

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS	JOB TITLE /LOCATION: Packing Horses and/or Mules	DATE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW <input type="checkbox"/> REVISED
TITLE OF PERSON WHO DOES JOB: Animal Packer or Designated Trained Individual	NAME OF COMPANY/ORGANIZATION: RMNP	ANALYSIS BY:	PLANT/LOCATION: Rocky Mountain National Park
DEPARTMENT: Facility Management/Trails	SUPERVISOR:	REVIEWED BY:	APPROVED BY:

REQUIRED AND/OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Required unless noted as (Rec.)- Long Pants, Boots (including kick/crush protection), Rain Slicker (and cool weather gear), Riding Helmet (Rec), take First-Aid Kit and Radio along, gloves for hand protection (Rec), sunscreen (Rec), water, lunch
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SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION OR PROCEDURE
PLANNING, SCHEDULING, AND PRE-WORK	Material to be transported is of unsafe size or weight. Destination is susceptible to hazardous weather conditions. Pack loads too heavy for one person to load/unload safely.	-Know scope of project/incident: materials, supplies, equipment, or personnel to be transported; location(s) and/or destinations; quantity, size, and weight of items to be packed (especially unusual and awkward loads); available dates and times for scheduling operation (factoring in weather concerns, available parking, assistance at trailhead and destination).
PPE, PERSONAL, AND HELPER PRE-WORK	Kicked by animal or crushed toes/feet Helpers cause accident/incident Personal Injure due to improper conditioning, warm up, or techniques.	-Wear appropriate PPE for this situation- Either steel toe boots or other strap on foot protection. -Warn animal of your presence and intentions (*inform helpers of what to do/ not to do specifically). Often people new to stock use don't have good "horse sense". -Stretch and warm up every morning and after prolonged inactivity during day. Use good body mechanics and techniques when lifting, bending, pulling, tying loads, and riding.
TRUCK AND TRAILER CHECK	Vehicle and/or trailer inoperable or unsafe to use. Accident possible if lights, tires, brakes, other equipment not operable or gooseneck attachment fails.	-Use proper truck and trailer only for operation. Check truck fluids, fuel, tires, lights, turn signals, and adjust mirrors. Check trailer tires, lights, turn signals, and overall condition. Double check goose neck attachment and safety chain back up. Check electric trailer brake operation when first exiting barn area.
PREPARING PACK LOADS	Pack saddle fails during use. Pack load comes undone during transport and causes wreck. Animal suffers injury due to poor load design.	-Check pack saddles for condition. Weigh all items and secure loose and/or noisy items. Distribute items for balance, size (bulk and length), and uniform sized loads (paired panniers) according to animals being used. Pad sharp edges and points for both animal safety and to reduce wear on panniers and pack saddles.
PREPARING STOCK FOR USE	Animal injured due to improper saddling or use. Saddles and panniers damaged due to improper use.	-Catch up stock in corral, halter, tie up in saddling area, give one can grain per animal. Brush down animal checking for any burrs, sore spots, or inflammation. Clean feet with pick, note condition of feet and shoes. Use proper number of blankets for animal, assigned bridle, saddle, or packsaddle. Position blankets and saddle correctly with breast collar and britchen (if appropriate) Adjust all attachments to correct length. Note and repair any damaged or suspect tack.

SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION OR PROCEDURE
TYING LOADS ON ANIMALS	<p>If animals become spooked/have a wreck, loads are lost or damaged</p> <p>Observe animals while securing loads- watch feet so don't get stepped on</p>	<p>-Use appropriate hitches and knots for specific loads carried. Use correct ropes for securing loads. Use hay twine for piggin for tying string together, so if a wreck or need to separate string, piggin breaks instead of tack or animal and twine can be cut easily.</p> <p>-Try to work in pairs. Try to lift pack saddles/loads with good technique even though these loads are heavy and awkward. If available, load near a side hill or other higher surface so lift is lower.</p>
LEADING STRING ALONG THE TRAIL	<p>Animals spooked by visitors or another event.</p> <p>String gets wrapped around tree or leaves trail.</p> <p>Animal walking odd or struggling.</p> <p>String wants to 'head to the barn' when returning to Trailhead or Barn.</p>	<p>-Warn visitors what to do/not to do when coming upon them. In general, ask visitors to move to downhill side of trail and stand quietly until string is well past. Thank the visitor for doing this!</p> <p>-Anticipate problem areas such as tight switchbacks, tight trees, holes in tread, loose rocks/boulders, stream crossings and use techniques (talking to animals, whistling, avoiding area, etc.) to get the string past the problem. If bad enough, lead string through one-by-one on foot.</p> <p>-Watch animals and loads while riding for signs of potential injury or problems. Stop and adjust riding or pack saddles.</p> <p>-Watch for animals wanting to 'take off for the barn' when heading back from destination. Keep string in control at all times.</p>
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	<p>String spooks because of or is in close proximity to natural hazards such as falling trees, rock or ice fall.</p>	<p>-Maintain a high level of situational awareness.</p> <p>-Constantly assess exposure to potential hazards—are you near cliffs? What time of the year is it? How strong are the winds? Are you under dead trees?</p> <p>-Be especially cautious on the Longs Peak trail—the section between Chasm Junction and Chasm Meadows is a known ice and rock fall area.</p> <p>-If concerned, dismount and lead train on foot, scout the area or try to schedule the trip to avoid the hazard.</p> <p>-Minimize time spent in hazardous areas in the event of a wreck.</p>

JSA Instructions

The JSA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(s) writing the JSA, 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 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.
- 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 JSA must be reviewed and approved by a supervisor.

Emergency Evacuation Instructions

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 work site.

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 work site (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.

JSA and Emergency Evacuation Procedures Acknowledgement

As supervisor I acknowledge that the following employees have participated in the development of this JSA, accompanying evacuation procedures and have also been briefed on the provisions thereof:

Supervisor's Signature:
