



Trail Conference Conservation Corps
 Safety Handbook 2016



Contents

Introduction..... 1

1. General Worksite Safety Responsibilities..... 1

Field Safety Officer Responsibilities: 1

2. Environmental Protection Responsibilities:..... 2

 7. Leave No Trace 2

 j. Pooping in the Woods..... 2

3. Daily General Worksite Safety Protocol 2

4. Non-emergency Situations 3

5. Emergency Situations 3

6. Working Alone Procedure 4

7. River Project Procedures 4

8. Drugs and Alcohol 4

9. Personal Protective Equipment- PPE..... 4

10. General Worksite Considerations 6

 Getting Tools to the Worksite 6

 Manual Lifting Procedure..... 7

 Hand and Power Tools..... 7

 Powered Machinery 7

 Chainsaws 8

 Vehicle and Trailer Safety 8

 Rigging..... 8

 Food and drink 8

 Temperature 9

 Weather Hazards Procedures 10

 First aid kits 11

 Insects..... 11

The Emergency Response Plan 14

Appendix 14

Introduction

A safe day on the trail begins before you arrive for trail work, continues while traveling to the work site, during your tasks, and after you leave. Your safety, the safety of coworkers, and the safety of the public is your highest priority. It is your responsibility to work safely, be aware of your surroundings, the risks involved, and any unsafe situations should they arise.

This document provides the groundwork for a safe day on the trail working with the New York-New Jersey Trail Conference (TC). The following also applies to training, working, and staying at the Welch Trail Education Center.

1. General Worksite Safety Responsibilities

1. Knowing
 - a. The responsibilities set forth in this document
 - b. Emergency Response Plans
 - c. Escape routes
 - d. The location of first aid kits
 - e. The location of Volunteer Information Forms
 - f. Environmental Protection Responsibilities (p.3)
 - g. Leave No Trace Principles (p.3)
2. Identifying
 - a. Unsafe conditions
 - b. The presence of the general public passing into a work site
3. Reporting/announcing
 - a. Unsafe conditions
 - b. The presence of the general public passing into a work site
4. Recording
 - a. Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) reports
 - b. Accidents
 - c. Injuries
 - d. Near Misses
 - e. All required information in all required safety documents (see Appendix)
5. Maintaining and Inspecting
 - a. Job site
 - b. First aid kits
 - c. Tools (hand tools, power tools, machinery, and rigging equipment)
 - d. Personal Protective Equipment

Field Safety Officer Responsibilities:

1. Know Emergency Response Plan and take lead in an Emergency situation
2. Compliance with TC and host agency environmental, health, and safety policy
3. Lead Tailgate Safety Meetings
4. Coordinate compliance of the Environmental Protection Responsibilities (p.3)
5. Insure first aid kits are stocked and at the work site
6. Insure that Volunteer Rosters are at the worksite
7. Be aware of special medical issues of volunteers and location of emergency medicine (inhaler/epi pen, etc.)

2. Environmental Protection Responsibilities:

1. Ensure that project partners have all the required environmental permits
2. Identification and note sensitive and/or endangered species
3. Identification and note historic structures or areas
4. Follow protocol detailed in project specs for working near wetlands
5. Machinery:
 - a. Every machine is required to have a fire extinguisher mounted to it
 - b. Use vegetable oil based lubricants and fuels whenever possible
 - c. Spill kits are required to accompany hydraulic-based heavy machinery
 - i. Notify project partner if petroleum products enter the environment
6. No pets allowed on the worksite
7. **Leave No Trace** responsibilities (see more at: <http://Int.org/>):
 - a. Observe wildlife from a distance. Do not follow or approach them.
 - b. Minimize the impact you make while working
 - c. Keep the worksite clean and tidy
 - d. Do NOT feed wildlife
 - e. Store food and trash securely
 - f. Do NOT touch cultural or historic structures and artifacts
 - g. Avoid introducing or trans locating non-native or invasive species
 - h. Pack out what you pack in
 - i. Wash yourself or dishes 200 feet away from streams or lakes
 1. Use small amounts of biodegradable soap
 2. Scatter strained dishwater
 - j. **Pooping in the Woods**
 1. Move 200 feet from a trail, campsite, worksite, or body of water (40 adult paces). Do not poop near possible quarry locations.
 2. Dig a cat hole 6 to 8 inches deep to deposit human waste
 3. Cover and disguise the cat hole when finished
 4. #1 ensures the recommended 200 feet creates a circular pooping area equal to 2.9 acres (more than two football fields).

3. Daily General Worksite Safety Protocol

1. Arrive alert and well rested
2. Meet and greet*– before walking to the work site discuss the following:
 - a. Scope of the day's work incorporating:
 - i. Tailgate Safety meeting
 - ii. Job Hazard Analysis
 - iii. Host agency protocols and expectations
 - b. Note Emergency Response Plan procedure and location
 - c. Privately note any volunteer medical issues or accommodations

* Late arrivals must be debriefed on any of the missed portions above
3. Paperwork– before walking to the work site complete the following:
 - a. Volunteers **must**** complete:
 - i. Trail Crew Rosters
 - ii. Catskills: Volunteer Application
 - b. Minors

- i. Must complete the Parental Permission Form
 - c. All must sign in on Roster
- **If a volunteer refuses to complete paperwork, they **cannot** participate– no exceptions.
- 4. Walk to worksite (see p.9: Getting tools to worksite)
- 5. “Suit-up” with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE- see p. 6)
- 6. Identify and report any new or changes safety concerns at the site
- 7. If needed, reiterate or define the scope of the day’s work
- 8. Begin work
- 9. Breaks
 - a. Volunteers– Any time they feel they need a break they may do so
 - b. Employees and AmeriCorps– Any time they feel they need a break they may do so, within reason
- 10. Meals
 - a. 30 minutes near halfway point for shifts of more than 6 hours
- 11. Dismissal– Leave enough time to:
 - a. Neatly put tools away
 - b. Safely arrive back at vehicles
 - c. Discuss any issues that arose/near misses, and/or any pertinent details on the next work event

4. Non-emergency Situations

1. Field Safety Officer should be the first to respond
 - a. No calls need to be made until the situation is under control
 - b. Report the situation to the Staff Program Manager and Volunteer Coordinator within 24 hours and write an incident report
 - i. Volunteer Coordinator will advise the group on how to proceed and will follow the Chain of Command listed below
 1. Report incident to the Volunteer Coordinator (John Leigh)
 2. Report the incident to the host agency
 3. Give the Volunteer Coordinator (John Leigh) the Incident Report
 4. Follow up with injured individual to ensure they are receiving care needed and are assisted with the volunteer workers comp process

5. Emergency Situations

Emergency Situations include, but are not limited to:

- i. Life-threatening medical emergencies
 - ii. Hostage situations
 - iii. Dangerous strangers
 - iv. Severe weather
 - v. Wildlife encounters
1. The Field Safety Officer should be the first to respond
 2. Secure the Scene
 3. Call 911 (there is a land-line at the Welch Education Center)
 4. No other calls need to be made until the situation is under control
 5. If life-threatening proceed to administer the necessary first aid or CPR
 6. Once Advanced Life Support or other appropriate officials arrive

- a. Report the situation to the Staff Program Manager and Volunteer Coordinator
- b. Field Safety Officer completes incident report within 24 hours
- c. Staff will need to follow the Chain of Command, listed below, to report the incident
 - i. Report incident to the Volunteer Coordinator
 - ii. Report incident to host agency
 - iii. Give the Volunteer Coordinator the Incident Report
 - iv. Follow up with injured individual to ensure they are receiving care needed and are assisted with the volunteer workers comp process

6. Working Alone Procedure

1. No worker shall work alone on a work project when not in eyesight of another
2. When working beyond ear shot, check in with the Crew Leader or Field Manager so they know your whereabouts

7. River Project Procedures

1. OSHA safety guidelines (1926.106):
 - a. Must use U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket or buoyant work vests
 - b. Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. Distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet
 - c. At least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where people are working over or adjacent to water
2. A Water Safety point person must be designated and assess each individual's capabilities in or on the water
3. The Water Safety point person will keep workers within eyesight if possible and within earshot at all times

8. Drugs and Alcohol

1. Use or possession of prescription drugs consistent with a physician's directions are not considered a violation of this policy
2. Use of drugs, and/or alcohol on the project site is prohibited
3. If use is suspected the Crew Leader or Field Safety Officer, the Staff Program Manager has the right to suspend the worker(s) unconditionally
4. The use, purchase, transfer, distribution, manufacture or possession of alcohol, controlled substances, unauthorized drugs, intoxicants, drug paraphernalia, or any combination on the work premises is prohibited

9. Personal Protective Equipment- PPE

Trail work will be performed under OSHA Standards for the Construction Industry (29 CFR 1926.)

1. **WORN AT ALL TIMES: PPE Item (OSHA Standard)**
 - a. **Clothing (1926.95(a)):** Long pants and a shirt (long sleeves preferable, but not required)
 - b. **Footwear (1926.96):** Full coverage leather boots (or durable leather alternatives). Steel toes optional
 - c. **Hard Hats (1926.100):** see hardhat section below for details.
 - d. **Eye Protection (1926.102):** Safety glasses, marked ANSI Z87.1-2010

- e. **Hand Protection (1910.138):** see glove table below
- 2. **WORN AS NEEDED:**
 - a. **Hearing Conservation (1926.101):** Whenever noise reduction cannot be achieved below those specified in OSHA Regulation 1926.52 (see ear protection table below)
 - b. **Respirator (1910.134 does not apply):** A dust mask (or NIOSH-certified respirator) must be worn while drilling or sawing stone and lumber
 - c. **Fall Protection:** see p.3 of Rigging Handbook, #15 Setting Spar Blocks

Gloves

Material	Trail Task
Leather	Any
Leather/canvas	No chainsaws
Canvas	No high lines, no saws
Cotton	No high lines, no saws
Cotton/rubber coated	No high lines, no saws
Neoprene	Only: hydraulic fluids, gasoline, alcohols, organic acids, and alkalis
Nitrile	chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene
Latex or rubber	sandblasting, grinding, and polishing and protect workers' hands from most water solutions of acids, alkalis, salts, and ketones

Ear Protection

OSHA Regulation 1926.52 - Occupational noise exposure

OSHA TABLE D-2 - PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES			
Duration (hours)	Sound (decibels-dBA)	Protection	Examples
8	90	None needed	Above 90 regularly can damage ears
6	92	None needed	Chainsaw-idle
4	95	None needed	
3	97	None needed	Drill-wood
2	100	None needed	Canycorn, Lawn mower
1 1/2	102	None needed	
1	105	None needed	Chainsaw
1/2	110	None needed	Close to train
1/4 or less	115	None needed	Leaf blower
0	120	Required	Hammer on wood, Rock concert
0	125	Required	Circular saw, Small aircraft
0	130	Required	Pneumatic Rock Drill, jackhammer
	Immediate ear damage- Threshold of pain		
0	140	Required	Blasting, Gunshot

Hardhats

1. Shell
 - a. Affixed to the interior of the shell should be a label indicating, at a minimum, the *American National Standards Institute* (ANSI) Z89.1 Type I or Type II, Class C, E, or G depending on the work being performed. Do not remove this label.
 - b. Shells may not be made of metal and cannot have metal parts or clips
 - c. The use of stickers must be limited so that cracks can be spotted
 - d. Shells that have become stiff, brittle, faded, dull, flake, exhibit a chalky appearance or begin to delaminate must be replaced

- e. Hardhats must be replaced if they have any physical damage that would potentially reduce the strength of the hardhat: dents, holes, penetrations, cracks, deep gouges, nicks, scrapes, or abrasions
2. Suspension
 - a. The main purpose of the suspension system is to help absorb the shock of an impact so this system must be kept in good condition at all times.
 - b. Suspensions must be inspected closely for cracks, frayed or cut crown straps, torn headband, or size adjustment slot defects, and pliability loss

Hardhat Inspection

1. Inspect prior to initial issue and monthly thereafter
2. Compress the shell inward from the sides about 1 inch with both hands and then release the pressure.
 - a. The shell should return to its original shape quickly, exhibiting elasticity
 - b. If the shell does not quickly return to its original shape, or IF it cracks, it must be replaced immediately
3. When the hardhat is placed into service, the date will be annotated on the inside of the hardhat using a permanent marker. (The serviceability life of a hardhat begins when the hardhat is placed into service, not when it was manufactured or purchased)

Hardhat Maintenance

1. Hardhat life (2-5 years) can be extended by cleaning both the shell and the suspension
 - a. Remove dirt and stains from the shell and suspension with a mild detergent
 - b. Rinse thoroughly with clean, warm water, not to exceed 120 degrees Fahrenheit
 - c. Wipe dry and once again carefully inspect for any signs of damage
2. Most hardhats contain ultraviolet inhibitors to reduce susceptibility to ultraviolet damage related to light exposure, temperature extremes, and chemical degradation, but its life and strength is extended by avoiding direct sunlight.
3. Whenever possible, hardhat storage areas should be in climate controlled environments protected from direct sunlight, extreme temperatures, or chemical exposure.
4. Never carry items inside your hardhat (one dust mask or a bandanna is permissible)
5. Do not sit on your hardhat

Fitness

Although not PPE, to protect your person, and others, report to trail work sites in a condition that will allow mental and physical acuity. If you are too tired or see signs of fatigue displayed by fellow crew members it is safest to proceed work on another day. Having adequate food and water to maintain alertness is also important. Come prepared.

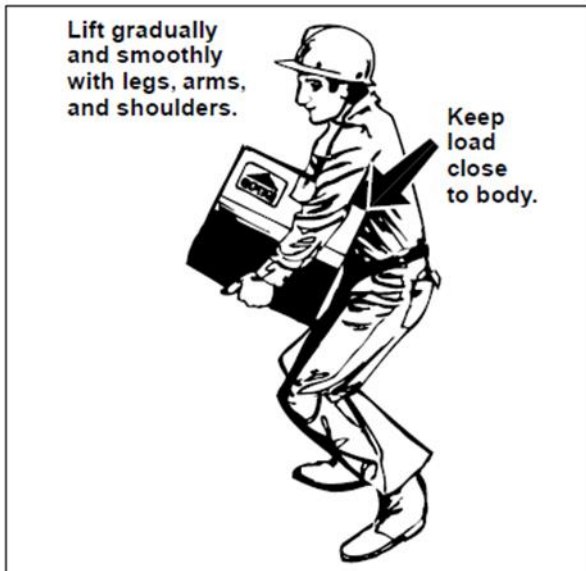
10. General Worksite Considerations

Getting Tools to the Worksite

1. Avoid carrying more than you can safely handle

2. Put tools down and take breaks as needed
3. Avoid carrying tools over your shoulder
4. Carry tools with arms fully extended at your waist, sharp ends downward
5. So tools don't roll down the back slope to hit you when you trip and fall, when possible carry tools on the downhill side so you can throw them downhill, NOT UPHILL

Manual Lifting Procedure



1. Do not attempt to lift more than you can handle
 - a. Rocks are approximately 200 lbs./ft³
 - b. Wood weight varies with dryness, when wet 40-65 lbs./ft³
2. Keeping your back straight bend at the knees
3. Grip firmly
4. Lift straight up by straightening your legs
5. Center the weight over your feet
6. Avoid twisting as you turn with a load
7. Don't try to lift something above waist level in one motion
8. Follow the lifting procedure - in reverse - to put the object down
9. When two or more are carrying a load

decide on your destination, identify hazards before lifting, and communicate

Hand and Power Tools

1. All trail workers are required to take the Tool Use and Safety course. All course information should be adhered to while doing trail work.
2. OSHA 1926.300(a): All hand and power tools and similar equipment, whether furnished by the employer or the employee, shall be maintained in a safe condition [and visually inspected]
3. Removing guards is prohibited 1926.300(b)(1) and(2)
4. 1926.300(c): Employees using hand and power tools and exposed to the hazard of falling, flying, abrasive, and splashing objects, or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases. . . **[must use]** the particular personal protective equipment necessary to protect them from the hazard
5. 1926.300(d)(3): All other hand-held powered tools, such as circular saws, chain saws, and percussion tools without positive accessory holding means, shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch that will shut off the power when the pressure is released. (does not apply to concrete vibrators, concrete breakers, powered tampers, jack hammers, rock drills, and similar hand operated power tools. 1926.300(d)(5))

Powered Machinery

OSHA safety guidelines (1926 Subpart P- Excavations) will be adhered to for:

1. Canycom or Power wheel barrow
2. Walk behind skid steer

3. Excavator, front end loader, or Bobcat

Chainsaws

Hazard trees and limbing and bucking will only be removed by a USFS Certified Sawyer

The following safety items must be worn:

1. Hard Hat
2. Eye and ear protection
3. Leather gloves
4. Safety chaps
5. Leather footwear
6. Long pants and shirts.
7. Other safety equipment as necessary

Vehicle and Trailer Safety

1. In addition to OSHA safety guidelines (1926 subpart O,) the following are basic safety vehicle requirements:
 - a. All passengers must wear a seat belt when riding in the vehicle
 - b. Vehicles must be driven at a speed that permits full control, allowing for all factors such as roads, weather, and traffic conditions
 - c. Vehicles must be backed into parking areas to allow for expeditious and safe departure in case of an emergency
 - d. Drivers must complete a full vehicle walk around to ensure safe departure
 - e. Before trailers are used drivers must prove their ability to hook up a trailer, and drive and maneuver it safely
 - f. Only hands-free cell phone use is permitted while driving.
 - g. Transportation of hazardous materials (chemical, radioactive, biohazards) in work related vehicles is not permitted. All U.S. Department of Transportation regulations must be met.
2. When transporting equipment, DOT § 393.130 (a) applies to 4,536 kg (10,000 lb.) or more. Vehicles, equipment and machinery which is lighter than 4,536 kg (10,000 lb.) may also be secured in accordance with the provisions of this section, with §393.128, or in accordance with the provisions of §§393.100 through 393.114.

Rigging

SEE the NYNJTC Rigging Handbook for your rigging responsibilities.

OSHA safety guidelines (1926.251.) will be adhered to for:

1. 3/4 ton, 1 ton, and 2 ton Grip Hoist winches
2. Drag-lines
3. High-lines
4. Belay-lines

Food and drink

Activity	Example	~Quarts (.95 Liters)/HR at Temperatures:	
		Less than 80 °F (26 °C)	More than 80 °F (26 °C)
Moderate	Hiking	0.5	1
Heavy	Heavy Strenuous work	1	2

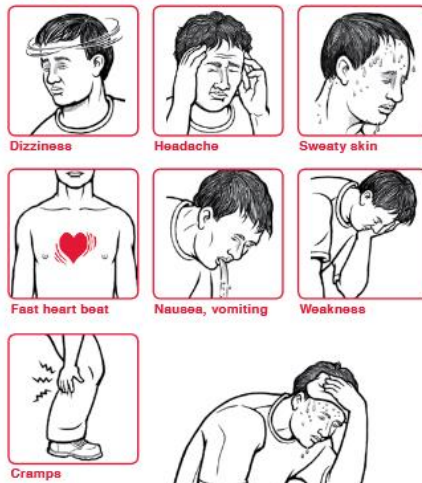
Proper hydration: urine should be slightly yellow to clear. If sweating try to incorporate a sports drink (in addition to water) with sodium and potassium to replace salts. Drinking excess water blocks vasopressin(anti-diuretic hormone) causing urination, and can cause a non-homeostatic electrolyte balance (dilutional hyponatremia–water intoxication).

Temperature

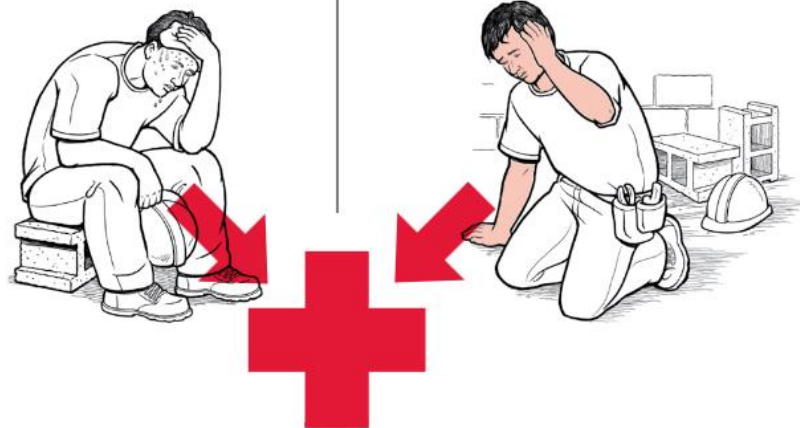
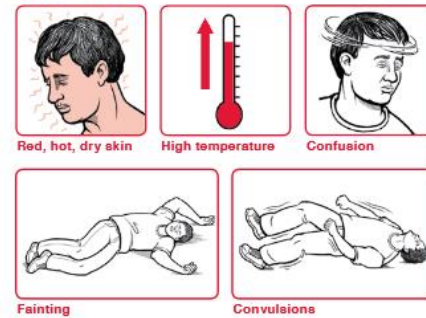
Set a work pace appropriate for the weather conditions

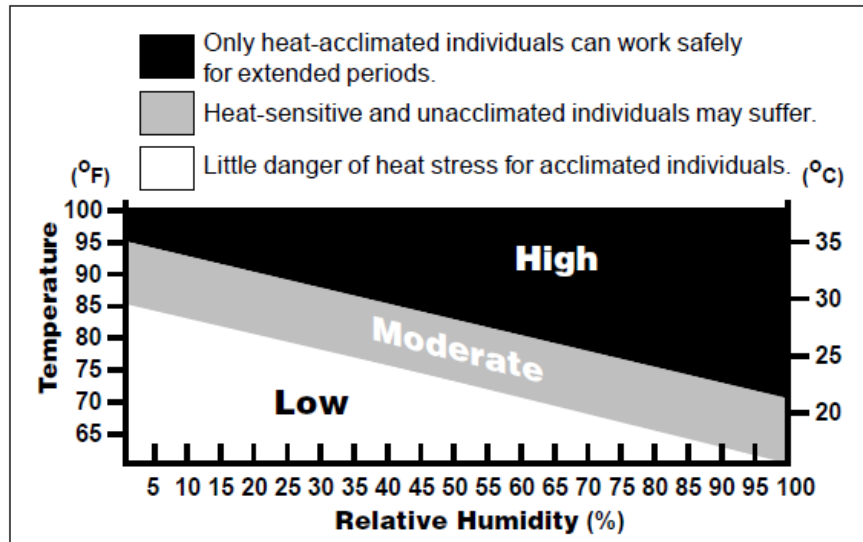
Two types of heat illness:

Heat Exhaustion



Heat Stroke





Weather Hazards Procedures

High Winds Procedure

- Wooded areas during or after high winds can be very hazardous
- Use your best judgment as to when to terminate work when high winds arise
- Check for over-head hazards during and after high winds

Lightning Procedure

Be ready to evacuate the worksite at the first signs of lightning

1. Evacuate when lightning/thunder approaches to a distance that will not allow you to pack up and evacuate. In some instances, when approaching fast, you may have leave tools where they are
2. Know how far a safe place like your car is from the work site
 - a. 1 mile = 5 seconds from flash to boom
 - b. KNOW: 1) How long it takes escape the work site. 2) How fast the lightning is approaching. 3) Give yourself an extra 3 minutes to reach safety.
 - c. There are lightning apps for smart phones to help with #2.
3. Keep away from metal tools and open water
4. Avoid large or lone trees
5. Avoid the tops of ridges, hilltops, wide-open spaces, ledges, outcrops of rocks
6. Avoid ungrounded sheds or shelters in exposed locations
7. If caught in open country, assume a low crouching position with feet together
8. If caught in forested areas, seek shelter in:
 - a. a dense grove of trees
 - b. a stand of young growth
 - c. a depression in the ground
 - d. a deep valley
9. Myths and facts:
 - a. Lightning can strike the same place twice or more
 - b. Cars are not 100% safe places to escape the dangers of lightning

Heavy Rain Storm Procedure

If damage is occurring from walking or working in wet conditions resume work after it dries to an acceptable level. If working in a static location, install a tarp canopy to keep worksite dry and continue working.

First aid kits

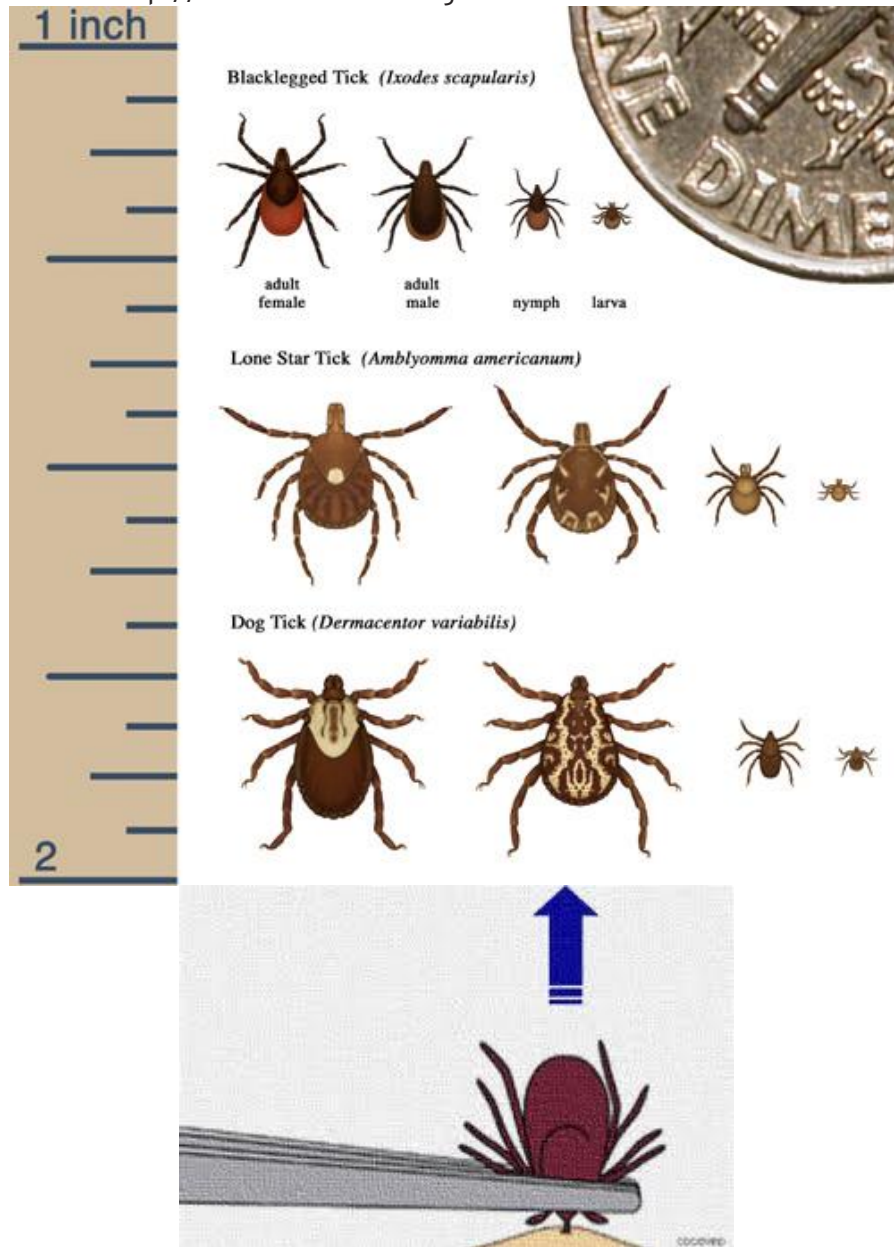
See Appendix for First Aid Inventory checklist

Insects

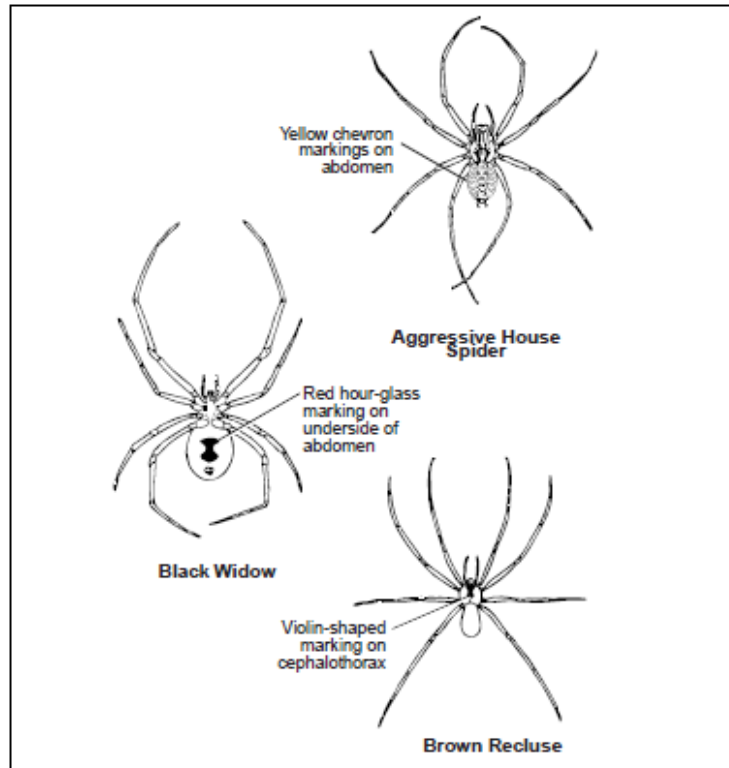
Ticks

1. Ticks can harbor:
 - a. Lyme disease bacteria(*Borrelia burgdorferi*), from *Ixodes* species including deer ticks (*Ixodes scapularis*)
 - b. Less common:
 - i. Babesiosis protozoa(*Babesia*), from *Ixodes scapularis*
 - ii. Ehrlichiosis bacteria(*Ehrlichia chaffeensis* and *Ehrlichia ewingii* bacterial), from Lone Star ticks (*Amblyomma americanum*)
 - iii. Anaplasmosis bacteria(*Rickettsia*), from *Ixodes* species
 - iv. Southern tick-associated rash illness (STAR), infectious agent not yet identified by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), from *Amblyomma americanum* or Lone Star tick
 - c. Reservoirs: white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus* Rafinesque), microtus voles (*Microtus* spp.), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
2. After a tick bite, individuals may develop any of these symptoms:
 - a. flu-like symptoms, fever, rash, pain and swelling in joints and nausea and vomiting
 - b. If you exhibit any of these symptoms go see a doctor!
3. Most tick bites are probably harmless and may cause no problems. The earlier a tick is removed, the less the likelihood that the tick transmitted any disease. If there isn't any immediate skin rash reaction to a tick bite and if the tick is removed quickly, most individuals recover quickly.
4. Do not spray your skin with Permethrin! Do NOT use Deet on children.
5. Wear light color clothing so ticks are easier to spot
6. Ticks are active at 40 degrees or above
7. Check after EVERY trail event
 - a. Deer tick nymphs and larvae are as small as this period.
 - b. Lone star ticks (*Amblyomma americanum*) are smaller, and look like red dust
 - c. Deer ticks will hang on grass or plants along the edge of the trail to grab whatever passes by
 - d. Lone Star ticks, sometimes called Chiggers, can track you down from up to 30 feet away and will make a bee-line to when stopped
 - e. Ladies nylons can help with Lone Star. Gaiters can help with runs.
8. If removed within 36 hours you are less likely to contract diseases
 - a. Do not smother or burn ticks
 - b. Use tweezers to pull where it is attached to your skin
 - c. Save the tick in a bag to save in case your doctor wants it
 - d. NOT everyone will see a bulls eye or rash after a bite

- e. Lone Star ticks will usually leave an itchy red dot
- 9. Don't rely on DEET alone, permethrin is more effective against ticks, but neither guarantee you won't contract any tick-borne diseases
- 10. Permethrin infused clothing by Insect Shield or other brands lasts longer than spays. Ticks need to travel across at least 6-8" of treated area before death occurs.
- 11. See <http://tickencounter.org>



Spiders



Bees, wasps, hornets

1. Know who has sting allergies
2. Be aware of bee/wasp/hornet activity and warn others
3. Nest sites. . . ANYWHERE: ground, logs, downed trees, under rocks, crevasses

Snakes

Be aware of snakes at ALL times

They can be ANYWHERE: ground, logs, downed trees, under rocks, crevasses

Venomous snakes:

1. Eastern Massasauga - *Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*
2. Northern Copperhead - *Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen*
3. Timber Rattlesnake - *Crotalus horridus*
4. Northern water snakes are not venomous, but have a mild anticoagulant

Bears

Most encounters do NOT lead to aggressive behavior and attacks are rare

1. Be noisy
2. Travel in groups
3. Give them space
4. If they act aggressive, you are probably too close, or in the wrong location
5. Occasionally, a bear will approach you in a non-defensive manner. It may just be curious or a young adult testing its dominance. Or it is food conditioned and/or habituated. Very rarely, it may see you as potential prey
 - a. Talk to the bear in a firm voice
 - b. Get out of its way if you can, which may be all it wants
 - c. If the bear follows you and its attention is clearly directed at you:
 - i. stand your ground and prepare to use your deterrent

- ii. A bear that is initially curious or testing you may become predatory if you do not stand up to it
 - iii. Act aggressively. Look it straight in the eyes and let it know you will fight if attacked. Shout!
 - iv. Make yourself look as big as possible. Stamp your feet and take a step or two toward the bear
 - v. Threaten the bear with whatever is handy (stick, pole, bear spray)
 - vi. The more the bear persists, the more aggressive your response should be
 - vii. If the bear attacks, use your deterrent and fight for your life. Kick, punch or hit the bear with whatever weapon is available
 - viii. Concentrate your attack on the face, eyes and nose. Fight any bear that attacks you in your building or tent
6. If the encounter is a surprise or you aren't carrying bear pepper spray, and the bear makes physical contact:
 - a. Fall to the ground and "play dead"
 - b. Roll over onto your stomach and cover your neck and the back of your head with your hands
 - c. Keep your legs and elbows wide so the bear can't flip you over
 - d. When the attack stops, remain still and wait for the bear to leave
 - e. Do NOT get up until you are absolutely certain the bear is no longer in the area - even if you have to wait 30 minutes or longer
 7. If an attack is prolonged or the bear starts eating you, it is no longer being defensive and it is time to fight back

Coyotes should be treated like bears (above)

Opossums, Squirrels and Skunks are likely to be problems only if rabid. Escape. Only kill if they are persistent in perusing you.

The Emergency Response Plan

1. See Safety Handbook Forms packet
2. Things to know
 - a. Provides local emergency medical phone numbers
 - b. Provides directions to the nearest medical facilities
 - c. In the event of an injury, an incident report will be completed by the injured party and reviewed by the Field Safety Officer.
 - d. All incident reports will remain on file for future reference and review, and will be forwarded to the host agency partner when requested.

Appendix

The following Forms are located in the **Safety Handbook Forms** packet

It is your responsibility to become familiar with and use these forms as discussed in this handbook.

1. Emergency Response Plan
2. Tailgate Session Form
3. Job Hazard Analysis Form
4. Work Trip/Crew Roster and Release
5. Parental Consent Form
6. Incident Report
7. Refusal of Care
8. First Aid Inventory
9. **OTHER** responsibilities:
 - a. Tool Use and Safety, as per handouts and training
 - b. Rigging Safety, as per handbook and training