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| connellylogo |  **Job Safety Analysis Worksheet** |  |

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| **Contractor:** | Connelly & Associates, INC. |  | **Date:** | **10/22/10** |  | **Job Number:** |  |
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| **Team Name:** |  |  |  |  | **Job Name:** | Yes No |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Team Leader:** |  |  | **JSA team members:** | **Name** | **Initials** | **Name** | **Initials** |
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| Description of work: | Operating Chain Saw |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ActivityList the tasks required to perform the activity in the sequence they are carried out. | HazardsAgainst each task list the hazards that could cause injury when the task is performed. | Risk control measuresList the control measures required to eliminate or minimize the risk of injury arising from the identified hazard. | Who is responsible?Write the name of the person responsible (supervisor or above) to implement the control measure identified. |
| 1. Pre-Work Tailgate Safety Meeting
 | * Review "General Activities" JSA
 | * Drilling foreman to brief staff on work assignment and objectives. Assigned lookouts and hand signals to be determined by crew as well as escape routes. At this time it is to be confirmed all PPE is being utilized.
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| 1. Transporting chain saw
 | * Fire, Damage to Equipment
* Cuts, falls, sprains and strains
 | * Saw should be transported either purged of all fuel, or completely full. Chain saw bars should be covered during transportation. Saw should be secured in compartments away from people in a manner that will minimize shifting to prevent damage to saw and apparatus.
* Chain brake to be engaged or shut off chain if walking more than 50 feet. Clean up any spills of oil on ground by using spill kits in service truck. Carry chain saw over shoulder ensuring that the chain is covered.
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| 1. Evaluation of tree size
 | * Head Injury, Cuts, Falling, and slipping
 | * Size up the tree considering the height, diameter, lean, split or borken top, and other hazardous indicators. Clear work area of hazards and obstructions. Determine and clear primary and secondary escape routes. The area 2-1/2 times the height of the tree is to be clear of all personnel. While determining area consider terrain before setup.
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| 1. Operating chain saw and cutting tree
 | * Cut, Abrasion, Pinch, or Burn
* Head Injury, Eye Injury, Cuts, Amputation, and Crushing Injuries
 | * Maintain a secure grip on the saw at all times. Start the saw on the ground to ensure saw is firmly supported. Do not "drop start" a chain saw.
* Initiate undercut at a level that ensures adequate footing and balance throughout the cutting sequence. Prior to starting the back cut, operator should stop to ensure nobody has entered the 2-1/2 tree length exclusion zone. A warning should be sounded of the tree coming down.
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| 1. Limbing
 | * Cuts, Injury from limbs whipping back, Crushing injuries
* Slips, Trips, and Falls
 | * Check log to make sure it is on stable ground. Do not allow other crew members to reach in to grab brush. Use communication signals with each other when pulling brush and working close together.
* Beware of other logs, branches, or rocks in work area
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| 1. Fueling chainsaws
 | * Burns, Possible fire
 | * Allow chain saw to cool for at least 5-minutes before refueling. Fill the ank on bare ground or other noncombustable surfaces. Clean up any spilled fluids immediately. Start the saw at least 10 feet from the fueling area.
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