

U.S Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12	1. WORKPROJECT/ACTIVITY: Carnivore Monitoring	2. LOCATION: Tahoe N.F.	X NEW REVISED
3. UNIT: Truckee R.D	4. NAME OF ANALYST:	5. JOB TITLE:	6. DATE PREPARED

Activity/ Sequence of Job Steps	Potential Hazards/ Injury Sources	Safe Action or Procedure
Driving/Vehicle Hazards	Daily Checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform daily checks on fluid levels (oil, coolant, power steering, wiper fluid, etc). Make sure vehicle is equipped with safety gear and you are familiar with the location and operation of these items (spare tire, first aid kit, tire chains, jack, etc). Do not take out a vehicle that is inappropriate for area or roads to be traveled and unexpected weather conditions. Be sure to check the fuel level; fill the tank if low and fill the tank when returning from the field. Conduct monthly preventative maintenance checks and report any problems to the fleet manager immediately. Keep the clean inside and out and avoid excessive gear on the seat and dash while driving. All employees shall be licensed to operate each type of vehicle.
Driving	Parking	Use a chock block each time you park. Turn the wheels toward the bank before existing the truck.
	Seatbelts	Wear seatbelts anytime the vehicle is in motion. – There are no exceptions.
	Backing	Use a backer at all times when turning around. Always face the danger (downhill, road edge) when turning vehicle around.
	Sunlight	Carry sunglasses for bright driving conditions. Keep windshield clean and wiper fluid level full
Monitoring	Fatigue	Fatigue can cause poor judgment. Don't go out or continue with your work plans if you are to tired to think.
	Poison Oak	Learn to recognize poison oak with and without leaves. Avoid poison oak areas. If you come in contact with the plant wash the area with Tecnu as directed soon as possible or upon returning to station. Do not wear infected clothes more than one time.
	Ticks	Ticks carry Lyme's disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. After your shift check yourself thoroughly from head to foot. If any ticks are attached remove tick and save it in an empty container with a date label.
	Wildlife (Bears, Bees and Snakes)	Be alert to bee nests and rattlesnakes while hiking. Walk around any bee nest you encounter. Be aware of all past allergic reactions of your coworkers. Carry a bee sting kit with you at all times and check to see that the kit's expiration date has not expired. If you encounter a rattlesnake retrace your steps without making any sudden movements. If you encounter a bear, make loud noises. If the bear doesn't leave the area you should.
	Water	Do not drink water from streams; it could be infected with Giardia.
	First Aid Kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid kits will be in each vehicle and all employees will carry a personal kit in their packs, NO EXPECTATIONS. Carry survival kits for overnight stays. Survival gear (matches, flashlight, blanket, extra food and water.

Activity/ Sequence of Job Steps	Potential Hazards/ Injury Sources	Safe Action or Procedure
	If Lost	<p>If you become lost:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Don't panic 2. Sit down and try to locate yourself to a map. If you think determine your location, try going to a known point or stream confluence (some very obvious geographic feature that you recognize from the contour map lines. 3. Radio your partner and explain your condition. 4. If you do not have success with channels 2 or 3, call the Ranger Station or closest available person in the field and ask for help. Go through Dispatch if you're having problems with other radio channels. 5. If you're fatigued, injured or ill, explain your condition and give the best description of your location as possible, stay put, let the rescuers come to you. If possible, hang flagging or other bright colored item high in a tree or in the open. Always carry a compass, Forest map(s), individual first aid kit, extra food and water, radio with fresh battery and an additional spare battery, flagging, and the knowledge to get back to the station.
Safety Procedures	Radio Contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always sign out and back in at the office. Make sure someone knows you plan. • Always check the radio for proper working condition. Never assume the battery is charged and carry an extra fresh battery. Know how to use a radio comfortably. Know who is monitoring the radio frequencies if you have an emergency. Keep the radio turn off over night (when camping) to save the battery as does the scanning. Do not turn the scanner on, save the battery your life may depend on it.
Monitoring; Radio Contacts	Radio Use	<p>Keep current which fire lookouts are in operation and know which radio frequencies to monitor. Lookouts also have a phone know the hours that operators are on duty. The lookouts/radio repeaters are located on Mount Rose (TKRD), Verdi (TKRD), Duncan Peak (FHRD), Babbit (SVRD), Saddleback (DVRD), these lookout and radio repeaters are located around the Tahoe National Forest. It is important to know how to contact lookouts and use various radio frequencies and how to relay messages in emergencies.</p>
Monitoring	Illegal Activities	<p>If you encounter illegal activities, HALT, and turn around, swiftly and quietly leave the area. Illegal activities include: water lines, cleared areas outside timber sales, structures and garbage piles.</p>
	Ticks and Lyme's Disease	<p>Fill out a CA 1 if bitten by a tick. The early symptoms of Lyme's disease include a characteristic-spreading rash accompanied by flu-like symptoms, fever and aches. Possible complications include: heart and nervous system disorders and severe arthritis. Check yourself daily from head to toe for ticks. If you find attached ticks remove them and place the tick in the empty container with the date label.</p>
	Using an Acetylene Torch	<p>Soot plates only in a well-ventilated area. Wear gloves when handling plates. Soot plates downwind and keep acetylene tank in the opposite of the hose nozzle. Store tank upright at all times and secured in its case. Wear goggles to protect eyes.</p>
Baiting	Handling Bait	<p>After handling bait, disinfect hands. Never handle torch or tank with greasy gloves, wear clean gloves. <i>Salmonella</i> be in the chicken bait that you have handled. Wash your hands with soap and water before eating or touching mouth.</p>

LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE:	TITLE:	DATE:
-------------------------	--------	-------

Emergency Evacuation Instructions

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

Be prepared to provide the following information:

- a. Nature of the accident or injury (avoid using the victim's name).
- b. Type of assistance needed, if any (ground, air, or water).
- 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 and 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 Acknowledgement

We, the undersigned Supervisor and employees, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents.

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE:
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	
DIVISION CHIEF'S SIGNATURE	DATE:	

JHA Instructions

The JHA shall identify the date(s) the JHA was written, the location of the work project or activity, the Division and Branch writing the JHA, the name of the employee(s) writing the JHA, the name of the employee(s)'s supervisor approving the JHA, and the name of the Division Chief approving the JHA. 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: Self explanatory

Block 6: Name of employee(s) writing the JHA

Block 7: Name of employee(s)'s supervisor approving the JHA

Block 8: Name of the Division Chief approving the JHA

Block 9: List all required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) identified in Hazard Control section of the JHA.

Block 10: List all the tools and equipment required to perform the work project or activity.

Block 11: List all applicable standards associated with the completion of the work project or activity. (Example: OSHA 1910.134 Respiratory Protection)

Block 12: List specific employee training required to perform the work project or activity.

Block 13: 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 14: Identify all known or suspect hazards associated with each respective task/procedure listed in block 13. For example:

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

Block 15: Identify appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the hazards identified in block 14. Abatement measures listed below are the order of the preferred abatement method:

- a. Engineering Controls: The most desirable method of abatement. Examples: Ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and furniture
- b. Substitution: Example: Switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents
- c. Administrative Controls: Example: Limiting exposure by reducing the work schedule
- d. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): The least desirable method of abatement. Example: Hearing protection when working with or close to portable machines (chainsaws,