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| **FS-6700-7 (11/99)** |
| **U.S. Department of Agriculture** | **1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY** | **2. LOCATION** | **3. UNIT** |
| **Forest Service** | Volunteer Station Hosts | Moose Creek RS, Shearer GS, Fish Lake GS: Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests | Moose Creek and Powell-Lochsa Ranger Districts |
| **JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)** | **4. NAME OF ANALYST** | **5. JOB TITLE** | **6. DATE PREPARED** |
| **References-FSH 6709.11 and -12****(Instructions on Reverse)** | Brad Bence | Wilderness Ranger | March 26, 2021 |
| **7. TASKS/PROCEDURES** | **8. HAZARDS** | **9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS****Engineering Controls \* Substitution \* Administrative Controls \* PPE** |
| Foot travel | a. sprainsb. blistersc. rugged terrain | When hiking or working around the the station complex, wear good boots with adequate ankle support and watch footing. New boots should be broken in before hiking longer distances. Wool socks and liner socks will help insure against blisters. Address “hot spots” on feet as soon as possible.  |
| **Greeting Public** | a. confrontationb. alcohol consumptionc. armed hunters | **Back away from any confrontational person or situation. Explain situation to any FS personnel present. Call for assistance, if needed, on the radio or satellite phone. Do not enter into situations with the public that involve alcohol or firearms.** |
| Environmental Hazards | a. hornets, wasps, bees1. ticks
2. bear
3. moose
4. rattle snakes
5. heat exposure
6. lightning/wind
7. hantavirus
8. drinking water(coliform and giardia)
 | Carry a bee-sting kit at all times if allergic to stings. Tell District personnel if allergic. First Aid kit should have treatment for itching and moderate swelling. Follow directions on container when using insect sprays.During tick season (usually spring), check for ticks daily on your body or in hair. If a tick becomes embedded, pull gently with tweezers to remove the head and all body parts. Deer ticks have not been reported in this area, but notice size and coloration of the tick. Consider Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever and report any unusal skin discoloration or inflammation to District. Discourage bears by keeping garbage stored properly until it can be packed out. Check around the station in the evening to ensure all food is stored inside buildings, and doors are closed. Once bears discover a food source, they’ll be back. Bears are not usually confrontational, but give them room and avoid getting between a sow and her cubs. Make noise while hiking to alert them of your presence in the area.Moose may stroll inside/around the compounds and are attracted to stock salt in the corral. They are generally mild-mannered, but avoid crowding them; they are very unpredictable. Don’t interfere with a cow and calf. You will be tempted to take pictures, but don’t get too close.Rattlesnakes are abundant along the trails in the Selway and have been found within the station compounds (MCRS and Shearer). Stay clear. You will usually hear them first, but if bitten, stay calm and radio your situation to Grangeville Dispatch or FS personell in the area. Do not try to remove venom. Try not to move much until help arrives. Temps can reach 100+ degrees in the Selway. Wear a hat, drink lots of water and avoid extreme exercise. Find a shady spot and save chores for cooler morning or evening hours. Always carry plenty of water and electrolytes when hiking away from compound. Often you will hear a weather report broadcast on FS radio each morning. Also, Fenn or Grangeville Dispatch may call to warn of impending lightning or storms. If possible, alert the public and field crews of predicted storms in the area. Seek shelter away from trees that might attract lightning or fall during high winds. The cookhouse, especially the basement, is probably the best place to be during a high wind event at MCRS. Lots of rats and mice would like to share housing at our stations. Keep food and other attractants stored in inaccessible areas. When cleaning in dusty areas, use a face mask, wear gloves, and dispose of dirt/dust properly. Spray the area with a water/bleach mix before cleaning to minimize dust. The water at Moose Creek RS is safe to drink. The water is usually tested once/month for the presence of coliform. If test is postiive, boil or treat water and inform visitors to do the same. When traveling outside of complex, treat or filter water from streams and rivers. The water at Shearer GS and Fish Lake GS comes from the nearby creeks and needs to be filtered, treated, or boiled. |
| Facilities and maintenance |  |   |
|  Carpentry | 1. splinters and nails
2. self-inflicted injury
3. lifting and handling materials
4. ladders
 | Wear gloves and goggles and watch for splinters and nails.Always have a firm grip on hammers and bars and be sure of good footing. Be sure tools are in good shape.If too heavy , ask for assistance. Lift properly with legs to avoid back strain.Do not climb ladders or get on roofs unless someone else is assisting and the proper procedure is followed. Be sure the ladder is in good repair and the base secure. Have someone hold ladder. |
|  Plumbing | 1. slipping on wet floors
2. plugged drains
3. PVC glues
 | Watch footing on wet surfaces. Wear boots with gripping soles.Wear rubber gloves when dismantling pipes and drains. Follow directions on container when using chemicals to unplug drains.Use only in well-ventilated areas and follow manufacturer’s directions.  |
|  Painting | 1. fumes from paint and thinners
2. flamable materials
3. lead base
 | **Paint in well-ventilated areas. When cleaning up after painting, be sure to dispose of thinners properly.** **Always keep materials in the fuel storage building (gas house); that building should always be locked.**  **When scraping paint, wear a face mask and gloves. Some paint is old, and may contain lead. Check with District personnel first.** |
|  Wood stoves | 1. faulty stove pipes
2. igniting
3. burns
4. fire hazard
 | Check to be sure there are no holes in stove pipes and that they are jointed together properly. Repair parts are stored in barns.Take care in lighting fire; use paper and kindling. Never throw gas on a fire to get it going.Remember that stoves are hot; don’t get too close.Don’t put wet clothing or materials too close to stoves to dry. Keep door of stove closed to avoid sparks on floor. Notice if sparks are emitted on roof, especially when fire danger is high (may need to sprinkle roofs with water). |
|  Propane | 1. undetected inhalation of gas
2. explosions
 | Monitor the pilot lights (eight total) on the two gas cooking stoves in the MCRS cookhouse. If they are out, reignite. Become familiar with the smell of propane, and if present, test gas lines for leaks inside and outside of buildings by applying soapy water. If bubbles form, there is a leak. Turn off gas and repair.Don’t light matches if you smell strong propane fumes in building.  |
|  Cleaning supplies | 1. fumes,eye and skin irritation
 | Take care not to allow toxic substances to touch skin or eyes. Follow directions on containers for use and treatments. Note if product emits harmful fumes and ventilate accordingly.  |
|  Chopping wood | 1. cuts with axe
2. flying chips
 | Do not attempt to use an axe if you are not experienced.Wear PPE- long sleeves, a hard hat, gloves and eye protection. Always wear good leather boots; axes easily penetrate tennis shoes. |
|  Lanterns | 1. **combustion of white gas**
2. **proximity to flammable objects**
 | **Take care when lighting and filling lanterns. Get instructions if you are unsure of how to operate. Gas fumes can accumulate and explode. Light lanterns outside and keep face protected. Always extinguish lantern when leaving building.** **Note where lantern is placed; it could burn the table, the ceiling, books or papers nearby.****Store white gas in the gas shed outside the compound.**  |
| Stock (riding and pack animals) | a. bites, kicks, stepping on feet  | Do not approach any stock (government or private) without consent of owner or FS packer. Stay outside corral and pastures unless specific instructions to enter. |
| Aircraft | a.rotating propeller1. helicopter rotors
2. strong gusts, flying dust and rocks
 | Stay clear of all aircraft when engines are running. Never attempt to approach a helicopter beneath the rotors while they are turning. Wait for a signal from pilots to approach any aircraft.Stand aside or well-away as an aircraft prepares to take off. Directly behind the propeller is a path of swirling dust and debris.  |
|  Water safety | 1. slick rocks
2. high water
3. swift undercurrents
 | Wear appropriate footwear for negotiating wet rocks.Do not attempt to cross or enter water when levels are high, water is rushing and full of debris. Know that you cannot always tell from the surface the direction or speed of currents in mountain streams and rivers.  |
| General lifting and moving materials and wood | **a. sprains, strains,and bruises** | **When unloading supplies from aircraft or pack animals, or general carrying of items, take care to lift properly and do not try to carry or move more weight than you can comfortably handle. When moving blocks of wood take care not to pinch fingers and hands. Wear gloves.** |
| Smoking (cigarettes, cigars, pipes) | a. smoke | Smoke outside and away from government buildings, and ask any visitors to do so as well.  |
| CARRY A FS RADIO WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES and be sure it is operating on the appropriate channel. |  |  |
| **10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE -** Ronald C. Tipton    | **11. TITLE**Moose Creek District Ranger | **12. DATE**03/26/21 |
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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) 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 (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.** | **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 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** |
| **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:** | **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:** |
| **a. Engineering Controls (the most desirable method of abatement).**  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **For example, ergonomically designed tools, equipment, and**  |  | SIGNATURE DATE |  | SIGNATURE DATE |  |
|  **furniture.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b. Substitution. For example, switching to high flash point, non-toxic solvents.** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Work Leader****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.** |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.** |  |  |  |  |  |
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