

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Livestock Operations	2. LOCATION Pacific Northwest Region – Washington State Forests	3. UNIT Pacific Northwest Region
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and - 12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Chiara M. Cipriano	5. JOB TITLE Volunteer and Service Program Coordinator	6. DATE PREPARED 5/5/2020
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
<b>General</b>	Injury to Stock and Personnel	FS Supervisors, crew leaders, or the BCHW packer shall ensure that personell assigned to pack and ride stock are competent in these tasks. Personnel hauling stock in trucks and/or trailer shall have the proper license endorsements. A detailed plan of operation may be used additionally to clarify roles and responsibilities for project implementation.	
Communications	Devices	Utilize cellular phones, satellite phones, and/or InReach or similar devices. Be aware that cell phones do not work in many places . Know the location of the nearest working landline, and/or the nearest location for cell phone signal.	
Communications	Radios	Have agency compatible radios on crew. Ensure radios have properly programmed frequencies, are in working order and have an extra set of batteries. Know of local repeaters and best locations to use radios during emergency. Know who is available to hear a radio call, FS staff may not be available after regular work hours or on weekends.	
Check In- Check Out		Check in before project and check out after project with crew leader or FS staff	
Emergency Response	Trailhead Communication Plan (TCP) Emergency Action Plan (EAP)	Ensure plans are in place prior to beginning project. Share TCP with crew leaders and FS staff. If EAP activated due to an incident contact FS staff immediately.	

<b>Transporting Stock</b>	Vehicular Accidents Personal Injury Injury to Stock	All trailers should be equipped with a non-slip surface and inspected annually for protruding nails and/or rotten boards. Aluminum floored trailers, inspect for corrosion. Conduct a pre-trip inspection of truck and trailer. Check Spare tire condition and if driving on extended dirt or bad roads an additional spare tire should be considered. Check for proper wrenches to remove tires. Secure safety chains, break-away system and plug in and check electrical system. Avoid quick stops or starts.
<b>Loading and unloading stock in trailer</b>	Injuries to feet, head, back, or getting crushed in trailer. Injuries to stock	Load/unload in a flat open area. Do not exceed the load carrying capacity of the vehicle. Do not carry loose gear, personnel and animal together. Do not lead an animal into a trailer by being in the same stall. Do not wrap lead rope around hand or body.
<b>Securing stock in trailer</b>	Injury to stock Injury to personnel	Halter stock and fasten the animals head securely, using a quickrelease knot. Secure excess rope. When hauling one animal in a two-horse trailer load to the left stall. Secure and hook dividers. Close tailgate immediately. If loading just a few animals into a large trailer secure the animals so that the center of gravity of the load is just ahead of the axles.
<b>Basic Riding Practices</b>	Injury to personnel and stock	Speak to animals when approaching them. Clean and check all animals shoes/hoves pre and post trip. Inspect all tack for good condition. Bridle stock prior to mounting. Lead an animal around after being saddled and before mounting or being packed. Be alert for insects or animals that may spook stock. Do not wrap reins or pack stock lead ropes around the saddle horn or your hand. Keep excessive slack out of lead rope. Do not ride stock in lightning storms. Watch out for low hanging branches. Do not run animals. Always carry a cutting tool/knife on your person for emergencies. Exterior tools should be secured and protected in a covered sheath. Riding with a backpack (>10 lbs.) is not advised.

<b>Riding livestock</b>	Injuries to personnel and stock	The designated lead packer or person in charge shall carry a first aid kit and assure that all personnel have PPE. This includes long pants, riding boots or work shoes that will not hang up in the stirrups. Protective headgear is recommended. Riding bareback is not permitted. Before heading out hold a tailgate briefing to instruct all members of the work party that livestock can be unpredictable; specifically address stock safety, individual stock habits, characteristics, local hazards and environmental concerns.
<b>Securing Livestock</b>	Injuries to personnel and stock	When tying livestock temporarily at a worksite, clear away debris, and tie the lead rope at least 5' above the ground to prevent entanglement. Tie up using a quick-release knot. If possible tie to an object that the animal cannot walk around. Do not crowd under the lead rope of a tied animal. Do not tie to a wire fence. Use a halter under the riding stock bridle, do not tie up with the reins. Do not tie animals to moveable objects. Use sound sturdy rope at least 1/2" in diameter when securing stock. When near the rear of stock stay close and maintain contact and talk to the animal.
<b>Packing and leading livestock</b>	Injuries to personnel and stock	Only persons authorized by the stock owner to pack and unpack stock shall be allowed to perform these tasks. Keep animals backs clean, saddle pad straight, saddle blanket smooth, and ensure saddle is properly fitted and cinch is properly tight. Tighten cinch before riding, or before loading packstock. Load sidepacks with equal weight. Use breakaways to tie the packstring together. Generally yield to loaded strings or larger strings when encountered on the trail. Hikers should yield to stock traffic; ask hikers to step to the downhill side of the trail. Lead ropes should be about 10 feet in length, avoid excessive lengths that may become entangled. Do not wrap coils of lead ropes around the hand or saddle horn.

<b>Handling dirt and gravel with stock</b>	Injuries to personnel and stock	Use animals that have been accustomed to this operation. If possible use three persons for this operation; one to hold the animal, two to load and unload. Load and unload side boxes together. Do not overload animals. Try to load and unload animals in areas that will allow personnel to step away from the animal if necessary. Inspect all dirt boxes/bags for smooth operation before use.
<b>Shoeing</b>	Injury to animals and personnel	For extended overnight trips it is recommended to carry shoes, tools, easy boots and nails. Only competent personnel should be assigned to shoe a horse or mule. Maintain all tools to a sharp and properly functioning condition. Use caution when handling hot shoes. Wear PPE; leather chaps, etc. Tie stock to a secure location. Tie in a smooth, shady position, if possible.
<b>Feeding Livestock</b>	Injury to animals and personnel	Do not feed or water an animal until directed by the owner. Use caution when feeding or salting animals, animals may become aggressive or dangerous.
<b>Field work</b>	Sudden loud noises, ie. gunshots. Other users, Llamas, backpackers, mountain bikers, and wildlife	Always anticipate problems and be prepared to deal with them. Desensitize livestock. Be prepared for animals spooking. Maintain control of your animal at all times.
Local project-specific concerns (Write in as needed, use back of paper if necessary)		

<b>10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE</b>	<b>11. TITLE</b> <b>BCHW President</b>

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