

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY	2. LOCATION	3. UNIT
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	Livestock Operations	Pacific Crest NST and side trails	R4, R5, and R6 PCT Forests
	4. NAME OF ANALYST Michael Morse, Beth Boyst R5 Packers, BCHC, PCTA	5. JOB TITLE Forest Stock Mgr., PCT Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 03/33/2012
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	<p align="center"><b>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS</b></p> <p>Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p> <p>Agency supervisors, crew leaders, and the lead designated packer shall ensure that personnel assigned to pack and ride stock are competent in these tasks. Personnel hauling stock in trucks and/or trailer shall have the proper license endorsements. <b>A detailed plan of operation may be used additionally to clarify roles and responsibilities for project implementation.</b></p>	
General	Injury to stock and personnel	All trailers shall be equipped with a non-slip surface and inspected annually for protruding nails and/or rotten boards. Aluminum floored trailers will be inspected for floor warpage between frames and floor corrosion leading to holes. Conduct a pre-trip inspection of truck and trailer. Secure safety chains, break-away system and plug in and check electrical system. Avoid quick stops and starts.	
Transporting stock	Vehicular accidents Personal injury Injury to stock	Load/unload in a flat open area. Do not exceed the load carrying capacity of the vehicle. Do not carry loose gear, personnel and animals together. Do not lead an animal in a two horse trailer by being in the same stall. Do not wrap lead rope around hand or body.	
Loading and unloading stock in trailer	Injuries to feet, head, back and getting crushed in trailer Injuries to stock	Halter stock and fasten the animal's head securely. Use a rolling slipknot or hitching rack-tie to secure stock to trailer or tie with panic snaps. Secure excess rope away from stock so that it doesn't drag floor of trailer. When hauling one animal in a two-stall trailer load to the left stall. Secure hook divider chains. Close tailgate immediately. If loading only a few animals in a large trailer secure animals so that the center of gravity of the load is just ahead of the axles.	
Securing stock in trailer	Injury to stock Injury to personnel		

Basic riding practices	All	<p>Always speak to an animal when approaching. Check &amp; clean all animals shoes/hoves pre and post riding. Inspect all tack for good condition. Bridle stock prior to mounting. Lead an animal around after being saddled and before mounting or being packed. Be alert for insects or animals that may spook stock. Do not wrap reins or packstock's lead rope around the saddle horn or your hand. Keep excessive slack out of lead rope. Do not ride stock in lightning storms. Watch-out for low hanging branches. Do not run animals. Always carry a cutting tool on your person for emergencies. Exterior tools should be secured and protected in a covered sheath. Riding with a backpack (&gt;10 lbs.) is not allowed.</p>
Riding livestock	Injuries to personnel and stock	<p>The designated lead packer or person in charge of the stock shall carry a first aid kit and assure that all personnel have personal protective equipment. This includes long pants, riding boots or work shoes that will not hang up in the stirrups, and hat. Protective headgear is recommended for inexperienced riders. Riding bareback is not permitted. Before riding, hold a tailgate briefing to instruct all members of the work party that livestock can be dangerous specifically addressing stock safety, individual stock habits, characteristics, local hazards and environmental concerns.</p> <p><b>Only employees and volunteers authorized under a signed Volunteer Agreement by the District Ranger/Forest Supervisor may ride and/or pack stock.</b></p>
Securing livestock	Injuries to personnel and stock	<p>When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least 5' above the ground to prevent entanglement. Tie up using a rolling slipknot. If possible tie to an object that the animal cannot walk around. Do not cross under the lead rope of a tied animal. Do not tie to a wire fence. Use a halter under the riding stock's bridle – do not tie up with reins. Do not tie animals to movable objects. Use sound sturdy rope at least ½ in. dia. in securing stock. When near the rear of stock , stay close, maintain contact and talk to the animal.</p>
Packing and Leading Livestock	Injuries to personnel and stock	<p>Only persons authorized in packing and unpacking livestock shall be allowed to perform these tasks. Keep animals' backs clean, saddle pad straight, saddle blanket smooth, and ensure saddle properly fitted and tight. Tighten cinch before riding or loading packstock . Load side packs as equally as possible. Use breakaways to tie pack string together. Generally yield to loaded strings or larger strings when encountered on the trail. Hikers should yield to stock traffic, ask them to step to the downhill side of trail. Lead ropes should be around 10 feet in length, avoiding excessive lengths that may become entangled. Do not wrap coils of the lead rope around the hand or saddle horn.</p> <p><b>Only employees and volunteers authorized under a signed Volunteer Agreement by the District Ranger/Forest Supervisor may ride and/or pack stock.</b></p>

Hauling dirt and gravel with stock	Injury to animals and or personnel	Use only gentle animals for this operation. If possible use three individuals for this operation (one to hold the lead rope, two to load and unload). Load and unload side boxes together. Do not overload animals. Try to load and unload in areas that will allow for personnel to step away from the animal if they become spooked. Inspect all dirt boxes for smooth operation before use.
Shoeing	Injury to animals and personnel	For extended overnight trips, it is recommended to carry shoes, tools, easy-boots and nails. Only competent personnel shall be assigned to shoe a horse/mule. Maintain all tools to a sharp and properly functioning condition. Use caution when heating shoes and handling hot shoes. Wear PPE , leather chaps, etc. Tie stock to a secure location. Tie up in a smooth, shady location if possible.
Feeding livestock	Injury to animals and personnel	Do not feed or water a sweaty animal until it has cooled off. Use caution when feeding or salting animals, animals may become aggressive and/or dangerous.
Field work	Sudden loud noises like gunshots, other users – llamas, backpackers, mountain bikers, and wildlife (bears, moose, insects etc.)	Always anticipate problems and be ready to deal with them. Desensitize livestock. Be prepared for animals spooking. Maintain control your animal at all times.

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE  
*[Signature]*

11. TITLE

*Deputy Regional Forester*

12. DATE

*3/27/2012*

**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)**

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 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      SIGNATURE      DATE

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____