






<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 Using, Working Around, and Transporting Livestock</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/MPPRD/ORD/ SBRD/SLRD</p> <p>6. DATE PREPARED 12/18/18</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS Injury to people or livestock.</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use only experienced riders and stock on volunteer projects. • Select appropriate livestock for the specific work, project or activity. • Ensure saddle and equipment properly fit the animal. • Keep animals backs clean and saddle blankets straight and smooth. 	
<p>General Livestock Use</p>	<p>Injury to people or livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train animals to follow behind you. • Do not wrap lead rope around your hand or any other part of your body or the saddle horn. • Use lead rope approx. ten feet in length with smooth braid at end and no knots or loops. • If necessary, let go of lead rope and get out of the way if you cannot safely control the animal. • Never use reins to tie animal. • When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least four feet above the ground to prevent entanglement. • Tie the animal to a secure object using a rolling slipknot. • Where possible, tie the rope to an object that the animal cannot walk completely around. • After tying animal, do not cross under the lead rope. • Never tie an animal to a wire fence. • Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock. Halter animals under the bridle. • When near livestock, stay close, maintain contact and talk to the animals. 	
<p>Leading Animals</p>	<p>Animal spooking, injury to people or livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train animals to follow behind you. • Do not wrap lead rope around your hand or any other part of your body or the saddle horn. • Use lead rope approx. ten feet in length with smooth braid at end and no knots or loops. • If necessary, let go of lead rope and get out of the way if you cannot safely control the animal. • Never use reins to tie animal. • When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least four feet above the ground to prevent entanglement. • Tie the animal to a secure object using a rolling slipknot. • Where possible, tie the rope to an object that the animal cannot walk completely around. • After tying animal, do not cross under the lead rope. • Never tie an animal to a wire fence. • Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock. Halter animals under the bridle. • When near livestock, stay close, maintain contact and talk to the animals. 	
<p>Tying Livestock</p>	<p>Animal spooking, breaking lead rope or rail, injury to people or livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train animals to follow behind you. • Do not wrap lead rope around your hand or any other part of your body or the saddle horn. • Use lead rope approx. ten feet in length with smooth braid at end and no knots or loops. • If necessary, let go of lead rope and get out of the way if you cannot safely control the animal. • Never use reins to tie animal. • When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least four feet above the ground to prevent entanglement. • Tie the animal to a secure object using a rolling slipknot. • Where possible, tie the rope to an object that the animal cannot walk completely around. • After tying animal, do not cross under the lead rope. • Never tie an animal to a wire fence. • Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock. Halter animals under the bridle. • When near livestock, stay close, maintain contact and talk to the animals. 	
<p>Transporting Livestock</p>	<p>Personnel not knowledgeable in the use of trailers or hazards associated with loading and moving stock causing injury to people or livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel hauling livestock shall have proper trailer endorsement. • Only personnel trained in loading, unloading, and moving stock will be allowed to move stock in trailers. • Secure footing for livestock, such as nonslip rubber matting or cleats will be provided. • Ensure the trailer selected has the appropriate height and length • Use only a rolling slipknot to tie stock in a trailer. • Secure excess rope so that stock cannot become entangled in loose rope. • Before riding stock, hold tailgate safely meeting to review livestock handling. • Always speak to stock when approaching. • Check and clean all livestock hooves pre and post riding. • Inspect and tack for good condition. • Lead stock around after saddling and before mounting to check for problems and before checking the cinch for correct tightness. • Do not ride too close (tailgate) other stock or people. • Be alert for insects, animals or other spooky things to stock. • Do not ride stock in lightning storms. • Watch for low hanging branches. • Do not run. • Always carry a cutting tool on your person for emergencies. 	
<p>Riding Livestock Basic Riding Practices</p>	<p>Injuries to people and stock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel hauling livestock shall have proper trailer endorsement. • Only personnel trained in loading, unloading, and moving stock will be allowed to move stock in trailers. • Secure footing for livestock, such as nonslip rubber matting or cleats will be provided. • Ensure the trailer selected has the appropriate height and length • Use only a rolling slipknot to tie stock in a trailer. • Secure excess rope so that stock cannot become entangled in loose rope. • Before riding stock, hold tailgate safely meeting to review livestock handling. • Always speak to stock when approaching. • Check and clean all livestock hooves pre and post riding. • Inspect and tack for good condition. • Lead stock around after saddling and before mounting to check for problems and before checking the cinch for correct tightness. • Do not ride too close (tailgate) other stock or people. • Be alert for insects, animals or other spooky things to stock. • Do not ride stock in lightning storms. • Watch for low hanging branches. • Do not run. • Always carry a cutting tool on your person for emergencies. 	

	Foot getting hung up in stirrup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exterior tools should be secured and protected in a covered sheath. Protective headgear designed for livestock riding is recommended. Use boots designed for riding, preferably leather boots with a high heel that will prevent the foot from passing all the way through the stirrup. Avoid using boots with aggressive lug soles. Use stirrups that properly fit the riders foot. Only personnel trained in proper packing techniques will pack livestock. When possible, it is best for the packer to have an assistant to help with loading the animals. Never tie the lead rope of your lead animal to the saddle horn or wrap the lead rope around your hand. Use breakaways to tie strings together. Use only equipment that is in good condition. Ensure that loads are properly secured and balanced. Do not allow stock to be loose on trails or around campers. Make sure they are under control on lead ropes / highlines / or in corrals.
	User unfamiliar with packing techniques causing injury to people or livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When passing forest visitors on the trail, ask them to move to the downhill side of the trail and wait for the pack string to pass. Use only animals that have been de-sensitized to loud noises and unfamiliar sights (hikers, mountain bikers etc.). Avoid letting small children get near the animals. Ask people with dogs or pets to observe leash laws. Activate EMS by calling Los Padres Dispatch Center via radio OR call 9-1-1. Refer to Emergency Evacuation Instructions on the next page. Render first aid to sick or injured until relieved by a higher-level medical responder. Do not abandon the patient. On site FS engines shall have BLS equipment to initiate basic life support until responsible medical first responders arrive. Identify EMT's and available medical equipment on project during briefing / tailgate safety session. Notify supervisor of injury. Use Blood borne Pathogen precautions. Use care when moving patients and transporting the injured. Maintain communications. Notify your supervisor. Complete necessary paperwork.
	Animal spooking and causing Injury to people or livestock	
	Illness/Injury	
Emergency Evacuation Procedures (EEP)		
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		11. TITLE
		District Ranger, Santa Barbara District
		District Ranger, Ojai District
		District Ranger, Mount Pinos District
		District Ranger, Santa Lucia District
		District Ranger, Monterey District
Previous edition is obsolete		12. DATE
		4/9/18
		3/13/19
		4-5-19

(over)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) involved in the process, the date(s) of acknowledgment, and the name of the appropriate line officer approving the JHA. The line officer 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, and 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 crewmembers 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 frequencies.
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & 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 Acknowledgment

We, the undersigned work leader and crewmembers, 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

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

FIELD MEDICAL EVACUATION PLAN
 Los Padres National Forest – Fire & Aviation Management

Project Name:		Forest:		District:	
Date:		Incident Number:		Plan Prepared By:	
Qualified First Responders or the most senior qualified medical provider will provide patient assessment and first aid. Evacuation of serious injuries will be coordinated with the Los Padres Dispatch Center. Minor injuries will be treated, and transported by vehicle to a medical facility as necessary.					
Contact					
Contact:		Phone Number:			
Frequency	Rx:		Tx:	Tone:	
Alternate Contact:		Phone Number:			
Injury Information					
Nature of Injury:					
Avoid using names					
Number to Transport:		Estimated Weights:			
Project Location					
Legal:		Latitude:		Longitude:	
Narrative: including major landmarks or cross roads					
Hazards:		Weather Conditions:			
To ground or aviation resources		Wind speed and direction, visibility, temperature			
Closest Helispot Location					
Legal:		Latitude:		Longitude:	
Narrative: including major landmarks or cross roads					
Medical Facility					
Nearest Facility:		Phone Number:			
Travel Time:		Address:			
Directions:					
24-Hour Facility:					
Travel Time:		Phone Number:			
Directions:		Address:			