 <p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p> <p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY 4WD Vehicle Use/Winch Operation</p> <p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Multiple</p>	<p>2. LOCATION Los Padres National Forest</p> <p>5. JOB TITLE Multiple</p>	<p>3. UNIT MRD/SLRD/MPRD SBRD/ORD</p> <p>6. DATE PREPARED 12/18/2018</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES Transporting Flammable/Combustible Liquids</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS Injuries due to Burns</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p> <p>12.5 - Transporting Flammable/Combustible Liquids</p> <p>Flammable liquids have a flash point below 100°F (38°C). Combustible liquids have a flash point at or above 100°F (38°C). Ensure that a JHA has been written before transporting such liquids. Following is a brief summary of the guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All employees who handle, transport, and use flammable/combustible liquids shall receive hazard communication standards training and be familiar with material safety data sheets. Passengers shall not ride in the enclosed cargo portion of a vehicle hauling flammable/combustible liquids. If it is absolutely necessary to carry flammable/combustible liquids, a minimum amount only of such cargo shall be secured in a rack on the roof. Flammable/combustible liquids shall be carried in approved safety containers as defined by NFPA 30 (sec. 12.01). Such containers shall comply with these requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Transportation approved. Clearly labeled to identify the contents (sec. 38.12). No more than 90 percent full. Containers for flammable/combustible liquids shall be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Free of leaks and other damage. Treated as dangerous, even when empty. Stored separate from items, such as human and animal food, to protect against contamination by accidental leakage. Positioned upright and secured from movement in a cargo area separated from the passenger compartment by a solid wall, such as a pickup box. Never transported in the same cargo area with oxidizers, acids, or radio equipment. <p>Inform passengers of the substance to be transported. Requirements for transporting such chemical agents are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An approved protective case or secured wrapping that will contain all atomized mist. A safety device protecting the trigger mechanism from accidental discharge. Storage away from direct sunlight or exposure to temperatures exceeding 120°F (48°C). 	

Vehicle Catching Fire

Injuries due to burns, entrapment

- If the vehicle you are riding in catches fire, follow these practices.
1. Engine Compartment Fire Safety. Getting away from the fire is your first priority. If there is time:
 - a. Park at a location that provides personal and public safety.
 - b. Turn off the ignition.
 - c. Set the emergency brake.
 - d. Pull the hood latch -- but don't raise the hood.
 - e. Exit the vehicle.




Preventing Vehicle Accidents

Injuries due to collisions, rollovers, getting stuck

- 13.1 - Four-Wheel-Drive Vehicles
- 13.11 - Operation

Four-wheel-drive vehicles are designed to provide extra power and traction for traveling at a slow speed over rough or unusual terrain. When operating four-wheel-drive vehicles:

1. Be familiar with the vehicle before using it for assigned field project work or other activities.
2. Know your limitations and that of the vehicle for all driving conditions.
3. Do not exceed the safe limits for driving speeds allowed by terrain and road conditions.

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE
	District Ranger, Santa Barbara District	4/19/19
	District Ranger, Mount Pinos District	3/13/19 A
	District Ranger, Monterey District	4-9-19

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

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 (EERP).

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 (EERP) 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 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

Work Leader

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

