

<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p> <p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on signature page)</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Volunteer Field Work, Patrol and Trail Work</p> <p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Multiple</p>	<p>2. LOCATION Los Padres National Forest</p> <p>5. JOB TITLE Volunteers</p>	<p>3. UNIT MRD, MPRD, SBRD, SLRD, ORD</p> <p>6. DATE PREPARED 12/18/2018</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p>	
<p>Planning before the trip</p>	<p>No one knows where you are in case of an emergency, getting lost, extreme weather, rugged or primitive conditions, vehicle breakdown, injury or illness and Not physically fit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Los Padres NF Volunteer Information Guide. Follow and set up check-in / check-out procedures before going out. Let someone who cares about you know where you are going and when you plan to return. Inquire about road conditions before leaving and check the weather. Be prepared for what you are doing, have maps and GPS and know the route. Gather the proper tools and supplies for the job. Make sure you are in good physical condition. Practice using the radio and/or satellite phone. Hike/Ride with a buddy if possible. Carry extra water, food and warm clothing. 	
<p>Vehicle Operation</p>	<p>Dusty, winding, narrow, wet, icy roads, rocky or one-lane roads; in an unfamiliar vehicle; stormy weather; feeling sick, fatigue, angry or irritated; turning around on narrow roads; accidents; and animals on road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check brakes, steering, seatbelts, fluid levels, lights. Drive confidently and defensively at all times. Drive slow and safe, wear seatbelts, turn on lights, carry and use chock blocks, and set parking brake. Go slow around corners, occasionally clearing the windshield. Stay clear of gullies and trenches, drive slowly over rocks. Yield right-of-way to oncoming vehicles---find a safe place to pull over. Safely turn out with as much room as possible. Know what is ahead and behind the vehicle. Use a backer if available. Let others know you do not feel well. Let someone else drive. Stop and rest if you are tired. Attitude adjustment; change the subject or work out the 	

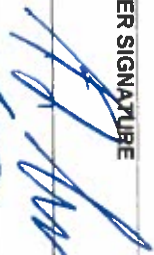
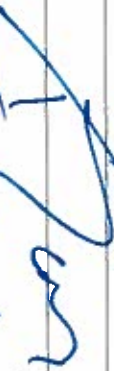


		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • problem before driving the vehicle. Let someone else drive. • Watch for animals and slow if needed, don't swerve to avoid hitting animals like squirrels.
<p>Communication</p>	<p>Radio failure, dead spots, no communication, accidents, separating from group, working alone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure radio or satellite phone is working before you leave. Assure that you have back-up batteries. • Follow the Check-in / Check-out procedures set up with LPCC (Dispatch) or your project sponsor. • Make sure you know how to use the radio and/or satellite phone and SPOT. • If the radio doesn't seem to work, try changing batteries or using a different radio or satellite phone. • For dead spots: move around and find a place to transmit. You may need to walk/drive up out of a valley, or simply walk down the trail. • If there is an emergency, follow the steps under Emergency Situation on the next page. • If the volunteer group will be spread out or separated, ensure that a member from the sub-group or individual has proper communications to relay information back to the leader. • Volunteer working alone must have a tracking device.
<p>Tailgate Safety Session</p>	<p>Injuries to Crew Members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief crew on work assignments and objectives and ensure that all volunteers are comfortable with the work to be performed. • Teach the correct use of tools and ask if there are questions. • Review known hazards and environmental conditions in the area. • Ensure that all crew members are in adequate physical condition. • Review Medical Plan and assign emergency roles. • Review applicable JHAs, lookouts, communications. • Assure that all required PPE is utilized. • Count volunteers and have a system in place to ensure that everyone has returned safely at the end of the day.
<p>Personal Protective Equipment</p>	<p>Sprains, Cuts, Head Injuries, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Hand Injuries, Eye Injuries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloves, Hardhat, Safety Glasses, Long Sleeve Pants, Long Sleeve Shirt, Boots with Slip Resistant Soles are required to be worn by all crew members.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Kit • Wear sunscreen to prevent sunburn. Wear insect resistant clothing if available or use insect spray.
Carrying Tools	Cuts, Falls, Eye Injuries, Internal Injuries, Head Injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry tools on the downhill side with most dangerous sides of the tools facing downward. • Do not carry tools over the shoulder, except for saws. • Sheath tools. • Do not leave tools on tread where others may step on them. • Stay ten feet apart from other crew members when walking to and from the project area. • Crew members carrying long tools such as long saws or rock bars, should walk last.
Working With Tools	Cuts, Falls, Head Injuries, Eye Injuries, Internal injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use gloves, protective clothing and footwear, etc. • Sheath tools when not in use and wear gloves when handling them. • Maintain proper work space for other people and establish a safe distance from others hiking or working. Announce "swinging" before swinging a tool. • Ensure tools are sharp and in good working condition. • Use proper lifting techniques. • Be familiar with and know how to operate any tool you are using, check with your leader and learn proper use.
Emergency Situation	Injuries or illness that need emergency action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep Calm. Size up the situation. Contact Los Padres Communications Center (LPCC or "Dispatch") by radio or by Phone 805-961-5727 or (911) and report conditions. Be clear and concise. • Administer first aid based on your qualifications. • Refer to the Emergency Evacuation Instructions on the signature page of this document. • Refer to the Medical Emergency Response Plan for patients needing medical treatment. • Identify an on-scene contact to maintain communications with Dispatch and provide updates and requested information. • Request additional help through Dispatch. • DO NOT relay names of victims over the radio.

Helicopter in area	Bodily injury from Helicopter blade, Rotar wash, flying debris, loud noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear personal protection, helmet with chin strap, gloves, eye and ear protection. • Stay clear of the landing area, flying debris and any moving parts. • Do not approach the helicopter. Assume the pilot does not see you until you make eye contact. Follow directions of the helicopter crew or pilot.
Hiking	Slips, Trips and Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch where you are walking. Be aware of boulders, branches, holes and other obstacles on the trail. • Watch for slippery areas that are wet, icy or covered with algae. • When fording streams, use a walking stick and undo hip belt on packs to avoid drowning.
Patrolling	Contacting the public and/or dangerous situations. Encountering horses, dogs or other animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a good host representing the Forest Service. • Assess the situation and back away if needed. Report and/or get help if needed. • Talk to animals and horsemen so they know you are there. Accommodate the needs of the horsemen to maintain safety.
Trail work	Steep, rocky, washed out or overgrown vegetation with sharp tools and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be observant of snakes, hives and poisonous plants. • Always know the whereabouts of others in your party. Stop work when trail users approach and wait until they clear the work area to resume. • Let others in your party know when you see a hazard. • Yell "ROCK!" if you see one start to roll down the hill. • Watch for hazard trees and poison oak. • Watch your spacing with other people while working with tools. • Use proper lifting techniques. Bend knees when lifting. Lift with legs and not with back. Do not exceed your personal ability.
Personal Safety	Exposure to heat and cold, Noise, rugged outdoor conditions, steep and unstable footing, falling objects, poison oak or noxious weeds, and Fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use proper Personal Protective Equipment for the job, (hardhat, gloves, eye and ear protections, LS shirt and pants, comfortable and sturdy hiking boots). • Make sure you stay well hydrated and are in good physical condition. • Drink adequate fluids, eat a balanced diet, use sun protection. • Wear your hardhat for protection from falling limbs and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pinecones, and from tools and equipment carried by others. Stay out of the woods during extremely high winds. • Wear glasses, sunglasses or goggles for protection. • Apply a skin protectant or barrier cream before exposure to poison oak or noxious weed. If exposed wash with cold water as soon as possible. • Get adequate rest and avoid prolonged exposure to extreme weather. • Treat backcountry water prior to drinking.
Camping	Injury from hazard trees or branches falling, bear or other animal visits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check camping spot for possible hazards, look at trees for widowmakers, snags and other possible problems if windy or stormy. • Practice Leave No Trace Ethics. • Keep camp clean and protect your food from animals.
Encounters with wild animals and insects	Injury from black bear, mt. lion and other wild animal encounters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give animals space and a way to escape. Work with others and make noise to alert animals of your presence. • If an animal is encountered, stop and back away. • If a lion behaves aggressively, try to appear large, never crouch down. If attacked fight back and protect your head and neck.
	Injury from rattlesnake and spider bites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be alert for snakes and spiders. Give snakes ample time to move away. • Be careful where you place your feet and hands at all times. • If a bite occurs seek medical help.
	Injury from bee and wasp stings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch for respiratory problems. Notify dispatcher and get person to a doctor immediately if there is trouble breathing. • Gently scrape stinger off if one is present. Apply analgesic swab and a cold pack if possible, and watch for infection. • Flag the location of any known nests and inform other crewmembers. • Pack an inhaler and Benadryl or Epi-pen if you are prone to severe allergic reaction and let others know you have it.

	Injury from ticks, ants, and infected mosquitos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear long sleeve shirts. Tuck pants into socks/boots. Use repellent. • Visually check each other for ticks while in the field. Check yourself carefully at home at day's end. • If a tick is imbedded in you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Gently pull the tick out with tweezers or fingernails using a quick tug. *Wash the infected area and monitor for a red rash. *Consult your doctor if antibiotic (doxycyclene) is needed.
Environmental Health Considerations	Heat stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain constantly aware of the four basic factors that determine the degree of heat stress (air temperature, humidity, air movement, and heat radiation) relative to the surrounding work area. • At the first signs of distress, stop and rest in shade if possible to cool off, loosen clothing and drink water. • Watch for signs of Heat Exhaustion characterized by fatigue, weakness and collapse, skin pale, cool and clammy with nausea, dizziness, headache or breathing problems. If symptoms do not lessen or Heat Stroke is suspected, initiate Emergency Evacuation Procedures. • Take shelter when lightning is present. • Avoid the tops of ridges, wide open spaces and rock outcrops. • Avoid grouping together with other people or livestock. • Avoid tall objects and trees and make yourself as small as possible.
	Injury from lightning strike	

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE
	District Ranger, Santa Barbara District	4/18-19
	District Ranger, Mount Pinos District	3/13/19
	District Ranger, Santa Lucia District	4-9-19
	District Ranger, Monterey District	

Previous edition is obsolete

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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.

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 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

_____	_____	_____	_____
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