DRAFT RECLAMATION SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS RELEASE

Comments on this draft release must be submitted to mbowman@usbr.gov by September 7, 2019.

Background and Purpose of the Following Draft Reclamation Safety and Health Standards (RSHS)

The RSHS are being updated by the Bureau of Reclamation Safety and Occupational Health Office to reflect new requirements from Reclamation, the Department of the Interior, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This public release is intended to provide the public an opportunity to comment on each updated section in draft form. This process will enhance transparency and eliminate potential confusion about Reclamation’s safety standards.


See the following pages for the draft RSHS.
Section 4

Work Planning

4.1 Scope
This section sets forth the requirements of work planning. It includes hazard assessment, job hazard analysis, communications, emergency response plan, site safety plan and lightning hazards. This section applies to all Reclamation and contractor activities.

4.2 General Requirements

4.2.1 Hazard Assessments
The responsible supervisor, consulting with a safety or health professional if needed, must assess the workplace and work activities to determine if hazards are present or are likely to be present. The supervisor must complete a Pre-Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) form (found in Figure 2, if warranted the supervisor will develop a written JHA), by identifying all potential hazards. If there is potential exposure to any chemical, physical, or biological agent which may have a detrimental effect, the supervisor must ensure that a health hazard assessment is included with the JHA.

4.2.2 Facility Safety
To help Manage the safety and health of Reclamation employees, contractors and visitors each site should develop its own customized annual site safety plan. This allows the management to share its philosophy, expectations and requirements for safety and health at the facility. It is also a place where the site annual safety goals can be listed and communicated to the employees.

4.3 Responsibilities

4.3.1 Regional/Area Office Program Coordinators
Area Office Safety Managers should ensure that JHAs are being created and followed when appropriate. They should assist first line supervisors with mitigation measures with complex hazards or work tasks. They should ensure that a fatigue management plan is created and followed by all appropriate personnel. They should assist in the creation of the site safety plan. They should assist in the preparation of the emergency response plan.
4.3.2 First-Line Supervisors
Should ensure that JHA are prepared and followed before each job is assigned. They should assist and advise the team which is preparing the JHA to see that all appropriate hazards are addressed in the JHA. The supervisor should ensure that all personnel are trained and on JHAs, fatigue management, and emergency response plans.

4.3.3 Onsite Job Leads
Should ensure that all employees involved in a task covered by a JHA are familiar and understand the JHA. They should assist in the preparation of all JHAs they are involved with.

4.3.4 People Doing the Work
To review JHAs, understand the JHA and follow the JHA guidance. With emergency response it is important to understand the plan and follow its direction. With Fatigue Management it is to understand the program and comply with its recommendations.

4.4 Training Requirements
4.4.1 Initial
All employees are required to be trained initially on JHA preparation and use, emergency response procedures, the site safety plan, and fatigue management plan. No work should be assigned to an employee until they have been adequately trained in these procedures.

4.4.2 Physical Qualification.
All employees must be physically and medically qualified, as appropriate, for performing their assigned duties.

4.4.3 Certification
All field supervisors should be certified in first-aid and Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). All industrial truck operators should be certified on the forklift they use. All crane operators need to be certified for type and capacity of the crane they operate. All Commercial truck operators need to be certified and, all heavy equipment operators need to be certified on the type of equipment they operate.

4.5 Hazard Identification, Assessment, and Safety Measures
4.5.1 Requirements for Job Hazard Analysis
The responsible supervisor will review any completed risk assessments and all tasks associated with a job to determine if a JHA is required. (When developing the JHA, the Job Lead can use the optional Pre-Job Hazard Checklist [Appendix A(1)] and the JHA Process Flow Chart [Appendix A(2)] to guide the process.)

In making the assessment, the supervisor will consider mechanical, electrical, pressure, temperature, chemical, biological, radiation, sound, gravity or motion hazards that can result in death or serious bodily injury, such as:

- Being struck by falling or flying objects
- Getting pinched in or between, or caught in rotating machinery
- Lifting excessive weight or lifting frequently
- Repetitive motion
- Electrical shock
- Radiation from welding and other sources
- Drowning
- Significant exposure to toxic or hazardous substances, gases, fumes, and atmospheres
- Falls from heights above 4 feet

If the supervisor determines a JHA is required, the supervisor or their designated employee will consult with the employees involved in the activity to develop a JHA; the local safety and health professional will be consulted, if necessary.

Before the Pre-Job meeting, the Job Lead will review and sign the JHA, and the Reviewing Official will approve the JHA to indicate all appropriate hazards are addressed.

The supervisor or their designated employee must review the JHA with employees at the Pre-Job meeting before performing the work. A copy of the JHA must be maintained at the work site.

4.5.2 Written Procedures.
Written procedures or job plans may be attached to the JHA as additional documentation; however, step-by-step procedures will not be incorporated into the JHA.

4.5.3 Basic Elements of a JHA
Record developed written procedures using the Sample Reclamation-wide standard form. See form in “Job Hazard Analysis” (Appendix A-2).

At a minimum, the JHA must include the following basic elements:

- Title identifying the project and specifying the operation.
• Emergency information including physical location and emergency phone number(s).
• Number to be used for local recording and indexing.
• Date to ensure procedure is current.
• Description of work to be performed.
• Equipment, tools, and facilities involved.
• Employee knowledge, skills, physical ability, and certifications required.
• Principal or significant steps/tasks/activities of the operation in sequence. Supervisors should divide operations into only the number of significant steps/tasks/activities necessary to ensure adequate consideration of important items. The JHA is suggested to be limited to 7 to 10 significant steps/tasks/activities, and no more than 15 if the entire job is included.

4.5.3.1 A job requiring more than 15 significant steps will be divided into separate phases with no more than 10 significant steps in each phase of the job. Significant steps are those that encompass major aspects of the work. When evaluating the hazards of each significant step, include all hazards associated with the entire step, without becoming encumbered by the details. Comprehension of the related safety message is enhanced if the document contains only brief, succinct points versus lengthy, complex narratives.

Examples of significant steps include:
  • Remove head cover
  • Remove old gasket
  • Clean gasket surface
  • Replace gasket
  • Replace head cover

Identification of physical, chemical, and/or biological hazards.
4.5.3.2 For high risk hazards, identification of risk hazards and associated risks using the DOI Risk Assessment Matrix (Appendix A.3 and on-line at: http://www.doi.gov/archive/safetynet/information/program/docs/DOI_Operational_Risk_Management_Plan.docx), as appropriate. (Note: The determination of risk is a subjective, qualitative process which considers the criticality of the task, process, or condition. A Risk Assessment Matrix uses a combination of severity [the most serious type of injury or illness that can reasonably be expected from exposure to a hazardous condition], and probability [the likelihood that a condition will occur] to provide a decision-maker with accurate information in order to make informed decisions concerning appropriate risk controls. Identification of the hazard as high risk and occupational health exposure as appropriate [see definition]).

4.5.3.3 Identification of hazard control measures using the hierarchy of controls:

- Elimination of the Hazard
- Substitution
- Engineering controls
- Administrative controls
- Safety equipment and personal protective equipment. (The supervisor or foreman will provide employees with the specific safety equipment that is required. For example, instead of simply stating a respirator is required, the supervisor/foreman will provide employees with a full-face negative pressure respirator with combination HEPA and organic vapor cartridge.)

4.5.3.4 Identification of any required training, i.e., forklift training, Class 2 Asbestos training, etc. and confirmation of currency with employee.

4.5.3.5 Identification of required certifications, i.e., crane operator, and confirmation of currency with employee.

4.5.3.6 Identification of and confirmation of currency of all required licenses, permits, clearances, critical lift plans, entry permits, etc. with employee.

4.5.3.7 Signatures of the Job Lead and Reviewing Official.

4.5.3.8 JHAs for tasks identified as high risk (see definition) that cannot be fully mitigated must be reviewed by a Safety Specialist or an Industrial Hygienist before approval by the Job Lead.
4.5.3.9 JHAs for tasks identified as having significant risk of exposure to occupational health issues that cannot be fully mitigated must be reviewed by a Safety Specialist or an Industrial Hygienist before approval by the Job Lead.

4.5.3.10 Post-Job JHA review. A Post-Job Review must be performed by all team members involved in the task within seven days of job completion. This can be an informal review conducted after the work is completed, with the exception of an activity that resulted in a near miss, injury, or damage to a facility. The JHA for a particular job/task will be updated to reflect lessons learned from the review including any incidents involving a near miss, injury, or damage to facility. The updated JHA must be approved by the appropriate Supervisor.

4.5.3.11 An appropriate level manager (i.e., Regional Office Division Chief, Area Manager, Facility Manager, or equivalent) must review the updated JHA within 14 days of any near miss, injury, or damage to equipment or facility.

4.5.4 Reassessing the JHA
As work is performed under a JHA, workers and supervisors can reassess the JHA to ensure that all significant hazards have been addressed and adequate hazard controls have been implemented. Job site monitoring and observation of work activities must be a basis for assessment and revision. All work must stop whenever the JHA is determined to be lacking in identification or mitigation of hazards, or whenever the scope of work has changed. Work cannot restart until either a revised JHA or a new JHA is developed, discussed with, and signed off by all affected employees and the Job Lead.

4.5.5 Elements/Activities Not Necessary in a JHA.
It is not necessary to document every conceivable common hazard if the potential injury is not expected to require more than first aid treatment. Examples of such activities include common day-to-day hazards such as walking on level or slightly inclined surfaces, climbing standard staircases, lifting moderately light objects with little or no repetition, infrequent bending, operating a passenger vehicle, using common hand tools and equipment, etc.

4.5.6 High Risk Task That Cannot Be Mitigated.
A high-risk task that cannot be mitigated requires the approval of the Safety Specialist and an appropriate level manager (i.e., Facility Manager and Area Manager, or Regional Office Division Chief, or equivalent) before the work can begin.
4.5.7 **Emergency Call-out Situation That Must Be Addressed Immediately.**
The Job Lead shall complete a Pre-Job Hazard Checklist and JHA, even if a Supervisor is not available to sign the JHA. The Job Lead and the 1st Level Supervisor shall discuss the JHA with the 2nd Level Supervisor after the work is completed.

4.5.8 **Approvals.**
All approvals indicated on the JHA form shall be completed before activities begin.

4.6 **Pre-job Briefing and Planning Requirements**

4.6.1 **Pre-Job Meeting**
All team members involved in the task must participate in a Pre-Job Meeting before the job start. The Job Lead will review the pre-JHA checklist (optional) and discuss the JHA. All team members participate in the discussion of the JHA and revise the JHA if needed.

4.7 **Hazardous Environmental Conditions (Weather/Other)**

4.7.1 **Requirements for Lightning Hazard Plan**
When outdoor work is performed where a lightning hazard has been identified, a lightning hazard plan shall be developed. There is no safe place outside when thunderstorms are in the area. If you hear thunder, you are likely within striking distance of the storm. Move inside a strong building or an enclosed hardtop vehicle • Avoid contacting with inside wiring and plumbing during a thunderstorm; this includes appliances and corded phones. The lightning hazard plan shall contain, as a minimum, the following items:

- A designated person(s) responsible to monitor the weather to initiate the evacuation process when appropriate.
- A protocol to notify all persons at risk from the lightning threat. Depending on the number of individuals involved, a team of people may be needed to coordinate the evacuation plan.
- Safer sites identified beforehand, along with a means to route the people to those locations.
- An “All Clear” signal identified that is considerably different than the “Warning” signal.
4.8 Safe Practices

4.8.1 Working Alone
When employees must work alone and when the possibility of injury and inability to provide medical treatment could create life-threatening situations, supervisors must implement protective measures. The JHA process will determine appropriate measures and will address the specific situations and hazards.

4.8.2 Communication.
An effective means of communication must be available. This communication could include cellular phone, two-way radios, hard line telephones, and check-in and check-out procedures. Selected communication must be tested prior to start of operation to verify that equipment will operate efficiently in the environment. When an employee is working alone in an isolated location, make frequent checks to ensure the employee’s safety. In some instances, employees (dam tenders) are stationed in isolated work areas and generally perform their duties alone. At a minimum, daily communication identifying activities and locations for that day are required.

4.8.3 Emergency Response Procedures.
An emergency response plan must be writing, and all employees informed about the plan and procedures. Employees working alone must have an effective way to obtain emergency assistance. If an employee misses a pre-determined check-in, initiate emergency procedures.

Emergency response plan must include provisions for emergency medical care and treatment. Include arrangements for ambulance service, emergency treatment, and maintain a list of phone numbers. For contractors the plan must be submitted to and approved by the COR prior to the start of operation.

4.8.4 Fatigue Management
A fatigue management plan (FMP) is required whenever the employees exceed the following work patterns:

- Exceeds a 10-hours a day for more than 4 consecutive days;
- Exceeds a 50-hours in a 7-day work week;
- Exceeds 12 hours a day for more than 3 consecutive days, or
• Exceeds 58-hours a week for sedentary (to include office) work.

4.8.4.1 The FMP shall address the following conditions for operator work hour limitations:

4.8.4.1.1 Equipment Operators. Operators of equipment, such as hoisting equipment and draglines, mobile construction equipment, electrical powered systems, hydropower plants, industrial manufacturing systems, hydraulically operated equipment, powered vessels, and boats, shall not be permitted to exceed 12-hours of duty time in any 24-hour period, including time worked at another occupation. A minimum of 8 consecutive hours of rest between shifts in a 24-hour period is required. Note: See definitions of “Rest.”

4.8.4.1.2 Motor Vehicle Operators. Operators of motor vehicles, while on duty, shall not operate vehicles for a continuous period of more than ten 10-hours in any 24-hour period; moreover, no employee, while on duty, may operate a motor vehicle after being in a duty status for more than 12-hours during any 24-hour period. A minimum of 8 consecutive hours shall be provided for rest in each 24-hour period.

4.8.4.1.3 FMP shall identify affected workers, management responsibility, training, and the controls established at the worksite.

• Training shall include symptoms of fatigue, habits and actions the worker may take to avoid fatigue, actions workers should take if they observe fatigue in a co-worker, and controls in place to prevent fatigue.

• Controls for fatigue shall include a discussion of driving to and from work and any possible mitigation of driving as a factor of fatigue. See definitions, “Rest”.

• Controls for fatigue may include work scheduling (limit number of consecutive night shifts), rotating jobs to prevent repetitive work, breaks at critical times in the work cycle, control of environmental factors (heat, cold, use of personal protective equipment), buddy check-in for individuals working alone, and alternate transportation for long commutes.
### 4.9 Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fatigue</strong></td>
<td>Fatigue and decreased alertness resulting from insufficient or poor-quality sleep can have several safety-related consequences, including slowed reaction time, reduced vigilance, reduced decision-making ability, poor judgment, distraction during complex tasks and loss of awareness in critical situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fatigue Management Plan</strong></td>
<td>The purpose of a Fatigue Management Program (FMP) is to ensure management, supervisory personnel and employees understand what fatigue is, how extended hours of work or consecutive days of work can affect fatigue and the proper proactive methods of effectively dealing with worker fatigue. An effective FMP will include awareness of and response to fatigue issues in the workplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fatigue</strong></td>
<td>Fatigue is a symptom of another disease or condition. A person who has fatigue feels weak, is constantly tired, and lacks energy. There may be other associated symptoms related to the underlying cause of the chronic fatigue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard Assessment</strong></td>
<td>A hazard assessment is a thorough check of the work environment. The purpose of a hazard assessment is to identify potential risks and hazards in the area, as well as to identify appropriate safety measures to be used to mitigate the identified hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Hazard Assessment</strong></td>
<td>The Health Hazard Analysis/Assessment is used to systematically identify and evaluate health hazards, evaluate proposed hazardous materials, and propose measures to eliminate or control these hazards through engineering design changes or protective measures to reduce the risk to a level acceptable to Reclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)</strong></td>
<td>A job hazard analysis is a technique that focuses on job tasks as a way to identify hazards before they occur. It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rest</strong></td>
<td>Rest is a period of time during which the person concerned is off duty; not performing work, including administrative tasks; and afforded the opportunity for uninterrupted sleep. This does not include time for breaks, meals, or travel time to/from work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site/Facility Safety Plan</strong></td>
<td>A site Safety and Health Plan describes the potential hazards of the work site, along with all company policies, controls and work practices selected to minimize those hazards. It is also a tool to communicate the management’s</td>
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</table>
commitment and philosophy towards safety. The annual site safety goals can also be communicated with the site safety plan.

4.10 References


Figure 1 JHA Process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRE JOB HAZARD CHECKLIST (O&amp;M ACTIVITIES)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepared By:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work Location:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project:</td>
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This checklist is designed to help identify possible hazards and provide references to the RSHS. If hazards are present or likely to be present, then a JHA is required. This checklist will help communicate environmental, safety and health hazards, control measures, and requirements to employees. This checklist contains information obtained during preliminary planning for this project and may not address all hazards, control measures, and/or requirements. The Job Lead must develop a written JHA if warranted by identified or potential hazards and must continue to refer to this checklist and the JHA throughout the work to ensure hazards are identified and mitigated.

**Conditions and Permits Anticipated**

- Critical Lift (JHA required, RSHS section 19).
- Emergency Rescue/Response Plan.
- Fall Arrest (Fall Arrest Rescue Plan Required, RSHS section 16).
- HECP, Clearances (JHA required and may require EA, RSHS 15, FIST 1-1).
- High Voltage Work Plan (JHA required, RSHS 12).
- Job Hazard Analysis (RSHS section 4).
- Permit Required Confined Space (JHA required, RSHS 14).
- Special Work Permit (JHA required).
- Other (Specify) _____________________

**Activities That Require Exposure Assessment (EA) and a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)**

- Use of hazardous materials or physical agents including, but not limited to, toxic, reactive, biohazard, corrosive, flammable or those that have radiological properties. (routine and nominal use of citrus based chemicals, oils, greases, lubricants, penetrants, thread lock, thread release, cutting oils and coolants are not considered hazardous and do not require an exposure assessment if they are the only chemical agents in a process.) **Note:** An exposure assessment is not required for consumer products when the products are used in the workplace in the same manner that a consumer would use them, i.e., where the durations and frequency of use (and therefore exposure) is not greater than what the typical consumer would experience. This exemption in OSHA’s regulation is based, however, not upon the chemical manufacturer’s intended use of his product, but upon how it is used in the workplace.
- Use of PPE (respirators, chemical-resistant clothing, and chemical resistant gloves)
- Processes requiring grinding, crushing, cutting, blasting, or other abrasive processes.
- Tasks Involving the release metals (e.g., welding, grinding, soldering, brazing, cutting, burning, gouging, plasma cutting, laser cutting)
Involve mixing, handling, storage, removal or application of paint related materials, e.g. thinners, catalyst, solvents, adhesives, epoxies, sealants, base coats, middle coats, top coats, fillers or resins.

Tasks Involving mixing, handling, storage, and application of pesticides/herbicides.

Involve work tasks, operations, or equipment that generate noise levels which equal or exceed 85 decibel A-weighted (dBA) as an 8-hour TWA.

Involve entry into a confined space.

Involve a work-related medical surveillance program, or medical monitoring associated with work tasks, operations, regulatory task requirements, or unacceptable exposure.

Involve handling or working with or on equipment that handle bodily fluids or biological hazards.

Involve batching, mixing, cutting, chipping, crushing, coring, or drilling concrete.

Involve entry into an area, or conducting a work task or working on equipment, contaminated with rodent feces, dander, or nest.

Analytical Data: (example: previous asbestos, lead samples, noise level monitoring)

Hazards Identified

- Arc Flash
- Asbestos
- Around Water Activity
- Bloodborne Pathogens (RSHS 7.12)
- Chemical Use
- Confined Space
- Dust
- Electrical
- Eye Hazards – particles / contact
- Fall Hazards
- Hazardous Materials
- High Traffic Areas
- Lead
- Mobile Equipment
- Noise
- Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)
- Overhead Cranes in Area (RSHS 18, 19)
- PCBs Present
- Roof Exposure (RSHS 16)
- Temperature Extremes
- Working Alone
- Working in Remote Location
## Safety Equipment Requirements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>Air Monitor</td>
<td>RSHS 14.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchorage Points Tested</td>
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<td>Barricades/Safety Cones</td>
<td>RSHS 9</td>
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<td>Communications</td>
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<td>Evacuation Alarms</td>
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<td>Evacuation Maps Clearly Posted</td>
<td>RSHS 10</td>
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<td>Eye Wash Stations</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Fire Extinguisher</td>
<td>RSHS 10</td>
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<td>Personal Grounds</td>
<td>RSHS 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retrieval Tripod</td>
<td>RSHS 14</td>
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<td>Verify Load Testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Verify protective devices are operational and properly configured.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguisher</td>
<td>RSHS 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Grounds</td>
<td>RSHS 12</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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CONDUCT Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Assessment Survey (RSHS 8).

## Training/Certifications

<table>
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<th>Requirement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>RSHS 7, specify Class: e.g. IV, III, II, I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blodborne Pathogens</td>
<td>RSHS 7</td>
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<td>Crane Operator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Procedure</td>
<td>RSHS 10 and 6</td>
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<td>Fall Protection</td>
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<td>HECP/LOTO</td>
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<td>Ladder Use</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scaffolding</td>
<td>RSHS 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>(Specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Specify Environmental Issues/Permits (Attach additional paper if Needed)

List Conditions Particular to Work Site (example: high wind hazards during catwalk work, other job site specific information).

### TABLE 4-1 Pre Job Hazard Checklist (O&M Activities)
PRE JOB HAZARD CHECKLIST (NATURAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Activities That Require Exposure Assessment (EA) and a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

- Use of hazardous materials or physical agents including, but not limited to, toxic, reactive, biohazard, corrosive, flammable or those that have radiological properties. (routine and nominal use of citrus based chemicals, oils, greases, lubricants, penetrants, thread lock, thread release, cutting oils and coolants are not considered hazardous and do not require an exposure assessment if they are the only chemical agents in a process.) **Note:** An exposure assessment is not required for consumer products when the products are used in the workplace in the same manner that a consumer would use them, i.e., where the durations and frequency of use (and therefore exposure) is not greater than what the typical consumer would experience. This exemption in OSHA’s regulation is based, however, not upon the chemical manufacturer’s intended use of his product, but upon how it is used in the workplace.

- Use of PPE (respirators, personal floatation devices, Long sleeve clothing, and gloves)

- Involve mixing, handling, storage, removal or application of fish anesthetics/pharmaceuticals related materials.

- Tasks Involving mixing, handling, storage, and application of pesticides/herbicides.

- Involve work tasks, operations, or equipment that generate noise levels which equal or exceed 85 decibel A-weighted (dBA) as an 8-hour TWA.

- Involve handling or working with or on equipment that handle human or animal/fish bodily fluids or biological hazards.

- Involve extensive walking and/or hiking on rough and/or uneven terrain with/without carrying heavy loads and equipment.

- Involve working outdoors or in environments with extreme and variable weather conditions. (heat, cold, snow, sudden violent storms)
Involve entry into an area, or conducting a work task or working on equipment, contaminated with rodent/bird feces, dander, or nests. Environments that are inhabited by insects, snakes, and predatory mammals that may cause physical harm should be evaluated for PPE and training requirements.

Analytical Data: (example: noise level monitoring)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazards Identified</th>
<th>Other Safety Requirements</th>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Around Water Activity</td>
<td>☐ Attendant</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Bloodborne Pathogens (RSHS 7.12)</td>
<td>☐ Insect Repellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Chemical Use</td>
<td>☐ National Traffic Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Confined Space</td>
<td>☐ Ladders/Scaffolding (RSHS 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Dust</td>
<td>☐ Ladders/Scaffolding (RSHS 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
<td>☐ Ladders/Scaffolding (RSHS 13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Electrical</td>
<td>☐ Medical Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Eye Hazards – particles / contact</td>
<td>☐ Noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Fall Hazards</td>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Working Alone</td>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Personal Grounds (RSHS 12)</td>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Eye Wash Stations (RSHS 7)</td>
<td>☐ Operating Rotating Equipment (RSHS 20.31.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Equipment (Specify)</td>
<td>☐ Personal Grounds (RSHS 12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Fire Extinguisher (RSHS 10)</td>
<td>☐ Safety Data Sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ First Aid Kits (RSHS 5)</td>
<td>☐ Sunscreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Verify Load Testing</td>
<td>☐ Verify protective devices are operational and properly Configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Ground Spotter (RSHS 5)</td>
<td>☐ Other: (Specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONDUCT Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Assessment Survey (RSHS 8).

Training/Certifications

☐ Bloodborne Pathogens (RSHS 7)
☐ Emergency Evacuation Procedure (RSHS 10 and 6)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Protection</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ladder Use (RSHS 13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respirator (RSHS 7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specify Environmental Issues/ Permits</strong> (Attach additional paper if Needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List Conditions Particular to Work Site** (example: high wind hazards during catwalk work, other job site specific information).

**TABLE 4-2** Pre Job Hazard Checklist Natural Resources Activities