

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY: Insect Stings and Bites	LOCATION IPNF	UNIT D6,D7,D8
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	NAME OF ANALYST	JOB TITLE	DATE PREPARED

TASKS/PROCEDURES	HAZARDS	ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
Avoiding / Treating Tick Bites	Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, etc.	<p>A. Spray clothing with insect repellent as a barrier.</p> <p>B. Wear light colored clothing that fits tightly at the wrists, ankles, and waist.</p> <p>C. Each outer garment should overlap the one above it.</p> <p>D. Cover trouser legs with high socks or boots.</p> <p>E. Tuck in shirt tails.</p> <p>F. Search the body on a regular basis, especially hair and clothing; ticks generally do not attach for the first couple of hours.</p> <p>G. If a tick becomes attached, pull it by grasping it as close as possible to the point of attachment and pull straight out with gentle pressure. Wash skin with soap and water then cleanse with rubbing alcohol. Place the tick in an empty container for later identification, if the victim should have a reaction. Record dates of exposure and removal.</p> <p>H. Do not try to remove the tick by burning with a match or covering it with chemical agents.</p> <p>I. If you can not remove the tick, or the head detaches, seek prompt medical help. Watch for warning signs of illness: a large red spot on the bite area; fever, chills, headache, joint and muscle ache, significant fatigue, and facial paralysis are reactions that may appear within two weeks of the attack. Symptoms specific to Lyme disease include: confusion, short-term memory loss, and disorientation.</p>
Avoiding / Treating Bee Stings	Allergic reactions, painful stings	<p>A. Be alert to hives in brush or in hollow logs. Watch for insects travelling in and out of one location.</p> <p>B. If you or anyone you are working with is known to have allergic reactions to bee stings, tell the rest of the crew and your supervisor. Make sure you carry emergency medication with you at all times.</p> <p>Wear long sleeve shirts and trousers; tuck in shirt. Bright colors and metal objects may attract bees.</p> <p>C. If you are stung, cold compresses may bring relief.</p> <p>D. If a stinger is left behind, scrape it off the skin. Do not use a tweezers as this squeezes the venom sack, worsening the injury.</p> <p>E. If the victim develops hives, asthmatic breathing, tissue swelling, or a drop in blood pressure, seek medical help immediately. Give victim antihistamine, (Benadryl, chlo-amine tabs).</p>
Avoiding / Treating Mosquito Bites	Skin irritation, encephalitis	<p>A. Wear long sleeves and trousers.</p> <p>B. Avoid heavy scents.</p> <p>C. Use insect repellents. If using DEET, do not apply directly to skin, apply to clothing only.</p> <p>D. Carry after-bite medication to reduce skin irritation.</p>

LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
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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:

- 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 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 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 Acknowledgement

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
