

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Goshawk Monitoring	2. LOCATION District Wide	3. UNIT Truckee R.D.
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED

7.TASKS/PROCEDURES	8.HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
1. Driving Vehicles Hazards..	Daily Maintenance and Vehicle Hazards...	A. Perform daily checks on fluid levels (oil, coolant, power steering, wiper fluid etc.) make sure vehicle is equipped with safety gear and you are familiar with the following items: (spare tire, first aid kit, tires chains, tire jack, etc.). Before leaving for the field be sure your vehicle is operationally sound and well equipped for field conditions. Check the gasoline level the fill the tank when you return. Conduct monthly preventative maintenance (PM) inspections and report any vehicle problems to the fleet manager immediately. Keep the vehicle clean inside and out and avoid excessive gear on the seat and dash while driving. All vehicle operators must have a valid operators license for the type of vehicle used.
	Parking...	A. Use a chock block at all times. Turn the wheels towards the bank before existing vehicle.
	Seatbelts...	A. Wear seatbelts any time the vehicle moves.
	Backing...	B. Use a backer at all times when baking the vehicle. Always face the danger (downhill, road edge) when turn vehicle around. C. Carry sunglasses for bright driving conditions. Keep windshield clean and wipers fluid level full.
	Driving Fatigue.	D. Share driving responsibilities with a partner to avoid fatigue. If sleepy roll down the widow for fresh air, stop vehicle and walk around for experience or splash cool water on your face.
	Other Activity.	E. Watch for logging trucks, pedestrians, and tourists when driving. Take extra caution when driving through active sale areas and make inquiries regarding road status before departure.
2. Monitoring Hiking in rough terrain..	Personal Gear.	F. Wear 8-inch leather hiking boots and carry a Band-Aids or moleskin for blisters. Wear long pants and a long sleeved shirt. Gloves (cloth or leather) are useful for hiking through dead material and brush. Wear a hardhat when conducting field surveys. Carry plenty of water and energy producing snacks. Try to work up to/and maintain your fitness so you can work efficiently. If you stay fit work can be more enjoyable and also reduce the possibility of injury. Take a few minutes to stretch your legs before hiking. Be aware of your footing on steep slopes, slippery streams deep slash and loose soil. Carry sunscreen, lip balm, and insect repellent for maximum exposure. G. Dress for changing weather conditions; carry clothing that can be added and removed in layers and have rain gear available.
	Monitoring: Hiking in Rough Terrain...	A. Fatigue can affect your judgment; don't continue with plans if you are too tired to think. Carry a compass and practice using it prior to entering the field. Practice using a compass and Forest map with your coworkers and become

		<p>aware for area land marks (mountain peaks, landforms, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Learn to recognize the plants with and without leaves and avoid areas with poison oak. If you contact poison oak, wash the infected area with Tecnu as directed. Apply Tecnu to the area as soon as you return the station. Wash clothes daily if you are in poison oak. C. Ticks carry Lyme's disease and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. After each shift check yourself from head to toe for ticks. If you find an attached tick remove it and save it in a empty, labeled container including the date. D. Be alert to bee nests and rattlesnakes when hiking. Walk around all bee nests that you encounter and be aware of coworker's past bee sting reactions. Carry a bee sting kit with you at all times. Inspect each bee sting kit to ensure anti-venom expiration date has not expired. If you encounter a rattlesnake remain calm, don't make any sudden movements and carefully retrace your steps back and away from the area. If you encounter a bear , make loud noises and if the bear doesn't leave the area, you should. E. Don't drink water from the streams it could be infected with <i>Guardia</i>. <p>First aid kits will be in each vehicle and each</p>
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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 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
