Form 1112-5
(August 2014)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

1. Organization and Location: SW District, Colorado			2. Page 1 of 6
3. Operation / Task Trail Work/Maintenance/Construction	4. Beginning Date:	5. Ending Date: Review Annually	6. Date Prepared: 02/25/2020

7. Prepared by *(Name / Duty Position)* Bryan Yeager / District Safety Specialist

8. Identified Hazards	9. Assess the Hazards: Initial Risk					10. Control Measures Developed for Identified Hazards: *(Specific measures taken to reduce the probability of a hazard)* **Include all PPE**	11. Assess the Hazards: 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)	**N**	**M**	**M**	**S**	**C**	**(Be Specific)**	**N**	**M**	**M**	**S**	**C**	**(Be Specific)**	**(Be Specific)**
• Falls, leg /ankle injuries from trips and twists on uneven ground.				X		Inspect intended carrying/walking route & for tripping/slip hazards. Keep away from cliffs/steep terrain. Avoid, or clear out any obstacles in the work area or travel path. Wear sturdy footwear appropriate for the terrain and type of work.		X				Crew briefings before project, safety briefing before every shift.	FOR ALL: Continuous crew leader checks. Encourage crewmembers to check and prompt one another. (Buddy system).

14. Remaining Risk Level After Control Measures Are Implemented: **(CIRCLE HIGHEST REMAINING RISK LEVEL)**	**NEGLIGIBLE** (Supervisor)	**MINOR** (Associate/Assistant Mgr. / Branch Chief)	**MODERATE** (Field Manager)	**SERIOUS** (District Manager)	**CRITICAL** (State Director/Associate)

15. RISK DECISION AUTHORITY: (Approval/Authority Signature Block) ***(If Initial Risk Level is CRITICAL, SERIOUS or MODERATE: 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.)

_____ _____

Printed Name / Signature | Employee Signature

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(Be Specific)	**N**	**M**	**M**	**S**	**C**	**(Be Specific)**	**N**	**M**	**M**	**S**	**C**	**(Be Specific)**	**(Be Specific)**
• Sprains/strains from lifting tools, rocks, buckets, soil, or stabilization panels.			X			-Always "test lift" (slightly move) a load to judge weight before actually lifting. -Stand close to objects, with feet in stable position (slightly apart). -Lift by straightening legs. -NEVER TWIST THE UPPER BODY WHILE LIFTING! *This is easy to forget, especially when clearing brush and trees*. -Get help for heavy loads. -On uneven ground or poor footing, make repeated trips with lighter loads. -Crouch next to load, knees bent. Keep back as straight as possible: <u>your legs should do most of the work.</u> **LIFTING PPE:** WORK GLOVES		X				-Pre-project and daily crew briefings. -Provide PPE to all crew members.* -Crew chief will demonstrate proper lifting technique. (see safety office for handout, or refer to Doi Field Manuel under Field Work * Leather gloves & possibly back support device	-Crew leaders check crewmembers for necessary PPE prior to every shift. -Crew leaders model proper procedures and PPE use. -Encourage crewmembers to check and prompt one another. (Buddy system).
-Hand Tool Use Cuts, impact injuries, splinters to ha and body. **-Hand Tool Use, CONT'D** • Cuts, impact injuries, splinters to hands and body. CONT'D		X				-Sheath edged tools when not in use, never drive them into a tree or stump to store them. -Maintain 15' intervals between workers using tools. -Ensure adequate overhead clearance when preparing to use swinging/chopping tools. -Keep axes and other cutting tools sharp. Sharp blades require less force (strain) and are less likely to glance off the work surface. -With axes, always chop away from your feet, legs, and body.	X					-Pre-project and daily crew briefings. -Team least experienced workers with most experienced workers to train and model proper techniques. -Provide designated PPE to all crew members.* Doi Field Manuel under Field Work -Continuous crew	

• Sprain/strain injuries. • Eye injuries from flying debris, such as rock slivers, wood chips, or broken or misdirected tools.						-Grip the handle firmly, to maintain control in case the blade glances of the work surface. -Check swinging tools to ensure handles are tightly attached and free from splinters and splitting. -Use the weight of the tool to help accomplish the work, not just applied force. -When digging, loosen compacted soil with a pick or digging bar before removing with a shovel, posthole digger, or spade. -When digging with a spade, wear solid, heavy boots, so you can use your weight to drive the shovel, not your arms or back. Wear eye protection to protect you from flying chips, rocks, etc.						leader checks. -Encourage crewmembers to check and prompt one another. (Buddy system). -Crew leaders check crewmembers for necessary PPE prior to every shift. -Crew leaders model proper procedures and PPE use. **PPE:** - **GLOVES** - **Sturdy leather boots** - **Safety glasses*** - *MUST MEET ANSI Z87 STANDARDS	
Outdoor Environment • Tree hazards: falling trees, falling branches (“widow makers”). • “Whiplash” (branches swinging back and striking following			X			Do not work in forested areas when high winds are active (“blowdowns”). -Wear hard hats when traveling or working in large/mature timber areas. -Keep 15’ or > distance between crew members traveling through brushy areas.		X				-Pre-project and daily crew briefings. -Team least experienced workers with most experienced workers to train and model proper techniques. -Provide designated	-Leader checks. -Encourage crewmembers to check and prompt one another. (Buddy system). -Crew leaders check

• worker/s). • Irritant or thorny plants: devil's club, cow parsnip, wild rose.						-Recognize plant types and avoid traveling through patches of heavy concentration. -Wear leather work gloves, 6-8" high boots (or gaiters), and sturdy long pants when removing brush in areas containing these plants.						PPE to all crew members.* -Refer to Doi Field Manuel under Field Work	crewmembers for necessary PPE prior to every shift.
Weather: heat exhaustion or hypothermia, frostbite			X			-Wear appropriate clothing for the environment. -Carry a daypack with enough clothing to accommodate any reasonably possible weather changes. -Dress in several layers so you can adjust your clothing to temp changes, rain, and work exertion. -Wear work gloves appropriate to temperatures; insulated gloves in winter, unlined leather gloves in hot weather. -Wear helmet if swinging tools, or in places where objects could fall atop you (forested lands, steep, rocky slopes, etc.). -Wear head covering appropriate to the weather; insulated/wool/polar fleece hat with earflaps in cold weather, lighter hat with broad brim for sun protection in hot weather. (Warm head coverings for wear under hardhats are available.) -Carry sufficient water/fluids to remain hydrated (important in either hot or cold weather).		X				-Pre-project and daily crew briefings. -Team least experienced workers with most experienced workers to train and model proper techniques. -Provide designated PPE to all crew members.* -Refer to Doi Field Manuel under Field Work	-Continuous crew leader checks. -Encourage crewmembers to check and prompt one another. (Buddy system). -Crew leaders check crewmembers for necessary PPE prior to every shift. -Crew leaders model proper procedures and PPE use.

Insect stings: severe allergic reactions.				X		-Learn signs and treatment for hypothermia/frostbite and heat exhaustion/stroke. -If you are aware that you are allergic to insect venom (bees, wasps, hornets) acquire an epinephrine injection kit (epi-pen) through your physician and carry it with you at all times when working out- doors. -If unaware of any allergies, but begin to feel throat constriction, get medical attention <u>immediately.</u>			X				
Communication between trail crews spread over a large area			X			Provide two-way radio communication between project supervisor and crew leaders. At least two individuals will have cell phones and or inReach/SPOT devices for backup and emergency communication. A minimum of two different methods of communication are required (radio, cell phone, satellite phone, personal locator beacon, inReach device, etc.).		X				-The project supervisor and each crew leader will have a two-way radio programmed to the same frequency (BLM work). At the project briefing all crew leaders will be instructed in the use of the radios. **CELL PHONE USE IS UNRELIABLE in the backcountry!** *The project supervisor and at least one of the crew leaders will have a cell phone. Cell phone numbers will be provided to crew leaders at a pre-project briefing.*	-Project supervisor ensures all crew leaders have a radio, and provides instruction for their proper use.
Delayed Transport/Evacuation - emergency medical incident in remote location				X		-Establish protocol for EMS communication and transport, review emergency procedures with all crew members before leaving the Field Office.			X			-All participants/leaders with EMS training will be identified during the project orientation safety talk. -Project participants will be instructed to immediately report any illness or injury to their crew leader. -Any life threatening	The project supervisor will ensure that each crew has at least one member with a minimum of basic first aid and CPR training. All personnel involved in project will be completely familiar with this risk assessment

												injury/illness: call **911** immediately. The project supervisor will determine the most appropriate evacuation method.	and emergency procedures set forth by project leader. Supervise and evaluate to ensure proper procedures are followed.