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| Risk Assessment Worksheet | | 1. Project/Incident/Work Activity: Region 5 Recreation - General Recreation Safety Items | 2. Location: Pacific Southwest Region |
| 3. Specific Objective: Outline General Recreation Dangers that occur Annually | | 4. Name and Title of Preparer: L. Reif - RECREATION - INYO NATIONAL FOREST | 5. Date Prepared: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 |
| 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: | Date: |

This Risk Assessment was developed to address COVID-19 only. Existing JHAs, BMPs, and RAs should be followed for tasks & mitigations not related to COVID-19, unless they contradict the direction given within this Risk Assessment or the Region 5 COVID-19 Response Cleaning and Sanitization Practices for Recreation Facilities.

| Identify Hazards | | Assess Hazards | | | Risk Control Options | Residual Risk | | | Decision | Implement |
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| 7. Task | 8. Hazard | 9. Hazard Probability | 10. Severity / Consequence | 11. RAC | 12. Identify hazard mitigations & abatement measures (press [alt + enter] to add a line) | 13. Hazard Probability | 14. Severity / Consequence | 15. RAC | 16. Task Necessary? | 17. Hazard Control Assigned to: |
| Hantavirus | Contracting Hanta Virus | Unlikely | Catastrophic | High | Hanta Virus is spread through exposure to infected saliva, urine, and feces. Assume rodent debris is infected. Before entering into areas, open and doors and windows to ventilate for 30 minutes. Be careful not to be downwind from ventilation. Wear a HEPA/N95 masks, coveralls, shoe covers, rubber gloves, and goggles when entering a contaminated area. Liberally spray a solution of 1 parts bleach to 10 parts water (or other disinfectant). Spray contaminants with bleach solution and wait a minimum of 10 minutes, but if possible, wait as long as is feasible. Then dawn all PPE and remove droppings/contaminants. Properly clean all clothing if exposure occurs on cloths. | Rare | Catastrophic | Moderate | YES | Employees & Supervisors |
| Lightning & Thunder Storms | Electrical Shock | Rare | Catastrophic | Moderate | Do not use radios, telephones, electrical equipment or plumbing fixtures. Turn off generators and electrical equipment. Put down all tools, caulk boots should be removed. Do not handle flammable materials in open containers. Stay in your vehicle 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. Stay away from water tanks, ponds, streams, lakes, and pools. Avoid parking lots, tennis courts, athletic fields, golf courses, and other large open fields. Never touch steel and never sit or stand on damp ground. If boats are in use, have them docked and get out and away from water. Ground and anchor all aircraft. Take shelter in a building if possible. Close building doors and windows. If no buildings are available, the best protection is a cave, ditch, tunnel, canyon, or head high clumps of trees in open forest areas. Avoid objects just as lone trees. Make yourself as small of a target as possible by dropping to your knees and keeping your feet together to minimize flow of current. | Rare | Catastrophic | Moderate | YES | Employees & Supervisors |

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| Tick Borne Diseases | Ticks are carriers of biological agents that Cause Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Colorado Tick Fever, tick paralysis, Lyme Disease, tularemia, and relapsing Fever. | Possible | Critical | High | Spray Cloths with insect repellent - Wear light colored clothing that fits tightly at the wrists, ankles, & waist - Search body repeatedly during rest periods &/or lunch - Remove Ticks with a fine tipped tweezers - Grab as close as possible to point of attachment & pull straight up applying gentle pressure - Once tick has been removed, record date of exposure & removal. If you observe any of the following symptoms, seek prompt medical attention. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (2 - 14 Days): sudden onset of headache, chills, fever, general aches, & reddish-purple spots appearing on extremities. Tick Fever: Sudden high fever, chills, fatigue, headache & muscle ache. Tick Paralysis (4-6 days) rapid paralysis from extremities extending to face. Lyme Disease (within several days to several weeks): a ring like rash develops in 70% of cases along with Flu. Within weeks to a month, neurological abnormalities. Tularemia: chills fever, swollen nodes, & ulcer at wound site. Relapsing Fever: high fever, chills, & abdominal pain. These will subside & then reoccur. | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | YES | Employees & Supervisors |
| Snag & Green Tree Hazards | Tree Falling on an individual or equipment | Rare | Critical | Moderate | Use qualified Felling Bosses & Fallers. Size up a situation before starting work or falling hazard trees. Post Lookouts. Establish communications to alert crewmembers in the event of a falling tree or branches. Identify escape routes & safe areas. Include "snag intelligence" in all work activity discussions. Take breaks and stage crews in safe locations. Monitor Wind conditions and advise personell to change ops as necessary. Construct fire line beyond the tree height distance. Direct and train all employees to do their own safety assessments. Activate EMS if an injury occurs by calling 911, Dispatch, I.E. or Sheriff. | Rare | Moderate | Low | YES | Employee & Supervisor |
| Dangerous Animal Encounter | Injury or Death as a result of a Wildlife encounter | Rare | Critical | Moderate | Work with a partner if possible. Identify and become familiar with dangerous animals in your area. Maintain high situational awareness. Always carry a FS radio. In a bear encounter: make the bear aware of your presence, do not run, talk to the bear and slowly back away without turning your back on the animal, allow the bear a path to move away or retreat, if a bear continues to approach, make yourself appear larger, yell, and try to scare if off, if attached, FIGHT BACK. Avoid female bears with cubs if possible, never approach cubs. Keep a camp clean and organized and do not leave out food or scented items. Never allow bears to get your food. While camping, keep scented items away from sleeping area. Practice proper food storage. Generally speaking, if it has a scent, a bear will be attracted to it. Be alert of your surroundings and check behind you frequently. Work with groups if possible and be more aware at dusk and after dark. In a Mountain Lion encounter: make the lion aware of your presence and face the lion, do not turn your back. Maintain eye contact with the mountain Lion, Raise your arms, coat, vest, or pack to appear bigger. Always leave the animal an escape/retreat route. If the lion continues to crouch and advance, make noise and throw whatever you can without breaking eye contact or bending over. If you are attacked, fight back!. If the Lion withdraws, begin backing away but stay aware of its possible return. | Rare | Moderate | Low | YES | Employee & Supervisor |

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| <p>Facility, Recreation Site, and General Maintenance</p> | <p>Needles, Hazmat, Punctures, Splinters, Human Waste, Physical Injury, Human Food/Waste Exposure, Vehicle Injury, Disease Exposure, Flammable Chemicals, Power Tools, Bending, Lifting, Slips, Trips, & Falls</p> | <p>Possible</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>When dealing with litter or trash, ensure proper PPE is worn. Use gloves, watch footing, and lift with the legs. Be aware of broken glass & wash hands often. Watch for needles or any blood stained items or waste. Wear closed toe shoes. Wear eye protection & long pants. Carry trash in such as way to minimize contact with all areas of the body. If a chemical smell is present, leave the area and report to LEO. Stretch to prevent physical injury. Do not operate any equipment without training. Get assistance with oversized items. Inspect equipment before use. Use proper bending and lifting procedures. Get help if an item is too heavy. Label all chemicals used for cleaning. Store materials in a safe manner and use appropriate storage for flammable materials. If using ladders, have a spotter and someone to hold the ladder. Watch for any nearby electrical wires. Dispose of any needles or hazardous materials properly. Wear all proper PPE while cleaning restrooms including gloves, closed toe shoes, long pants, coveralls if available, eye protection and shoe protection if available.</p> | <p>Unlikely</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>YES</p> | <p>Employee & Supervisor</p> |
| <p>Field Work</p> | <p>Dusty, winding, narrow, rocky, or one lane roads. Use of unfamiliar vehicles. Stormy Weather. Slips, Trips, and Falls. Falling objects. Bees & Wasps. Heat Stress. Cold Extremes, Wind, & Illness.</p> | <p>Possible</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Drive defensively at all times. Travel slowly around corners, on dirt roads, or over rocks/uneven terrain. Drive slowly and cautiously around corners, as often forest roads are narrow and do not fully accommodate two vehicles passing one another. Wear Seatbelts & watch for wildlife. If working with others, always ensure constant communication. Always carry a FS radio. When walking & working in the field, watch your footing. Slow down and use extra caution around rocks, logs, and animal holes. Be aware of dangers on steep slopes. Wear laced, closed toe boots with good tread. Wear a hardhat to protect against falling limbs, pine cones or other hazards. Always watch where you walk and protect your face and eyes from branches and limbs. If sunny, protect your eyes by wearing sunglasses. Be aware of any bees or wasps in the area, carry an epi-pen if you are prone to allergic reactions. Monitor the weather and be aware of stresses caused by extreme heat and cold. For heat, stay hydrated and monitor air temp, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation. Know the signs of heat exhaustion and stress. Heat Stroke is a true medical emergency. Stay hydrated and tailor work scheduled to avoid extreme heat risks. For cold extremes, cover all skin and be aware of frostbite. Dress in layers and avoid cotton under layers. Maintain Hydration and be aware of windchill.</p> | <p>Unlikely</p> | <p>Moderate</p> | <p>Low</p> | <p>YES</p> | <p>Employee & Supervisor</p> |

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| Foot Travel | Steep Terrain, Avalanche Chutes, Drainages, Creek Crossings, Flash Flooding, All Types of Weather, Getting Lost, Thorns, Brush, & Insects | Possible | Moderate | Moderate | <p>Always allow yourself an escape path out of a situation. Assess the terrain constantly and plan your route. Use common sense and know your limitations. Avoid avalanche chutes and Steep Drainages whenever possible. If you cannot avoid, use extreme caution and test every step you make. Stay in constant visual contact with co-workers in steep terrain, do not allow others to quicken your pace, dont quicken your pace going downhill, always carry a FS radio, wear proper footwear, have basic first aid training, and keep a first aid kit in your pack. Also, be familiar with local weather forecasts. Use a shovel or stick when crossing streams and carry spare clothing. Do not attempt to cross swollen streams. Always bring appropriate clothing such as rain gear, proper clothing layers, and extra water. Test ground as you walk, especially if going over snow bridges. Use sunscreen and wear a hat, especially at high elevations. Always carry a good topo map and become familiar with the terrain in which you will be traveling. Understand basic orienteering skills. ALWAYS tell someone (Dispatch) where you are going and when you plan to return. If traveling in brushy terrain, do not follow too close to someone else as swinging branches could impact face or eyes.</p> | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | YES | Employee & Supervisor |
| Ski, Snowshoe, & Winter Travel | Hypothermia, Frostbite, Terrain Hazards, Avalanches, Poor Visibility, Hidden obstacles, Snow Blindness, Dehydration, Falls, Serious disabling injuries, & general Exposure | Possible | Critical | High | <p>To avoid snow blindness & impaired vision during storms, wear dark sunglasses or goggles. Even in winter, ensure sunscreen is worn, especially at high elevations. Wear high quality gloves to avoid frostbite on hands. Wear high quality boots and socks, avoid cotton. Layer clothing, avoid cotton. Be situationally aware of hazards, carry a first aid kit. Carry ample water to avoid dehydration. Be aware of fatigue and rest as necessary. Have a FS radio and always check in and out with dispatch. Be aware of weather forecast and determine if winter travel is even necessary on a particular day. If in avalanche terrain, carry a beacon, shovel, and probe and know how to use it. If providing any medical aid, ensure scene safety and alert dispatch of incident. Ensure equipment such as skis, snowboards, or snowshoes are in good operating condition. Wear a helmet, especially when in rocky, steep, icy, crowded, or heavily treed terrain. Do not enter terrain above your skill level. Be cautious of burried rocks or other obstacles. If any of the above conditions cannot be met, consider canceling your trip.</p> | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | YES | Employees & Supervisors |

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| Office Work | Ergonomics, Walking Surfaces, Lifting, Material Storage, Electrical Shock, Fire, Violence, Fire/Bomb Threat, Stress, & Fatigue | Rare | Moderate | Low | <p>Maintain paperwork station setup and alignment with adequate illumination. Take frequent breaks and practice stretching, exercises, and relaxing techniques. Keep individual work areas and storage rooms clean, orderly, and free of tripping/slipping hazards. Ensure the appropriate means of ingress/egress are available and sufficiently lighted at all times. Use handrails when going up or down stairs. Use sand or de-icer on icy surfaces. Do not store boxes and equipment in hallways. Do not block electrical or other service panels at any time. If carrying items, lift with legs, not the back. Ask for help if an item is too heavy. Use mechanical devices to lift items if safe and as necessary. Remove materials from the top of file cabinets, bookcases, and any location above shoulder height. Unplug any portable heaters or coolers daily. Do not use extension cords in place of permanent wiring circuits. Locate cords away from heat sources and protected from abrasion, crushing, and kinking. Do not knot cords. Inspect and replace damaged or frayed electrical cords. Do not overload circuits. Shut off power before working on any machines. Never touch appliances, tools, or machines with wet hands while grounded. Only store flammable materials in approved flammable storage container. Maintain safety and personal security by being aware of surroundings. If attending a contrivertial meeting, involve LE if necessary. To avoid stress and fatigue, manage time wisely. Work with supervisor if stress and fatigue become serious issues.</p> | Rare | Negligible | Low | YES | Employees & Supervisors |
| Working Alone | Accidents, Getting Lost, Walking to and from Job Site, Presence of Aggressive Individuals, Presence of a drug Lab, Collapse or failure of structures, openings, or steep slopes, Wild Animals, falls, broken bones, punctures, or twisted limbs. | Possible | Critical | High | <p>Assure drivers are properly trained, take defensive driving courses, inspect vehicle prior to each trip. Assure radio is working properly, check in/out with dispatch, carry extra supplies such as food and water. Ensure employees have proper maps and feel comfortable with the locations they are going to. If unfamiliar with an area, speak to someone who is familiar for advice. If bad weather, decide if trip is necessary. Learn to recognize warning signs of aggressive individuals such as posture or alcohol use. Communicate to reduce tensions. Use radio to request assistance if needed. If encounter a drug lab, back off and call dispatch/LEO. Do not enter abandoned buildings or mine sites. Stay away from steep or overhanging slopes. Speak to wildlife staff if any known wildlife dangers at various sites. Be familiar with avoidance behavior. Ensure proper first aid training & wear proper PPE as the situation demands. If one encounters a marijuana Grow, immediately depart the area and call Law Enforcement. If there is a</p> | Unlikely | Moderate | Low | YES | Employees & Supervisors |