

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY FOOT TRAVEL - Hiking, walking	2. LOCATION Beaverhead-Deerlodge N.F.	3. UNIT Pintler
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST David Rouse	5. JOB TITLE Recreation Specialist	6. DATE PREPARED 5/18/14
7.Tasks and Procedures	8. Hazards	9.Actions to eliminate hazards	
General hiking	Slips, Trips and Falls, Knee/ankle injury, eye and face punctures	Watch where you walk! Step over logs when possible. Watch for slick surfaces. If clearing trail obstructions, remove packs before moving large logs/rocks, avoid being on down hill side of obstructions. Beware of branches/limbs at eye level. Be adequately equipped for back/frontcountry foot travel with PPE to fit the project.	
Hiking during hot weather	Heat exhaustion/heat stroke	Drink plenty of water to remain well hydrated. Maintain communication with coworkers, shade up for breaks, watch for flushed faces, nausea, dizziness. Crew members should monitor one another for signs of dehydration/heat exhaustion.	
Crossing creeks	Slips, falls, drowning,	Use a walking stick, avoid slippery rocks and logs, seek help from others. Unclip backpack straps and waist belt, drop pack should you fall, look for a good location to cross with clear water, no deep holes. Do not wade in currents that are strong enough to cause you to lose your balance and fall in. Walk slowly through the stream being sure of your footing before each step. Watch for beaver holes along stream banks. Avoid walking across wood debris jams that may collapse under your weight. Avoid walking on snow that is overhanging the stream and may collapse under your weight.	
Hiking for extended time periods and/or in challenging terrain	Extreme fatigue Blisters	Take breaks when needed; drink plenty of water and eat high energy food regularly. Recognize fatigue symptoms, maintain proper communication with coworkers. Blisters can be avoided with properly fitted and broken-in boots, dry socks and/or sock liners. Use proper foot care and hygiene, deal with "hot spots" early so blisters do not form. If blister(s) develop, use moleskin and keep blister clean.	

<p>Hiking off-trail, on loose rocks, uneven terrain, etc.</p>	<p>Falls, sprains, broken bones, contusions, cuts</p>	<p>Watch uphill, maintain solid footing and watch for people below. Select each stepping spot; avoid stepping on loose rocks, shout “ROCK” if you dislodge one. Wear boots that offer good traction and ankle support.</p>
<p>Working in inclement weather</p>	<p>Hypothermia, sunburn, lightning strike injury-burns, shock</p>	<p>Pack non-cotton thermal layers, clothing, jacket and first aid kit. Always take rain gear. Hydrate and eat properly. Crew members should monitor one another for hypothermia especially if someone falls into a stream or it is raining/snowing. Wear clothing that retains body heat when wet. Carry a well supplied first aid kit and emergency supplies to spend the night outdoors if necessary. Wear sun-protective clothing (hats, long sleeves, long pants) and apply sunscreen. During periods of lightning: avoid lightning attractants: mt./ridge tops, tall or solo trees, big rocks, and other possible lightning rods. Do not use radio in lightning storm. Avoid grouping together. Move away from horses and stock.</p>
<p>Hiking with a backpack or heavy gear</p>	<p>Heavy backpack, (back injury, fatigue)</p>	<p>Practice putting on and taking off pack, avoid overloading, place heavier items lower in the pack, make sure pack is properly fitting, avoid carrying too much weight.</p>
<p>On/off trail orientation</p>	<p>Getting lost</p>	<p>Carry map/compass and GPS and know how to use them. Waypoint vehicle or exit point. Communication with co workers and have radio access in case of emergency, follow District Communications Plan. Be aware of landmarks on your route in so you can get back out.</p>
<p>Carrying Tools</p>	<p>Falling on sharp edges</p>	<p>Carry tools by the handle close to the head and down at your side. Do not carry tools on your shoulder. Carry tools with the most dangerous side down. Travel with guards in place.</p>
<p>Fence crossing</p>	<p>Tripping, cuts, punctures</p>	<p>Slide equipment under or hand over fence. Climb under or through carefully. Have someone assist in holding fence open while stepping thru.</p>

<p>Hiking during insect season</p>	<p>Insect bites/sting</p>	<p>Know and share information on allergic reactions/first aid to insect bite and stings. Carry allergy medications as necessary. Be qualified to administer meds to self and others if necessary. Recognize insect nests and steer clear; alert others of nests. Retain potential disease carriers (ie. ticks) that have bitten. Use repellants and clothing to avoid bites and stings.</p>	
<p>Protection and security</p>	<p>Random acts of violence</p>	<p>Before coming out of the woods and to your vehicle, look the area over for any disturbance, or unknown individuals. Always sign out at the office with your destination/itinerary; call in on your return or if you will be late. Refer to District Communication Plan.</p>	
<p>Human confrontation</p>	<p>Angry or violent individuals</p>	<p>Contact Dispatch or other crewmembers when approached by threatening persons. If no contact, give the impression you are in contact with others. Maintain self control and confidence. Listen - don't react to angry individuals. Refer threatening individuals to law enforcement asap. Never enter a private vehicle. If you are stranded, radio for help, stay in your rig until help arrives. If you meet individuals on isolated roads, stay in your vehicle; let them approach you.</p>	
<p>Hiking during hunting season</p>	<p>Shooting injury</p>	<p>Wear orange during hunting season. Avoid areas with high concentrations of hunters. Know when hunting seasons are and what type.</p>	
<p>Emergency Evacuation Procedures (EEP) Involving foot travel</p>	<p>Illness/Injury</p>	<p>Activate EMS for tramatic injury by calling Dispatch via radio or 911 depending on location. For minor injuries take appropriate action. Render first-aid to sick or injured until relieved by a higher-level medical responder. Use Blood Borne Pathogen precautions. Use care when moving patients and transporting the injured. Maintain communications. Notify your supervisor. Complete all necessary paperwork.</p>	
<p>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</p>		<p>11. TITLE</p>	<p>12. DATE</p>

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) involved in the process, the date(s) of acknowledgment, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving the JHA. The line officer acknowledges that employees have read and understand the contents, have received the required training, and are qualified to perform the work project or activity.

Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Self-explanatory.

Block 7: Identify all tasks and procedures associated with the work project or activity that have potential to cause injury or illness to personnel and damage to property or material. Include emergency evacuation procedures (EEP).

Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents.
- b. Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.
- c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants.
- d. Observe the work project/activity.
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 8. Abatement measures listed below are in the order of the preferred abatement method:

- a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
- b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.
- c. Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
- d. PPE (least desirable method of abatement). For example, using hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chain saws, rock drills, and portable water pumps).
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 10: The JHA must be reviewed and approved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA as justification for purchase orders when procuring PPE.

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)

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Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using victim's name).
- b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation).
- c. Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- d. Radio frequencies.
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temperature).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of individuals to be transported.
- j. Estimated weight of individuals for air/water evacuation.

The items listed above serve only as guidelines for the development of emergency evacuation procedures.

JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgment

We, the undersigned work leader and crew members, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA (as applicable) and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents:

SIGNATURE DATE

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Handtool Use	2. LOCATION Beaverhead-Deerlodge N.F.	3. UNIT Pintler
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST David Rouse	5. JOB TITLE Recreation Specialist	6. DATE PREPARED 5/18/2014
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Inspection of Tools	Cuts to feet, legs, hands; Slivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect condition of tool frequently looking for loose heads, tool handle wedges, cracks and rough spots. Repair or replace as needed. • Flag tools that are found to be defective • Use sharp tools (fights fatigue→accidents) 	
Transporting Hand Tools	Cuts/blisters from sharp tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep tool guards on tools while transporting them • Wear gloves while reaching for tool in truck and carrying. • Carry tools on downhill side with the sharp edge pointed away from you. • Never carry tools over the shoulder. • Always secure tools and never carry in same compartment as personnel. 	
Use of Hand Tools	Blisters/Cuts Rock Shards in eyes Low-Back Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always wear proper PPE for the tools being used (safety glasses, hard hat, gloves, hearing protection (as required), 8" non-skid leather boots, long sleeve shirt and pants) • Ask for help if unfamiliar with use of a specific tool. • Before swinging a tool, alert coworkers by saying "swinging"! • Maintain a safe working distance (10' minimum). • Check overhead for hazards before swinging tool. • When shoveling, support your upper body by bracing the forearm closest to your body against your thigh as you pivot the blade sideways. • Maintain a butt-down, bent-knee stance as much as possible 	

<p>Sharpening tools using hand file</p>	<p>Severe Cuts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear cut-resistant gloves when sharpening tools. • Prior to filing, fit the file with a handle and knuckle guard. • If unfamiliar with technique, ask for help. • When sharpening an axe or pulaski blade with a stone, work the stone in small circles across and “into” the blade. • Do a steady, deliberate job of sharpening-it’s not a race! 	
<p>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</p>		<p>11. TITLE</p>	<p>12. DATE</p>

Previous edition is obsolete

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Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents.
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- c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants.
- d. Observe the work project/activity.
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 8. Abatement measures listed below are in the order of the preferred abatement method:

- a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement). For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture.
- b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.
- c. Administrative Controls. For example, limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule; establishing appropriate procedures and practices.
- d. PPE (least desirable method of abatement). For example, using hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chain saws, rock drills, and portable water pumps).
- e. A combination of the above.

Block 10: The JHA must be reviewed and approved by a line officer. Attach a copy of the JHA as justification for purchase orders when procuring PPE.

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

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- c. Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- d. Radio frequencies.
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temperature).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of individuals to be transported.
- j. Estimated weight of individuals for air/water evacuation.

The items listed above serve only as guidelines for the development of emergency evacuation procedures.

JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgment

We, the undersigned work leader and crew members, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA (as applicable) and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents:

SIGNATURE DATE

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Chainsaw/Crowsscut Saw Use	2. LOCATION Beaverhead-Deerlodge N.F.	3. UNIT Pintler
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST David Rouse	5. JOB TITLE Recreation Specialist	6. DATE PREPARED 5/18/14
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Vehicle Travel	Other drivers, wildlife, pedestrians, weather and road conditions.	Wear seat belts, drive with lights on, drive defensively. Wear appropriate PPE for vehicle driving. Review driving, ATV, Snowmobile JHA's and/or review appropriate sections of chapter 10 in Health and Safety Handbook	
Foot Travel	Injuries from slips and falls	Watch footing on slick surfaces, avoid walking on logs as much as possible, be careful walking in rocky areas and in rock chutes.	
Travel on Horseback	Injuries from falls and aerial hazards	Do a tailgate safety session. Make sure personnel have any training that may be required (Refer to H&SH, pg.s10-40 thru 10-46).	
Aviation Travel		Refer to appropriate Interagency Aviation Guides	
Watercraft Travel		Refer to H&SH, pg.s 10-34 thru10-40	
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Eye Injuries, Hearing Damage, Cuts and Abrasions, aerial hazards	<u>Wear PPE.</u> The following PPE is required for saw operations: Forest Service approved hardhat; eye protection, hearing protection (85 dB and above); appropriate gloves (cut-resistant gloves for chain filing); long sleeve shirt, long pants; Forest Service approved chain saw chaps (optional for crosscut); first aid kit; heavy duty, cut resistant, waterproof or water repellent, 8" high laced boots with nonskid soles; fire shelter (wildfire and prescribed burn assignments). Wear lifevest when operating chainsaws from watercraft (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-49)	

<p>Saw Qualifications</p>	<p>Accidents from improper or non qualified personnel using saws</p>	<p>Must attend classroom and field training encompassing in part or in total a national training program such as Wildfire Power Saws S-212. Sawyers must maintain national certification cards indicating their proficiency levels at the A, B or C sawyer level for chainsaws and/or crosscut saws (Refer H&SH pg.s 20-48 & 20-49).</p>
<p>Transporting Saws and Fuel: -vehicles -aircraft -ATV -snowmachine -watercraft - pack animals</p>	<p>Aerial and fuel leakage hazards</p>	<p>When transporting in a vehicle, make sure saw is properly secured to prevent getting hit by falling equipment, turnover and fuel spillage (chain saw only). Never travel with gas powered equipment, fuel (including empty fuel containers)or crosscut saw in an enclosed vehicle, unless in emergency situations. Use aproved container for fuel and kerosine transport. Do not store food near fuel or kerosine. Wrap/sheath or chap bar/chain. Secure crosscuts to something large to prevent falling through nets during aerial transport. When transporting crosscut/chain saw on a pack animal, take extra care. Adequately guard and secure saw (Refer to H&SH pg.s 20-59 and 10-45 thru 10-46).</p>
<p>Fueling Chain Saws</p>	<p>Accidental combustion of fuel and saw causing burns</p>	<p>Allow saw to cool for 5 minutes before fueling. Fill chainsaw on bare ground or non-combustable surface. Immediately clean up spilled fuel. Refuel outdoors and at least 20 feet from open flame or other ignition source. Start saw at least 10 feet from fueling area (Refer H&SH, pg.s 20-54 & 20-55). Watch opening fuel containers due to pressure build up in containers. Never open near face. Wear PPE.</p>
<p>Carrying Chain Saws/Crosscut saws</p>	<p>Abrasions, falls, cuts and burns.</p>	<p>When carrying a saw on your shoulder, take care due to sharpness of chain and “bucking spikes. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and a shoulder pad. If no shoulder pad, saw must be “chaped” or bar and bucking spikes appropriately covered. Point barbackwards when carrying uphill, and point bar forward when carrying downhill. Set chain brake when footing dictates or when carrying more than short distances. Shut saw off when carrying chainsaw more than 50 feet or when hazardous conditions dictate. Sheath crosscut saw and ensure proper spacing observed when carrying.</p>

<p>Saw use</p>	<p>Personnel Injury or property damage due to improper saw use techniques</p>	<p>Follow proper limbing, bucking and felling procedures and techniques. Watch for spring poles. Undercut all trees exceeding 5" DBH. Do proper size up. Watch bar tip to avoid kickback. Never saw alone unless in an emergency situation. <u>Never cut with powerhead above shoulders.</u> Observe kerf and determine binds. Wedge all trees when possible/practical. Always buck trees from uphill side. When limbing, watch for limbs under pressure. Use warning shouts when felling and maintain proper spacing. When bucking blowdown and avalanche debris, make sure to observe binds and use extra caution due to logs under pressure that could move in any direction when overhead weight is cut or removed. Never reach across saw bar. Maintain good communication with partners when operating crosscuts be sure who will remove saw when felling. Have workers and felling crews working on the same contour, rather than some working above others on steep hillsides. Space employees so activities of one will not create a hazard for another.</p>
<p>Safety</p>		<p>**INDIVIDUAL SAW OPERATORS ALWAYS HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO SAY "NO" AND WALK AWAY FROM ANY SITUATION THEY DETERMINE TO BE AN UNACCEPTABLE HIGH RISK**</p> <p>Attend an annual saw refresher to include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review regional saw policy Review saw JHA <p>Discuss accidents of past year in Region or area of concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on policy, training and equipment changes Recertify sawyers as needed Insure first aid, CPR and Bloodborne pathgen trainings are current and up to date (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-47) <p>Make sure tailgate safety sessions are done prior to starting a new job or as necessary. Make sure to have evacuation plans for work areas. Contact Supervisors, Safety Managers or Forest Saw Coordinator when issues or questions develop.</p>

<p>Hazards: -Manmade</p> <p>-Enviornmental: 1)Weather</p> <p>2)Animals and insects</p> <p>3)Plants</p>	<p>Personnel injury or damage to property</p> <p>Personnel injury or illness</p> <p>Bites and diease</p>	<p>Make sure to walk out lay. Watch for structures, trails, roads and other recreation areas/activities. Post lookouts as appropriate to warn forest users and stop traffic. Watch for powerlines (Refer to H&SH, pg. 20-56), and any other improvement that could cause injury or be damaged. Watch for nails and fence in trees. When felling or bucking in campgrounds check for metal objects in trees before cutting</p> <p>Observe winds and stop operations when deamed unsafe, due to speed or gusts. Never work or continue to work when electrical storms or other weather hazards are in proximity to work area, and deemed unsafe to continue operations. Be aware of temperatures to help prevent dehydration and hypothermia. Drink plenty of water as needed, and wear appropriate clothing for conditions.</p> <p>Animals: Watch for animals that pose a threat to safety. Avoid confrontation, and if animals persist in area find another area to operate.</p> <p>Insects: Do periodic check of clothing and work areas , and check clothing and body after work. Avoid putting work clothing in living areas to prevent transporting insects to living quarters. Avoid wearing bright colors for ticks and bees. Never work near bee or wasp nests, and when discovered mark with flagging, and avoid working in those areas.</p> <p>Watch for and try to aviod cutting in poison ivy, poision oak and poision sumac. Ask local personnel what plants exist in area. Wash hands after cleaning equipment to limit exposure.</p>
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<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY STOCK USE / HANDLING (16.0 - 16.53)</p>	<p>2. LOCATION Flathead National Forest</p>	<p>3. UNIT Spotted Bear Ranger District</p>
<p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)</p>	<p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Bill Workman</p>	<p>5. JOB TITLE Lead Animal Packer</p>	<p>6. DATE PREPARED 04/17/2008</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p>	
<p>Catching Stock All stock users will have obtained required stock training prior to any use</p> <p>Saddling, Brushing, Grooming</p> <p>Packing and Lifting Equipment Techniques (16.43) (52.42)</p>	<p>Being Stepped On or Kicked</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock-</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock</p>	<p>- Do not excite stock, movements are deliberate but smooth, don't be loud.</p> <p>- Do not feed until you've caught and tied up all the desired animals -Insure stock is tied securely and halters fit properly -Never have loops in the halter ropes.</p> <p>- Stand in safety zone by withers - Do not make sudden noise or movement - Make sure saddle fits properly and is in good repair - Know the animal if possible. - Check for injuries - Do not brush over wounds - Check all tack and blankets for dirt and debris/ remove any burrs or other forigen materials from pads. Untie horse before tightening cinch.</p> <p>-Use proper ropes for pig tails on saddles, Pig tails on saddles are designed to break when you have mishaps with pack stock. Using the wrong rope for pig tails on pack saddles, ropes that do not break, could cause a hazard. - Use proper lifting techniques - Before loading packs stretch and loosen muscles to reduce the chance of muscle strains or other injuries - Ask for help when lifting heavy packs, lift with your legs and knees, not your back, keep body straight and do not twist while lifting - Have rope and pack ready prior to attempt - Stay calm and reassuring with stock - Keep sharp edges covered - Make sure saddles and packs are secure - Keep the animal's back clean</p>	

**Stock Hauling/ Loading (16.11a) (16.2) (16.11c)
(16.12a)**

**Injury to
Person/Stock**

- Use breakaways to tie the pack string together/ have extras
- Use lead rope approximately 10 feet in length
- Keep saddle pad straight, saddle blanket smooth, saddle properly fitted and tight, and side packs as equal in weight as possible
- Hikers should yield to stock traffic. When encountering hikers who are unfamiliar with stock, ask them to stand on the downhill side of the trail and to wait for the stock to pass completely past them before they return onto the trail. If stock spooks, standing downhill will encourage them to go uphill and lessen the chance of an accident. Stock users will be prepared to either move aside safely or turn around, if required, to find a safe passing zone.

- Make sure there are no unsafe gaps between bumper and loading ramp
- Be alert when loading
- Do not wrap the lead rope around your hand or any part of your body, tie short and not too high
- Do not allow animal to pin you within trailer when loading stock
- Safe driving practices
- Conduct a pre-trip safety inspection of trailer/truck
- Make sure the stock truck brakes are working properly, test the brakes prior to approaching the loading ramps at Spotted Bear Ranger Station, the fuel tanks at Spotted Bear Ranger Station are in a hazardous location in front of the loading ramps, make sure your brakes are working, so you do not run into the fuel tanks
- Avoid quick starts and stops when driving
- Avoid excessive speeds on curves and turns, shift down, less braking.
- Unload livestock before jacking up a vehicle to change a tire, if possible
- Alternate the facing of each animal when hauling more than three animals
- Secure divider ropes between each animal
- Close the tailgate and secure the locking mechanism
- Never ride livestock into the truck

Riding Practices (16.41)

Lightning

- Never ride an animal when a lightning storm is nearby or in progress
- When working around stock, always speak to an animal when approaching from any direction
- Always lead an animal around after being saddled and before being mounted or packed
- Do not tie the lead rope around the lead horse's saddle horn or

General (16.53)	Insects	<p>wrap the rope around your hand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not run the animal - Do not secure extra tools or equipment on livestock being ridden or carry them in your hands while riding. Ax or oregon saw with scabbard may be attached to saddle. Use of saddle or pommel bags for personal gear is o.k. - Be alert for insects, animals, & people that may spook livestock - Keep excessive slack out of the lead rope
Feeding Livestock (16.45)	Injury to Person/Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure stock is a safe distance from work site - Avoid leaving stock alone from other stock while hitched - Give proper training for stock care - Give adequate feed, water, first aid, grooming and rest time - Pack proper weight for specific animal and situations - Use proper containment facilities - Only competent personnel shall be assigned to shoeing duties <p>- Do not feed or water a sweaty animal until it has cooled off</p> <p>- When feeding or salting animals, exercise caution as even gentle animals may become aggressive and dangerous</p>
Riding alone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insure that your route and estimated time of arrival is known - Have a 2-way radio (make sure it works) and extra batteries (that are good) <u>before you leave</u> - Check in with the district or any other FS personnel when possible if running late or you will change your itinerary - Use extra caution
Personal Protective Equipment (16.3)	Improper boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard PPE includes: (1) first aid kit (2) riding boots, field boots, or work shoes that will not hang up in stirrups. Shoes should cover ankle and have a heel. Only experienced riders may wear spurs. (3) Protective head gear designed for livestock riding is recommended for inexperienced riders and should be available to employees on request - Bean boots (rubber bottoms and leather uppers) may be worn in very wet weather or muddy conditions
Riding Livestock (16.4)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The packer or individual assigned for pack/saddle livestock handling shall match livestock with employee(s) according to riding skills - Instruct employees that all livestock can be dangerous - Before riding , hold tailgate safety sessions addressing livestock habits and characteristics
Securing Livestock (16.42)	Entanglement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not use bridle reins to tie livestock - When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least 4 feet (2 m) above the ground to prevent entanglement

- Do not tie livestock to trees with sharp branches, injury to livestock could result
- Tie the animal to an object using a rolling slipknot. Where possible, tie the rope to an object that the animal cannot walk completely around
- After tying livestock, do not cross under the lead rope
- Do not tie the animal to a wire fence or rails. Tie to posts.
- Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock
- Leave halter on under the bridle. Do not bridle or unbridle horse while it is tied up.
- Use cotton rope at least 1/2-inch diameter for picketing
- Unless picketing or hobbling livestock, do not tie to movable objects. Hobbles should not be placed below the ankle.
- When near the rear of livestock, stay close, maintain contact, and talk to the animal

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE District Ranger	12. DATE
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Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) writing the JHA, the date(s) of development, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving it. The supervisor acknowledges that employees have read and understand the contents, have received the required training, and are qualified to perform the work project or activity.

Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: Self-explanatory.

Block 7: Identify all tasks and procedures associated with the work project or activity that have potential to cause injury or illness to personnel and damage to property or material. Include emergency evacuation procedures (EEP).

Block 8: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents
- b. Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.
- c. Discuss the work project/activity with participants
- d. Observe the work project/activity
- e. A combination of the above

Block 9: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 8. Abatement measures listed below are in the order of the preferred abatement method:

Emergency Evacuation Instructions (Reference FSH 6709.11)

Work supervisors and crew members are responsible for developing and discussing field emergency evacuation procedures (EEP) and alternatives in the event a person(s) becomes seriously ill or injured at the worksite.

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using victim's name).
- b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water evacuation)
- c. Location of accident or injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- d. Radio frequency(s).
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & direction, visibility, temp).
- h. Topography.
- i. Number of person(s) to be transported
- j. Estimated weight of passengers for air/water evacuation.

The items listed above serve only as guidelines for the development of emergency evacuation procedures.

**JHA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures
Acknowledgment**

We, the undersigned work leader and crew members, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA (as applicable) and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and

