


U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Chainsaw/Crosscut Operations	2. LOCATION Emigrant, Carson-Iceberg and Mokelumne Wilderness Areas	3. UNIT Stanislaus National Forest
	4. NAME OF ANALYST Updated by Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Vehicle Travel Foot Travel Travel on Horseback	Other drivers, wildlife, pedestrians, weather and road conditions. Injuries from slips and falls Injuries from falls and aerial hazards	Wear seat belts, drive with lights on, drive defensively. Wear appropriate PPE for vehicle driving. Review driving, ATV, Snowmobile JHA's and/or review appropriate sections of chapter 10 in Health and Safety Handbook (H&SH) Watch footing on slick surfaces, avoid walking on logs as much as possible, be careful walking in rocky areas and in rock chutes. Refer to H&SH, pg.s 10-49 thru 10-51 and JHA's Do a tailgate safety session. Make sure personnel have any training that may be required (Refer to H&SH, pg.s10-40 thru 10-46).	
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Eye Injuries, Hearing Damage, Cuts and Abrasions, aerial hazards and cuts from saw	<u>Wear PPE.</u> The following PPE is required for saw operations: Forest Service approved hardhat; eye protection, hearing protection (85 dB and above); appropriate gloves (cut-resistant gloves for chain filing); long sleeve shirt, long pants; Forest Service approved chain saw chaps (optional for crosscut); first aid kit; heavy duty, cut resistant, waterproof or water repellent, 8" high laced boots with nonskid soles.	
Saw Qualifications	Accidents from improper or non qualified personnel using saws	Must attend classroom and field training encompassing in part or in total a national training program such as Wildfire Power Saws S-212. Sawyers must maintain national certification cards indicating their proficiency levels at the A, B or C sawyer level for chainsaws and/or crosscut saws (Refer H&SH pg.s 20-48 & 20-49). Recommended that new sawyers visit OSHA web site "Logging Advisor" prior to taking saw training: www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/logging_advisor/manual	
Transporting Saws and Fuel: -vehicles -aircraft -ATV -snowmachine -watercraft - pack animals	Aerial and fuel leakage hazards	When transporting in a vehicle, make sure saw is properly secured to prevent getting hit by falling equipment, turnover and fuel spillage (chain saw only). Never travel with gas powered equipment, fuel (including empty fuel containers) or crosscut saw in an enclosed vehicle, unless in emergency situations. Use aproved container for fuel and kerosine transport. Do not store food near fuel or kerosine. Wrap/sheathe or chap bar/chain. Secure crosscuts to something large to prevent falling through nets during aerial transport. When transporting crosscut/chain saw on a pack animal, take extra care. Adequately guard and secure saw (Refer to H&SH pg.s 20-59 and 10-45 thru 10-46).	
Fueling Chain Saws	Accidental combustion of fuel and saw causing burns	Allow saw to cool for 5 minutes before fueling. Fill chainsaw on bare ground or non-combustable surface. Immediately clean spilled fuel. Refuel outdoors and at least 20 feet from open flame or other ignition source. Start saw at least 10 feet from fueling area (Refer H&SH, pg.s 20-54 & 20-55). Follow Saw owners manual recommendations on proper fuel cap tightening. Watch opening fuel containers	


		due to pressure build up in containers. Never open near face. Wear PPE.
Carrying Chain Saws/Crosscut saws	Abrasions, falls, cuts and burns.	When carrying a saw on your shoulder, take care due to sharpness of chain and "bucking spikes. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and a shoulder pad. If no shoulder pad, saw must be "chaped" or bar and bucking spikes appropriately covered. Point bar backwards when carrying uphill, and point bar forward when carrying downhill. Set chain brake when footing dictates or when carrying more than short distances. Shut saw off when carrying chainsaw more than 50 feet or when hazardous conditions dictate. Sheath crosscut saw and make sure proper spacing observed when carrying. (Refer H&SH, pg.s 20-53, 54, 60, 61)
Equipment: -chain saw and crosscut	Personnel Injury or property damage from using improper equipment	<p>Proper saw for job: <i>required equipment</i> (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-50)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -chain Break, fully functional -wrap around handle bar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See attached memo on use of ¾ wrap handle bar, per Chuck Whitlock* -appropriate bar length -bow bars with top and bottom chain guards and stinger -scrench and file -approved container for fuel and oil, <u>properly marked</u> -anti vibration device -wedges as appropriate, <u>No wooden wedges</u> -3 to 5 pound axe in good condition -use proper lifting techniques when lifting and moving equipment <p><u>Always inspect equipment and saws before use!</u></p> <p>Proper saw for job: <i>required equipment</i> (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -sheath -kerosine in approved container -appropriate wedges , <u>No wooden wedges</u> <p>*keep crosscut out of dirt*</p>
Starting Procedure for chain saws	Personnel Injury or equipment damage due to improper starting techniques	<u>Do Not Drop Start.</u> Start on ground or where otherwise firmly supported. Always start saw with chain brake engaged (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-54)
Operations and use: Chain Saw/Crosscut	Personnel Injury or property damage due to improper operation, safety procedures and human factors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No night felling, or when the distance 2-1/2 times the height of tree (360°) to be felled is obscured by darkness, fog, smoke or other condition. 2) Do proper situational awareness and size up. 3) Insure to establish and clear primary and secondary escape routes, safety zones and alternates. 4) Insure proper spacing from other workers. 5) Saw from safe standing height 6) Consider mental and physical condition of you and crew members <p>(Refer H&SH, pg.s 20- 50 thru 20-62)</p>

<p>Saw use</p>	<p>Personnel Injury or property damage due to improper saw use techniques</p>	<p>Follow proper limbing, bucking and felling procedures and techniques. Watch for spring poles. Undercut all trees exceeding 5" DBH. Do proper size up. Watch bar tip to avoid kickback. Never saw alone unless in an emergency situation. <u>Never cut with powerhead above shoulders.</u> Observe kerf and determine binds. Wedge all trees when possible/practical. Always buck trees from uphill side. When limbing, watch for limbs under pressure. Use warning shouts when felling and and maintain proper spacing. Watch rolling bucked and felled material downhill. When bucking blowdown and avalanche debris, make sure to observe binds and use extra caution due to logs under pressure that could move in any direction when overhead weight is cut or removed. Never reach across saw bar. Maintain good communication with partners when operating crosscuts be sure who will remove saw when felling. Have workers and felling crews working on the same contour, rather than some working above others on steep hillsides. Space employees so activities of one will not create a hazard for another (Refer to H&SH, pg.s 20-50 thru 20-62).</p>
<p>Hazards:</p> <p>-Manmade</p> <p>-Enviornmental:</p> <p>1) Weather</p> <p>2) Animals and insects</p> <p>3) Plants</p>	<p>Personnel injury or damage to property</p> <p>Personnel injury or illness</p> <p>Bites and disease</p>	<p>Make sure to walk out lay. Watch for structure, trails, roads and other recreation areas/activities. Post lookouts as appropriate to warn forest users and stop traffic. Watch for powerlines (Refer to H&SH, pg. 20-56), and any other improvement that could cause injury or be damaged. Watch for nails and fence in trees. When felling or bucking in campgrounds check for metal objects in trees before cutting</p> <p>Observe winds and stop operations when deemed unsafe, due to speed and gust. Never work or continue to work when electrical storms or other weather hazards are in proximity to work area, and deemed unsafe to continue operations. Be aware of temperatures to help prevent dehydration and hypothermia. Drink plenty of water as needed, and wear appropriate clothing for conditions (Refer to H&SH, pg.s 50-33 thru50-45).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Animals: Watch for deer, bear, and other animals that pose a threat to safety. Also never get between sow bears and cubs. Avoid confrontation, and if animals persist in area find another area to operate. Watch for bird nest to avoid attacks. Watch for snakes in area and avoid those areas that have large concentrations of rattlesnakes or dens. 2) Insects: Check for ticks, spiders, scorpions and any other insects that pose a safety issue. Do periodic check of clothing and work areas , and check clothing and body after work. Avoid putting work clothing in living areas to prevent transporting insects to living quarters. Avoid wearing bright colors for ticks and bees. Never work near bee or wasp nests, and when discovered mark with flagging, and avoid working in those areas. When personnel are stung, have rest for a half an hour. If multiple stings, and especially above shoulders, observe and transport personnel to station or hospital as situations dictate. Watch for insects in storage areas and use gloves when necessary to move rocks and logs. 3) Watch for and try to avoid cutting in poison ivy, poison oak and poison sumac. Ask local personnel what plants exist in area. When exposed to sap, wash with soap and water or ivy wash. Use ivy block when working

		<p>in areas infested with plants. Wash hands after cleaning equipment to limit exposure. Watch for nettles, briars and any other plants that pose a safety issue. (Refer to H&SH, pg.s 50-17 thru 50-33)</p>
<p>Special use: -range work -trail work -structure construction</p>	<p>Injury from improper cutting techniques; exposure to chemicals when cutting treated timbers</p>	<p>Use proper cutting techniques and procedures when cutting post and lumber. Wear proper PPE.</p>
<p>Safety</p>		<p>**INDIVIDUAL SAW OPERATORS ALWAYS HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO SAY "NO" AND WALK AWAY FROM ANY SITUATION THEY DETERMINE TO BE AN UNACCEPTABLE HIGH RISK**</p> <p>Attend an annual saw refresher to include but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Review regional saw policy 2) Review saw JHA 3) Discuss accidents of past year in Region or area of concern 4) Update on policy, training and equipment Changes 5) Recertify sawyers as needed 6) Insure first aid, CPR and Bloodborne pathgen trainings are current and up to date (Refer H&SH, pg. 20-47) <p>Make sure tailgate safety sessions are done prior to starting a new job or as necessary. Make sure to have evacuation plans for work areas. Contact Supervisors, Safety Managers or Forest Saw Coordinator when issues or questions develop.</p>
<p>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE </p>	<p>11. TITLE District Ranger</p>	<p>12. DATE 5/20/2</p>

Previous edition is obsolete


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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Vehicle Operation	2. LOCATION Summit RD	3. UNIT STF53
	4. NAME OF ANALYST Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Driving to and from Trailheads/ Wilderness Portals	Changing Road/ Traffic Conditions	Be aware of changes in weather condtions, be prepared to modify work schedules and travel routes accordingly. Be aware of changes in traffic levels on weekends and holidays. Be prepared for sightseers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, oversize vehicles, wildlife, livestock, and pedestrians.	
	Equipment failure	Follow recommened maintence procededures, check vehicle frequently when operating on rough roads. Be gentle with equipment as possible. Wear Safety Belts	
	Excess speed	Plan vehicle travel to allow adequate time to reach destination. Never exceed speed set for mountain driving (be able to stop in 1/2 the sight distance ahead of you- this is likely slower than the vehicle can "handle' or than traffic is normally traveling). Travel at an appropriate speed at all times, even when responding to a fire or other emergency.	
	Trailerling	Insure that all trailer operators are properly trained and licensed. Travel at slower speeds than in normal driving - particularly when trailerling animals. Be aware that stopping and performance characteristics of a vehicle are sigsignificantly reduced when trailerling. Always double check trailer connections before moving the vehicle. Check trailer lights and brakes, and adjust as appropriate. Be aware of clearances and travelling habits of trailers before traking them on the road. Get assistance when backing up a trailer to insure safety.	
	The 'Other' Person	Be prepared to yield to others in all cases, even when they are wrong, Contol temper. Practice defensive driving techniques. The public is our customer. Drive with lights on. Smile!	
	Complacency	Be aware, this means us. The roads we drive are dangerous, don't foreget that.	
	Awareness	Stay alert, get adequate rest, share driving with co - workers.	
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE 		11. TITLE District Ranger	12. DATE 5/20/21

Previous edition is obsolete


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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Trail Maintenance, Working in the Wilderness, Employee Campsite Selection	2. LOCATION Emigrant, Carson-Iceberg, & Mokelumne within Stanislaus NF	3. UNIT Stanislaus NF
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Updated by Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Working in forested areas and rugged outdoor settings. Use your Personal protective equipment (PPE).	Head injuries from falling branches.	Wear hard hats, gloves, safety glasses, non-skid foot wear and protective clothing.	
	Possibly contributing to injury of coworker.	Leave plenty of room between crew members when working. Keep visual and voice communication.	
	Eye injuries from chips of branches.	Wear safety goggles if using axe, lopers or chopping tools or cross cut saw.	
Wild Animals Treat all animals as potentially dangerous. Assess each situation and proceed with caution. Health and Safety Code Handbook (Sec.53)	Insect bites	Use insect repellent and wear clothing with long pants and sleeves. Check each others clothing, exposed areas and hair regularly for ticks, especially during spring and summer months.	
	Rattlesnakes	During warm/hot weather avoid moving large rocks or boulders. If one has to be moved, proceed with caution. Remember that rattlesnakes will coil under rocks and boulders as they seek shelter from the heat. When cutting brush, never stick your hand/arm in blindly. Prior to cutting, use a long handles tool to ascertain that snakes are not present. If you hear the rattle sound AVOID THAT AREA ALTOGETHER. If a bite occurs, seek medical help immediately: if there are signs of envenomation seek RAPID EVACUATION (by helicopter or vehicle).	
Clean Camp	Black bear/s in area.	May be a problem due to food scraps left around base camp and sleeping area. Store food in hardsided bear-proof containers. Only hang in tree using counter balance method as last resort. NEVER STORE ANY FOOD OR SCENTED ITEMS IN TENT.	
	Rodents in area	Deer mice commonly carry haunta virus and other diseases in their saliva, feces, and urine. Ensure they do not chew into your food stores or cookware to prevent illness.	
	Tripping hazards and sharps	Ensure the camp is free of tripping hazards and that all sharp tools are sheathed and stored out of the way at all times. Watch for barbed wire.	
Walking and hiking on trails are the leading causes of field injuries.	Slips, trips, falls and blisters.	Watch where you are walking. Be aware of boulders, branches, holes and other obstacles on the trail. If adverse weather is present, be alert of areas that might be wet and icy. Wear proper footwear including boots/shoes and socks. Leave plenty of room between crew members when walking.	
	Falls from unstable grounds.	Keep out of steep country with unstable soils during hazardous conditions such as heavy rainfall or high winds. Be cautious on wet plant material and loose rocks/gravel on steep slopes.	

Working with tools	Bodily injuries.	Use gloves, protective clothing, eyewear, and footwear. Make sure you are familiar with and know how to operate all tools you might use. If there is uncertainty as to the use of any tool, check with a supervisor/leader and learn proper operating techniques prior to using that tool. Store tools in a safe position, safe location, and sheathed appropriately when not in use.
Lifting	Back injuries	Use proper lifting techniques. Bend knees when lifting. Lift with legs and not with back. Do not exceed your personal ability.
Driving low maintenance road to trailheads	Travel (Slips and Falling)	Drive defensively, use your headlights, vehicles, hikers, and motorcycles frequently use the road.
Working in warm/hot weather	Heat exhaustion and dehydration.	DRINK PLENTY OF WATER. Take periodic breaks in shaded areas. Pace yourself while working. Keep a check on your fellow coworker/s.
Base Camp and individual camp site area.	Risk Assessment for Hazard Trees	Thoroughly check and look for dead trees, missing tree tops, widowmakers, snags within your surrounding Base Camp and individual camp site area. (DO NOT CAMP THERE).
Base Camp and individual camp site area.	Camp Site	Use safe camp site selection policy in the Health and Safety Code Handbook 6709.11. The following will be considered when determining a camp site for employees: -Snags and other overhead hazards. -Leaning green trees in unstable or saturated soils. -Danger from rolling rocks and slides. -Danger of flooding. -Known animal problems.
Poison Oak and Noxious Weeds	Exposure	Wear proper field attire, provide and apply a skin protectant or barrier cream. Whenever the skin contacts a poisonous plant or noxious weed, wash the area with cold water within 1 to 3 minutes or as soon as possible
Sun exposure	Burns, dehydration, heat exhaustion or heat stroke.	Wear a broad brimmed hat. Wear sunscreen and reapply frequently. Wear long sleeves if necessary.
Fences	Being cut on barb wire	Be careful when going over, through or along barb wire fencing. When going over or through use extreme caution and make sure of your footing. Use buddy system when possible, one holding wire apart as the other goes through. Make sure you are up to date on your tetnus shot before you go into the field.
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE  Previous edition is obsolete		11. TITLE DISTRICT RANGER
		12. DATE 5/20/21

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY FOOT TRAVEL	2. LOCATION Emigrant, Carson-Iceberg, Mokelumne Wilderness	3. UNIT Stanislaus NF
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Updated by Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
FOOT TRAVEL - WILDERNESS	FALLS, SPRAINS, OR STRAINS FROM WALKING ON UNEVEN OR SLIPPERY SURFACES	WEAR 6" HIGH BOOTS WITH NON-SKID SOLES. BE AWARE OF ROCKS AND LOGS THAT CAN SHIFT SUDDENLY. TAKE YOUR TIME AND WALK CAREFULLY. DO NOT CARRY MORE WEIGHT THAN YOU CAN HANDLE. SELECT A SAFE ROUTE WHEN TRAVELLING OFF-TRAIL. CHECK YOUR FOOTING FOR STABILITY BEFORE COMMITTING YOUR FULL WEIGHT WHEN CARRYING HEAVY LOADS. CONSIDER USE OF TREKKING POLES.	
	CUTS, SCRATCHES, BLISTERS, AND BRUISES	BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU WALK. WHEN TRAVELLING OFF TRAIL, WEAR LONG PANTS AND A LONG SLEEVE SHIRT. WEAR BOOTS THAT ARE IN GOOD CONDITION AND ALREADY BROKEN IN. HAVE FIRST AID KIT AVAILABLE. TREAT HOTSPOTS ON FEET PROMPTLY BEFORE BLISTERS FORM.	
	HEAT EXHAUSTION, HEAT STROKE, AND SUNBURN	WEAR SUNSCREEN AND HAT FOR HIKING. DRINK LOTS OF WATER AND KNOW YOUR OWN LIMITATIONS. MAINTAIN FOOD INTAKE. BE AWARE OF THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXHAUSTION, AND WATCH ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR GROUP. TAKE BREAKS IN THE SHADE.	
	HYPOTHERMIA / FROSTBITE	KEEP WARM CLOTHES AND RAIN JACKET AVAILABLE. COLD MOUNTAIN STORMS CAN SET IN AT ANY TIME. BE AWARE OF CURRENT AND FUTURE WEATHER CONDITIONS. ALSO HAVE RADIO, FIRE STARTER AND FIRST AID KIT AVAILABLE.	
	LIGHTNING	MAKE A PLAN OF WHERE TO TAKE REFUGE AT FIRST SIGNS OF T-STORM. STAY AWAY FROM OPEN EXPOSUED AREAS AND TALL TREES DURING A LIGHTING STORM. KEEP RADIO OFF AND SEEK REFUGE UNDER SHORTER BRUSH OR TREES AND CROUCH WITH ONLY FEET TOUCHING THE GROUND. AVOID BEING THE TALLEST OBJECT IN THE VICINITY. STAY SPACED APART FROM OTHERS IN YOUR GROUP BUT CLOSE ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN VERBAL COMMUNICATION	
	INSECT STINGS & ANIMAL BITES	USE INSECT REPELLENT AS NEEDED, AND HAVE FIRST AID KIT AND RADIO AVAILABLE. WEAR LONG PANTS AND SHIRTS. STAY AWAY FROM ANIMALS. IF ALLERGIC TO CERTAIN INSECTS, KEEP ALLERGY KIT ON HAND, INCLUDING EPINEPHRINE IF PRESCRIBED. INFORM SUPERVISOR OF ALLERGIES, ESPECIALLY ANAPHALAXIS.	
	GETTING LOST	KNOW HOW TO USE A MAP, COMPASS AND GPS. USE MAP TO MAINTAIN AWARENESS OF WHERE YOU ARE AT ALL TIMES AND LOOK AROUND FOR LANDMARKS AS YOU TRAVEL. IF YOU GET LOST, BE CALM , STAY WHERE YOU ARE AND USE RADIO TO CALL FOR HELP.	

	POISON OAK	WHEN WORKING IN AREAS WITH POISON OAK WEAR LONG SLEEVES, LONG PANTS WITH CUFFS SECURED OVER BOOTS, CONSIDER A SKIN PROTECTIVE BARRIER MEDICATION/CREAM OR LOTION, AND WEAR GLOVES. DO NOT TOUCH FACE, HAIR OR EXPOSED SKIN WITH YOUR GLOVES OR CLOTHING THAT MAY HAVE MADE CONTACT WITH THE PLANTS. WHENEVER SKIN CONTACTS POISON OAK, WASH THE SKIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH SOAP AND COLD WATER. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. USE LIBERAL AMOUNTS OF WATER TO RINSE ALL OILS AWAY.	
	HAZARD TREES	BE AWARE OF SNAGS, HANGING LIMBS, OR DAMAGED TREES THAT COULD FALL UNEXPECTEDLY. PAY ATTENTION (LOOK UP AND LOOK AROUND), PARTICULARLY ON WINDY DAYS (ALTHOUGH TREES DO FALL UNEXPECTEDLY UNDER CALM CONDITIONS). AVOID STOPPING, AND WHEN POSSIBLE AVOID WALKING UNDER DEAD TREES (SNAGS), DYING OR DAMAGED TREES. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE LIVING TREES WHICH SHOW CRACKS OR SPLITS; TREES WHICH EXHIBIT INSECT INFESTATION; LIGHTNING-STRUCK TREES; BURNED TREES; TREES WHICH HAVE SUFFERED OBVIOUS DAMAGE TO THE ROOT SYSTEM OR TRUNK; AND TREES WHICH SHOW SIGNS OF ROT.	
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE  Previous edition is obsolete		11. TITLE District Ranger	12. DATE 5/20/21

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Packing/Riding	2. LOCATION Stanislaus National Forest	3. UNIT Summit RD
	4. NAME OF ANALYST Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Forest Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Riding, loading and unloading of mules and horses, packing horses and mules, tying stock together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mules kicking & biting - rough terrain while riding - rolling debris on trails - dust, brush and limbs - bees & biting insects - mules falling down - horse falling with rider - falling from the horse - riding animals bucking - fast moving water crossings - packing explosives - lightning storms - snow banks in trail - fire - back packers on trail - hot and cold weather - rope burns - heat stroke - lifting of heavy objects 	PACKING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be alert - talk to the animals while working with them to make them aware of your presence - wear appropriate weather gear (rain coat, chaps, gloves, etc.) - carry a pocket knife at all times - wear a hat (to keep the sun off of your head) - watch for falling debris - wear heeled boots with smooth soles and long sleeve shirts - wear riding chaps while on brushy trails and to avoid rope burns - lift heavy weights with your back straight to avoid back strain - when in rough terrain, loose herd your stock, keep only the balls of your feet in the stirrups, or get off and walk. - take extra time on switchbacks to give the pack animals time to round the corners - talk to backpackers and ask them to step to the side of the trail and stand quietly while you pass - carry a radio with you at all times - watch for wildlife that may spook your animals - never dally hard and fast - ensure no coils of rope are in your hand - check water crossing before entering water - be aware of bees and try to avoid them 	

- foot getting stuck in stirrup while getting off or falling from horse
- snow banks
- spooky animals
- getting tangled in the lead rope.

- snow banks contain air pockets underneath, consider firmness of snow and possible entrapment of stock in snow while crossing
 - if it is warm, do not cross over deep snow
 - packers that are going to the same destination, should stay within shouting distance during the travel on the trail.
 - while packing explosives, only load explosives on trustworthy animal, keep detonation devices on separate animals from the explosives
 - during lightning storms, if severe, get off of your animal, tie the animals to a safe location and get away from your animals. If animals are carrying explosive, get over 1000 feet away.
- RIDING:**
- watch for low hanging limbs
 - when getting off your mount, check to make sure your feet are partially out of the stirrups before you get off
 - riders should stay caught up with the animals in front of you to keep from running or trotting too often
 - young or "green" animals must be watched for symptoms of something being not right such as ears laid back, pawing, stomping, trying to flee
 - cinch animals properly, slowly, not all at once and not too tight
 - always turn the animal to be ridden around a couple times as this will sometimes work out pinches and kinks, watch the animal closely while doing it
 - young or green horses should be mounted close to the herd if possible, this makes the animal feel more secure
 - when matching a new rider with a new mount, it may be a good idea for someone who knows the animal to ride it first temporarily to ensure there are no problems
 - let someone help in mounting a horse for the first time, this can entail someone who can be close and take control if a problem arises
 - really young and green horses may be led by another rider if situations dictate
 - care must be taken by the rider to not spook or startle the animal while mounting, it must be done in a smooth manner while watching the animal's head for symptoms that things may not be quite right. Care must be taken by the lead packer when matching a rider to a mount

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE

Charles J. Welch

Previous edition is obsolete


11. TITLE

District Ranger

12. DATE

5/20/21

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY PUBLIC CONTACT	2. LOCATION STANISLAUS NF	3. UNIT 53
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Updated by Joel Silverman	5. JOB TITLE Wilderness Manager	6. DATE PREPARED 5/3/2021
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GENERAL CONTACTS	AGGRESSIVE PEOPLE	ALWAYS BE ALERT. WATCH FOR INDICATORS OF TROUBLE (AGGRESSIVE WORDS OR POSTURES.) DO NOT BE AFRAID TO GET HELP OR BACK OUT OF THE SITUATION. ALWAYS NOTIFY DISPATCH OF CONTACT LOCATION AND NATURE. LISTEN TO THE OTHER SIDE. MAINTAIN A NON-CONFRONTATIONAL ATTITUDE. KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE AND WATCH FOR WEAPONS.	
	DRUGS OR ALCOHOL	ALWAYS BE ALERT. LOOK FOR CLUES OF POSSIBLE DRUG AND/OR ALCOHOL USE (BEHAVIOR, CONTAINERS, SMELLS, OR PARAPHERNALIA.) IF OBSERVED, EXIT CONTACT IMMEDIATELY.	
	MISINFORMING THE PUBLIC	DO NOT GIVE INCORRECT INFORMATION. REFER PUBLIC TO QUALIFIED STAFF FOR ANSWERS TO DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.	
	INJURY	BE AWARE OF YOUR SURROUNDINGS. MOVE CONVERSATIONS OFF OF ROADS OR TRAILS TO LOCATIONS FREE OF MOVING VEHICLES.	
	UNIFORMS	WHEN WEARING NON-UNIFORM ATTIRE, DO NOT MAKE ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT RELATED CONTACT. WAIT UNTIL PROPERLY UNIFORMED RANGERS GET THERE TO DEAL WITH THE INCIDENT.	
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACTS	ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES	KNOW INCIDENT HISTORY IF POSSIBLE. BE AWARE OF WHAT YOU ARE GETTING INTO (I.E. CONTACTS WITH SOMEONE WHO IS BREAKING THE LAW.) KNOW YOUR OWN ABILITIES AND SCOPE OF AUTHORITY. ALWAYS WEAR FULL USFS UNIFORM.	
	GROUPS	LARGE GROUPS ARE HARD TO CONTROL. DO NOT GET IN OVER YOUR HEAD. GET ASSISTANCE BEFORE THERE IS A PROBLEM. EXIT THE CONTACT IF UNCOMFORTABLE. ALWAYS WEAR FULL USFS UNIFORM.	
	UPSET PEOPLE	BE AWARE THAT PEOPLE WILL LIKELY GET UPSET AT BEING TICKETED. DO NOT ESCALATE THE SITUATION. IF NEEDED, GET BACK-UP OR CALL FOR A LEVEL 4 LEO. KEEP DISPATCH INFORMED ON YOUR ACTIVITY AND LOCATION. ALWAYS WEAR FULL USFS UNIFORM.	
	REMOTE LOCATIONS	REMEMBER HOW FAR YOU ARE FROM HELP. IF YOU SUSPECT THAT YOU WILL NEED HELP, WAIT UNTIL IT COMES. GIVE GOOD LOCATIONS TO DISPATCH AND KEEP RADIO HANDY. YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY IS YOUR TOP PRIORITY. ALWAYS WEAR FULL USFS UNIFORM.	
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE 	11. TITLE DISTRICT RANGER	12. DATE 5/20/21	



USFS JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) SIGNATURE PAGE

By signing this document, you acknowledge reading and understanding the following Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Documents:

Chainsaw/Crosscut Operations, Vehicle Operation, Trail Maintenance, Working in the Wilderness, Employee Campsite Selection, Foot Travel, Packing/Riding, Public Contact

PRINT NAME

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