

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)

JOB TITLE: Horse Use and Riding	DATE:	NEW REVISED
LOCATION OF JOB: Bandelier National Monument Stables and Trails	DIVISION: Maintenance	BRANCH:
TITLE OF EMPLOYEE INVOLVED IN ANALYSIS:	SUPERVISOR:	DIVISION CHIEF:

REQUIRED AND/OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Leather gloves, long pants, raincoat, first aid kit, 2-way radio, smoothed – soled, point – toed, laceless boots, sunscreen, hat, leather chaps, etc.
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SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION/PROCEDURE
Certification	Injury to horse or rider	<p>Read and understand Bandelier’s horse use policy. Know which trails are open/close to horse use. Be aware of three levels of certification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic level – single horse, one day short trips, may not ride alone. 2. Intermediate level – use of additional pack horse. 3. Overnight stay in backcountry ok. Can instruct basic level riders. <p>Advanced level – use of more than one pack horse is ok. Overnight trips ok. Trailering is permitted, can instruct basic and intermediate levels.</p>
Truck and Trailer check	Vehicle and trailer inoperable or unsafe to use. Accident possible if lights, tires, brakes and other equipment are not operable.	Check truck fluids, fuel, tires, lights, turn signals and adjust mirrors. Check trailer tires, lights, turn signals and overall condition. Double check trailer attachment and safety chain backup. Check electric trailer brake before leaving area.
Horse selection	Injury to horse or rider	Prior to selection, determine particularities of that horse from person familiar with the horse. Some horses may be used by inexperienced riders, and others are to be used only by experienced or more advanced riders. Some horses may

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		not be used for packing purposes. Is there a possibility that the horse will be used at night?
Catching the horse	Injury to horse or rider	Be alert to horse actions. Consider catching horse in small holding corral, approach horse slowly and cautiously, be prepared to move quickly out of horse path should he leap forward or sideways. If the horse is difficult to catch, allow him to calm down for short periods of time and try again. Use same precautions.
Tethering	Severe rope burns or cuts if lead rope becomes tangled with horses' feet.	Always tie close to corral or solid object, i.e. tree trunk instead of a branch. Never tie to automobile or wire fence, use rolling slip knot when possible, never use rein for tethering purposes. Once tied, lead rope should be less than 24 inches long, and tied no less than 4 feet from ground level. Horse should not be able to feed while being tethered.
Grooming	Being stepped on or kicked	Approach horse slowly and speak softly to gain his trust. Brush only top, front, rear sides and never brush bottom side. Brush gently, avoid striking motions.
Hoof care	Being stepped on or kicked	Approach horse slowly, speak softly and use palm of your hand to brush or tap horse gently to allow your intentions to be known. Gently lift horses' feet, inspect hoof for cracks or loose horseshoes. Use hoof pick to gently pry loose impacted debris.
Saddling	Spooking horse or being stepped on.	Check blanket and pad for debris that could injure or spook horse. Do not shake blanket near horse, use caution if blanket is applied during windy weather.
	Slapping right side of horse with stirrup and spooking horse or striking another rider close by.	Prior to lifting saddle on to horses back, consolidate right stirrup and cinch straps over saddle seat and gently set saddle on horses back. Allow 2 inches of saddle blanket or pad visible near withers. Do not cinch too tight, walk horse prior to mounting, check cinch tightness again.

SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION/PROCEDURE
Tying Loads on Animals	If animals become spooked/wreck, loads are lost or damaged.	Use appropriate hitches and knots for specific loads carried. Use correct ropes for securing loads. Use hay twine for piggin for tying string together, so if a wreck or need to separate pack string, piggin breaks instead of tack or animal and twine can be easily cut.
Riding on established trails	Being thrown from horse	<p>Check peculiarities of horse you are about to ride – does he spook easily; can you handle him safely? Do your riding skills match the horse you are about to use? Did you check out (horse use log), have you told anyone where you are going and when they can expect you back? Do you have in your possession a 2-way radio (with extra battery), foul weather gear, first aid kit, extra water, etc? Be alert to the horse movements, do not run horse and do not ride while thunderstorms are in the vicinity. Never ride on a pack saddle. Dismount prior to putting on jacket or rain gear. Use extra caution during windy conditions. Do not retrieve any items out of saddle bags while riding – horse may spook. Be alert for rattlesnakes or beehives. Use extreme caution when riding past visitors who may attempt to touch horse – caution them not to make sudden movements or loud noises. If you get too tired or sore while riding, dismount and lead horse. Never wrap your feet around saddle horn to relieve stress.</p> <p>Always mount/dismount from the left. Approach creek crossing with caution – horse may attempt to jump across stream. Never ride with feet tucked completely into saddle stirrups when approaching hazardous areas. Be alert for low hanging branches that could cause eye injuries or brush you off. If you feel yourself losing control and falling off, clear your feet from the stirrups. Stay alert, anticipate hazards.</p>
Riding off trail	Injury to horse or rider	Riding off trail is generally prohibited. Exceptions may include stocking an approved backcountry camp or hauling equipment for an approved project.

SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION/PROCEDURE
		<p>Only experienced riders with advanced skills should ride off trail. Notify others of your intentions. Off trail riding will not be attempted alone. Eye protection and chaps are necessary when riding in brushy areas. Maintain control at all times. Know the area, proceed slowly. Walk the horse in dangerous terrain. Lead the horse if necessary. Off trail night riding is prohibited</p>
Riding in burn areas or beetle kill areas	Injury to horse or rider	<p>Same precautions as above. Experienced and advanced skills only. Be alert for unstable slopes and trail support structures. Watch out for snags and widow makers. Be alert for wind gusts which may pick-up loose soil or ash and spook the horse. Be alert for burnt out root systems that could cave in when stepped on by horse. Use appropriate eye protection during windy conditions. Do not ride through burn areas when rain showers are in the vicinity.</p>