

<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY STOCK USE / HANDLING (16.0 - 16.53)</p>	<p>2. LOCATION Flathead National Forest</p>	<p>3. UNIT Spotted Bear Ranger District</p>
<p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)</p>	<p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Bill Workman/Guy Zoellner</p>	<p>5. JOB TITLE Lead Animal Packer/Wilderness Trails Manager</p>	<p>6. DATE PREPARED 1/8/2019</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p>	
<p>Catching Stock All stock users will have obtained required stock training prior to any use</p> <p>Saddling, Brushing, Grooming</p> <p>Packing and Lifting Equipment Techniques (16.43) (52.42)</p>	<p>Being Stepped On or Kicked</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock-</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock</p> <p>Injury to Person/Stock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not excite stock, movements are deliberate but smooth, don't be loud. -Sort into smaller groups and pens - Do not feed until you've caught and tied up all the desired animals -Insure stock is tied securely and halters fit properly -Never have loops in the halter ropes. - Stand in safety zone by withers - Do not make sudden noise or movement - Make sure saddle fits properly and is in good repair - Know the animal by name and brand number - Check for injuries - Do not brush over wounds - Check all tack and blankets for dirt and debris/ remove any burrs or other forigen materials from pads. Untie horse before tightening cinch. -Use proper ropes for pig tails on saddles, Pig tails on saddles are designed to break when you have mishaps with pack stock. Using the wrong rope for pig tails on pack saddles, ropes that do not break, could cause a hazard. - Use proper lifting techniques - Before loading packs stretch and loosen muscles to reduce the chance of muscle strains or other injuries - Ask for help when lifting heavy packs, lift with your legs and knees, not your back, keep body straight and do not twist while lifting - Have rope and pack ready prior to attempt - Stay calm and reassuring with stock - Keep sharp edges covered 	

**Stock Hauling/ Loading (16.11a) (16.2) (16.11c)
(16.12a)**

Riding Practices (16.41)

**Injury to
Person/Stock**

Lightning

- Make sure saddles and packs are secure
 - Keep the animal's back clean
 - Use breakaways to tie the pack string together/ have extras
 - Use lead rope approximately 10 feet in length
 - Keep saddle pad straight, saddle blanket smooth, saddle properly fitted and tight, and side packs as equal in weight as possible
 - Hikers should yield to stock traffic. When encountering hikers who are unfamiliar with stock, ask them to stand on the downhill side of the trail and to wait for the stock to pass completely past them before they return onto the trail. If stock spooks, standing downhill will encourage them to go uphill and lessen the chance of an accident. Stock users will be prepared to either move aside safely or turn around, if required, to find a safe passing zone.
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- Make sure there are no unsafe gaps between bumper and loading ramp
 - Be alert when loading
 - Do not wrap the lead rope around your hand or any part of your body, tie short and not too high
 - Do not allow animal to pin you within trailer when loading stock
 - Safe driving practices
 - Conduct a pre-trip safety inspection of trailer/truck
 - Make sure the stock truck brakes are working properly, test the brakes prior to approaching the loading ramps at Spotted Bear Ranger Station, the fuel tanks at Spotted Bear Ranger Station are in a hazardous location in front of the loading ramps, make sure your brakes are working, so you do not run into the fuel tanks
 - Avoid quick starts and stops when driving
 - Avoid excessive speeds on curves and turns, shift down, less braking.
 - Unload livestock before jacking up a vehicle to change a tire, if possible
 - Alternate the facing of each animal when hauling more than three animals
 - Secure divider ropes between each animal
 - Close the tailgate and secure the locking mechanism
 - Never ride livestock into the truck
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- Never ride an animal when a lightning storm is nearby or in progress
 - When working around stock, always speak to an animal when approaching from any direction
 - Always lead an animal around after being saddled and before

General (16.53)	Insects	<p>being mounted or packed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not tie the lead rope around the lead horse's saddle horn or wrap the rope around your hand - Do not run the animal - Do not secure extra tools or equipment on livestock being ridden or carry them in your hands while riding. Ax or oregon saw with scabbard may be attached to saddle. Use of saddle or pommel bags for personal gear is o.k. - Be alert for insects, animals, & people that may spook livestock - Keep excessive slack out of the lead rope
Feeding Livestock (16.45)	Injury to Person/Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure stock is a safe distance from work site - Avoid leaving stock alone from other stock while hitched - Give proper training for stock care - Give adequate feed, water, first aid, grooming and rest time - Pack proper weight for specific animal and situations - Use proper containment facilities - Only competent personnel shall be assigned to shoeing duties and solo use of riding and pack stock
Riding alone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not feed or water a sweaty animal until it has cooled off - When feeding or salting animals, exercise caution as even gentle animals may become aggressive and dangerous - Insure that your route and estimated time of arrival is known - Have a 2-way radio (make sure it works) and extra batteries (that are good) <u>before you leave</u> - Check in with the district or any other FS personnel when possible if running late or you will change your itinerary - Use extra caution
Personal Protective Equipment (16.3)	Improper boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard PPE includes: (1) first aid kit (2) riding boots, field boots, or work shoes that will not hang up in stirrups. Shoes should cover ankle and have a heel. Only experienced riders may wear spurs. (3) Protective head gear designed for livestock riding is recommended for inexperienced riders and should be available to employees on request - Bean boots or insulated Pack boots(rubber bottoms and leather uppers)may be worn in very wet weather, muddy, or cold weather conditions - The packer or individual assigned for pack/saddle livestock handling shall match livestock with employee(s) according to riding skills - Instruct employees that all livestock can be dangerous - Before riding , hold tailgate safety sessions addressing
Riding Livestock (16.4)		

<p>Securing Livestock (16.42)</p>	<p>Entanglement</p>	<p>livestock habits and characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not use bridle reins to tie livestock - When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least 4 feet (2 m) above the ground to prevent entanglement - Do not tie livestock to trees with sharp branches, injury to livestock could result - Tie the animal to an object using a rolling slipknot. Where possible, tie the rope to an object that the animal cannot walk completely around - After tying livestock, do not cross under the lead rope - Do not tie the animal to a wire fence or rails. Tie to posts. - Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock - Leave halter on under the bridle. Do not bridle or unbridle horse while it is tied up. - Use cotton rope at least ½-inch diameter for picketing - Unless picketing or hobbling livestock, do not tie to movable objects. Hobbles should not be placed below the ankle. - When near the rear of livestock, stay close, maintain contact, and talk to the animal 	
<p>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</p>		<p>11. TITLE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District Ranger</p>	<p>12. DATE</p>

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)

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:

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

