

NAVAJO TRAILS INITIATIVE

Tools, Supplies & Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Based on a crew of eight.

Tools

McLeods	4 – 8 @ \$80
Pulaskis	2 - 4 @ \$40
Pick-mattocks	4 - 8 @ \$40
Shovels – Transfer	4 - 8 @ \$30
Loppers	4 @ \$30
Saws – Pruning	4 @ \$15
Saws – Bow	2 @ \$25
Rock Bars	3 @ \$30
True Temper Superflex 25-Tine Rake	2 @ \$30
Pitchforks	2 @ \$20
5 Gallon Buckets	4 @ \$5
2 lb. sledgehammer	1 @ \$15
8 lb. sledgehammer	1 @ \$25
Rock chisel	1 @ \$15
Hand files and power grinder for sharpening tools	@ \$20 - \$80

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Safety Boots (steel/composite toe)

Hard Hats

Safety Glasses (clear and shaded)

Gloves

Ear protection (if needed while using rock bar or sledgehammer to bust up rock)

Sun protection for the head/neck; large sun hats or extended brims/bandanas to be used with hard hats

Other

First Aid Kits. One large for the group, individual kits for on-site.

Individual kits should include latex/nitrile gloves, gauze pads, small and large Band-Aids, ibuprofen (if not allergic), Benadryl (for allergic reactions), a vial of alcohol (antiseptic; individual pads tend to dry out and be useless if not replaced frequently), blister pads, sanitary napkins (for major bleeding control), duct tape, tweezers.

A good sharp knife, either clasp, sheath or as part of a Leatherman tool, has a variety of uses, including first aid – for tearing cloth and making splints.

In case of emergency: a good form of communication if in remote locations (radios, SPOT device, sat phone)

Notes:

1. If more than one crew, tools for second crew can be half the number of Pulaskis, McLeods, shovels, rock bars and loppers; crews can mix and match according to work site needs. If working in heavily wooded areas, axes and possibly power saws – and someone certified to operate them – along with chaps (PPE) may be needed.

To go along with above note and why I included a range of numbers of tools: The number of tools is dependent on how the crew will be working. If tasks are split up, leaving certain people in charge of certain things, less tools will be necessary. If it is expected that each person start and finish a particular piece of trail, more tools will be needed, as that person will be performing more tasks. If tasks are split up, it will effectively cut the number of tools needed in half.

2. McLeods, picks, and shovels are the most important tread tools. As stated in note 1: Vegetation will determine how many pulaskis, saws and loppers will be needed. Terrain will determine if sledgehammers and chisels are necessary. As for rock bars; pry bars are better for moving large rocks, but tamping/chipping bars are almost just as good for moving rock, and are more versatile as are better for chipping rock and great for compacting dirt. For 3 rock bars, I'd recommend 2 tamping/chipping bars and 1 pry bar.

3. Tarps and extra buckets with lids may be wanted to protect equipment left in the field.

4. Pin flags are an option for facilitating trail construction. Water-based ground paint and an applicator is better for rocky soils.

5. In areas where bees may be encountered, PPE could include “sting shields,” hoods with netting for eyes and face that can be quickly put on while running from attack.