

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Encounter Bears and M. Lions	2. LOCATION Tahoe N.F.	3. UNIT Truckee R.D.
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED

TASKS?PROCEDURES	HAZARDS	ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
Bear Encounter	Precautions	Bears are the most dangerous when: When sow is with cubs. They feel threatened. You are obstructing their path. You encounter their den, feeding area or trail.
	Bears don't like to be surprises	Never approach bears. Not even to take a photo. Some bears may seem "tame" until you threaten their young.
		Make Noises Most bears will avoid people and leave an area when they know people are in present. Making noises allows the bear to move away before a confrontation occurs. Making noise: talking, singing, whistling, yodeling, or wear bells all help to let bears know you are coming. Note: Most bear attacks are caused when a bear is startled at close range.
		Safety in Numbers Travel with someone else and avoid hiking at night. Stock and llamas seem to be advantageous to travel with.
		Keep your Dogs Under Control Roaming dogs can easily disturb a bear and may lead an angry bear back to you. In National Parks, dogs must be leashed and are not allowed on trails.
	Avoid high use areas	You can avoid encounters with bears by avoiding areas that they like. If you cannot avoid these areas, these areas, be extra careful when traveling through them. Bears like you travel on saddles, ridges, game trails and along water. They feed on carcasses whenever they can find them and like vegetation that grows in wet areas. They often rest in cool, dark, thick forest.
	Bear Areas	In the Spring and early Summer, bears are often found at lower elevations along rivers. Bears love to catch and feed on spawning fish. In the Summer, bears can be found at higher elevations in open park-like areas. Their Summer diet consist of wild berries thus berry pickers need to use caution. When you are in Bear country keep your children close by at all times and make loud noises if you encounter a bear. If you encounter a mother bear with cubs never put yourself between the mother and cubs. In the Fall, bears are often found in white bark pine stands foraging on pine nuts. Be sure you know what the tree look like. Bears also dig for roots in mid-elevation meadows especially in years with few pine nuts.

	Do not run from a Bear	Running away from a black bear may stimulate its instinct to chase. You cannot out run a bear. Instead, stand and face the animal. Make eye contact without staring . If you have small children with you pick them up so they do not run and panic. Give the bear room so that it can avoid you.
	If a Black Bear Approaches	Try to demonstrate to the bear that you may be a danger to it. Make yourself appear larger, stand up raise your arms and open your jacket. Yell at the bear, bang pots and pans or whatever objects you make have with you, and create general commotion.
	If a Bear Attacks	Black bear behavior is quite variable. Research indicates that bear attacks have been avoided or injuries reduced when the victims fought back using any means available. Throwing rocks and striking the bear with branches or camping equipment have shown to be affective.
Mountain Lions Confrontations	Try to work within a group	Do not bend over, squat or bend down. Carry a noise-maker adnd something to throw a strike a lion with if needed. Be alert to your surrounding and check behind you frequently. Whenever possible avoid brushy, thickly wooded areas. Let someone know your exact location and time you plan to return. Carry a Forest Service radio whenever possible.
	If you encounter a Lion	If being chased, turn immediately and face the animal. Do not lose eye contact and remain standing and do not run away or bend over. Face the animal and stand your ground. Raise your arms and look big. Talk aloud and in the firm voice. Prepare to use a noisemaker or shout if necessary. If the lion starts to crouch or advance, make noise or throw whatever you can without losing eye contact or bending over. Wait fpr the lion to withdraw before moving. Although unusual, be alert for a second lion. If you are attacked, FIGHT BACK.

LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

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. Work Leader 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
