " to prevent rolling hazards. Be aware of side, top, bottom, and internal bind possibilities due to natural unevenness of the ground and other trees, stumps, windfalls, and rocks. Flush cut limbs and stems. Cut a sapling (spring poles) or branch that is bound	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.

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										<p>down only when it is necessary for safety, as unintentional severing may cause serious hazards. Initiate a series of small cuts on the decompressed side of the sapling or branch to release the bind. When bucking trees on sloping ground, use blocking devices that prevent bucked sections from rolling or sliding. Always work from the uphill side. Buck windfalls only after examining each tree to be cut for strains, breaks, binds, and the chance of root wads falling, rolling, or setting upright when the weight of the tree is removed. Be aware of trees that are underneath the one being bucked. Assume that these trees are under pressure and could move in any direction when the overhead weight is cut or removed. Never cut with engine higher than your chest.</p>	

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Felling Operations		X			People Structures Power Lines Kickback Uneven terrain Fatigue Lean of tree Tree height Surrounding tree locations One sided limb structure Dead Limbs Wood structure Decay		X			Ensure that the felling operation does not endanger nearby workers. Employees shall be spaced, and the duties of each employee must be organized so the actions of one employee will not create a hazard for any other employee. Do not allow workers to proceed closer than two and one-half (2.5) times the height of the tree(s) being felled. Ensure that adjacent structures will not be damaged during felling operations. Consider the topography and steepness of the ground slope. Analyze the area for nearby hazards (e.g., trees, low-hanging and dead limbs, rocks, and brush). Consider wind direction and velocity. Analyze all trees. Determine diameter, height, lean and limb distribution. Inspect the tree for dead top, loose bark, limbs, lopsided crowns, split tops, and other leaning or hanging debris. Consider the soundness of the tree (e.g., split, lightning struck, broken top, burning top, rotted areas, deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, stem, limbs, or bark). Bore the tree if necessary. Never work under loose debris. Consider moisture content (rain, snow or ice). Clear around base of tree and a primary escape path, as well as an alternate route. Fell problem trees or snags. Make the proper	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.

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										<p>face/undercut with the opening large enough to control the tree nearly to the ground. The undercut should be one-quarter to one-third of the diameter of the tree. The opening should be at least one-third of its depth (one inch vertical for every three inches horizontal). Ensure sloping/horizontal cuts do not cross one another. Use the gunning sight to check the direction of fall. Before starting the back cut, give a warning to nearby crews. Begin the back cut, ensuring that an appropriate amount of stump shot is established according to the size of the tree. Insert wedges into the "kerf" as soon as practical. Continue cutting until the desired amount of wood holds the tree. Do not cut off the hinge wood. Always watch the top of the tree throughout the felling operation. As tree lift begins, check the direction of the fall. Proceed along the predetermined escape path to the safe zone. Remain alert for falling debris and kickback. Never leave a tree partially cut, unless the job is unsafe to complete. Always finish the felling job before leaving for break, lunch, or at the end of the day or shift. Never climb a lodged tree. Notify nearby workers and your immediate supervisor of the hazard. Whenever possible, pull</p>	

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										the lodged tree down by tractor, winch, or other mechanical means. Consider all options, including marking the hazard and reporting it to your supervisor. Do not hesitate to re-evaluate the situation. Before returning to work on the felled tree, check all snags and adjacent trees for broken limbs, log chunks, loose bark, and overhead hazards.	
Emergency Evacuation Plan		X			Illness or Injury		X			All operators shall receive first aid and CPR training. OSHA 1910.266 App B. For sites with chain saw operations, as a minimum, supply type IV (Belt) first aid kit. Serious illness or injury request by radio/phone EMS from local agency. Follow EMS protocol. Notify your supervisor as soon as possible of the incident. Use blood borne pathogen precautions. Use approved substance adequate to stop traumatic bleeding. Complete necessary paperwork.	Supervisor will monitor operator safety performance.