

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Using, working around and hauling livestock	2. LOCATION Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	3. UNIT
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
1. Livestock Handling	Animals that display dangerous characteristics, such as uncontrollable bucking, shall not be accepted for service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If dangerous habits are discovered, remove animal from service. Select appropriate livestock for the specific work project or activity. ▪ Lead packer shall ensure that personnel assigned to break, train, and ride pack/saddle livestock are competent in these tasks. 	
2. Leading Animal	Animal Spooking at something, stepping on you, kicking, striking, running off, running over you.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train animal to keep out of your space by placing hand just under snap attached to halter and turning head so that hips move away from you. ▪ If necessary, let go of lead rope and get out of the way if you cannot safely control animal. ▪ Do not wrap lead rope around your hand or any other part of your body or saddle horn. ▪ Use lead rope approximately 10 feet in length with smooth braid at the free end and no knots or loops. 	
3. Securing livestock	Animal spooking, setting back and breaking halter, lead rope, or rail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not use bridle or reins to tie livestock. ▪ When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead rope at least 4 feet above the ground to prevent entanglement. ▪ Tie the animal to a secure 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. ▪ Do not position yourself in front of tied livestock. ▪ Make sure highlines are secure, high, and tight. ▪ Halter animals under the bridle. ▪ Unless picketing livestock, do not tie animal to movable objects. Livestock must be trained in picketing before use. Use cotton rope ½ inch in diameter for picketing. ▪ When near livestock, stay close, maintain contact and talk to the animal. 	
4. Transporting livestock in trailers or stock truck	Personnel not knowledgeable in the use of trailers or hazards involved in loading and unloading	Personnel hauling livestock in trailers/stock truck shall have the proper trailer/stock truck endorsement.	

	<p>livestock in trailer/stock truck.</p> <p>Animal slipping in trailer/stock truck.</p> <p>Animal injuring itself in trailer/stock truck.</p> <p>Loading livestock into trailer. Stock fighting each other</p> <p>Unloading livestock from trailer.</p>	<p>Secure footing for livestock, such as no slip rubber matting or cleats. Cleats need to be inspected frequently for loose rotten boards. Sand or other absorbent or abrasive substance may be applied to floor as needed,</p> <p>Ensure the trailer selected has the appropriate height and length clearance for the livestock. The trailer shall be free of sharp edges that might injure livestock during transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Never ride livestock into trailer. ▪ If it is necessary to lead animal into a two-stall trailer, do not get into the same stall with or in front of the animal, unless there is an escape door and it open. ▪ When hauling one animal in a two-stall trailer, secure animal on the left side to keep weight near the center of road. ▪ Hook divider chains on two-stall trailers. ▪ If trailer is equipped with a loading ramp, rest ramp on level surface. Stand to one side when raising and lowering ramp. ▪ Do not carry loose gear, personnel and animals together. ▪ Secure animal in trailer by tying lead rope to the side of the stock trailer or area provided in a two-stall trailer. ▪ Know “pecking order” of herd and load stock to minimize biting/fighting ▪ When loading against a bank make sure truck is close enough and not too high of a jump ▪ Know which animals most easily load first and last ▪ Make sure loading ramps are solid and in good condition ▪ Always untie animal before opening tailgate of two-stall trailer. Untie animal from outside of stock trailer if cannot safely untie from within trailer to prevent from being stepped on or crushed against side of trailer. ▪ Unhook divider chains on two-stall trailer. Open the tailgate from the side and stand clear. The animal may back out rapidly from trailer. Make sure footing is stable before unloading. ▪ Unload animals before jacking up a trailer or truck to change a tire.
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<p>5. Securing animal in trailer/stock truck.</p>	<p>Animal spooking, setting back, breaking halter, or lead rope while being tied in trailer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halter livestock and fasten the animal's head securely. ▪ Use a rolling slipknot or hitching rack-tie to secure livestock. ▪ Secure excess rope away from livestock so it does not drag on the ground and entangle around livestock's legs and feet. ▪ When loading in stock truck tie alternately head to tail across truck ▪ Use crosstie ropes for partial loads or stubborn animals.
<p>6. Driving and trailering livestock</p>	<p>Road conditions, ice, mud, snow, rain, visibility, fog, etc.</p> <p>Other motorist</p> <p>Obstacles on road – deer, cow, hunters, etc.</p> <p>Vehicle or mechanical failures.</p> <p>Brakes locking up or not working, bad tires, 4x4 not working, lights not working, etc.</p> <p>Changing weather conditions.</p> <p>Driving fatigue & attentiveness, not paying attention, one's ability to stay focused on driving.</p> <p>Livestock getting smashed, stepped on, run over, etc.</p> <p>Throwing livestock off their feet in the trailer/stock truck or animals falling or struggling in trailer/stock truck.</p> <p>Tire blowing out or swerving to miss objects on road.</p>	<p>Be cautious, drive defensively, and according to road conditions. Don't take unnecessary risks.</p> <p>Drive defensively. Always be alert. Yield right-of-way to other motorists.</p> <p>Look way out in front of you and scan the road. Maintain a safe following distance.</p> <p>Routine PM inspections with follow up repairs, if necessary.</p> <p>Annual inspections – professional mechanics. Conduct pre-trip safety inspection of trailer/truck. Make sure trailer brake regulator is adjusted for the load you are hauling.</p> <p>Be prepared with a supply of items in vehicle such as food, water, sleeping bag, etc. Check weather forecasts before and during trip.</p> <p>Admitting to yourself that you are tired or sleepy. Pull over, get out, walk around, rest or get relieved.</p> <p>Have only trained and certified personnel haul livestock.</p> <p>Avoid sudden stops. Don't take turns too fast. Don't take off too fast. Know the trailering characteristics and pecking order of animals you are hauling. Put the most compatible animals next to each other. Remember, livestock may shift from side to side and back to front, making the load unstable.</p> <p>Anticipate turns and stops. Start slowing down sooner with extra weight of animals in trailer/stock truck.</p> <p>Don't whip steering wheel, hold steady on wheel. Sometimes it is better to hit obstacle but only if it won't cause damage or injury.</p>

	<p>Loose item in cab of vehicle.</p> <p>Passing other or others passing you.</p>	<p>Make sure there are none or stop and secure.</p> <p>Ask yourself if it is necessary to pass. Make sure you have enough room and time to safely pass and allow extra room when being passed. Do not exceed speed limit for trailer and posted speed limit on road.</p>
7. Trailer/stock truck	<p>Accident</p> <p>Trailer coming unhooked from truck.</p> <p>Overloading; too heavy; too many animals.</p> <p>Backing up trailer.</p> <p>Switching trucks and trailers.</p> <p>Accident with trailer/stock truck and livestock.</p>	<p>Only trained and certified personnel are to operate trailers/stock truck.</p> <p>Always walk around truck and trailer before leaving. Check safety chains, latches, wiring, tires, and tire pressure, etc. Conduct pre-trip safety inspection of trailer/truck. Check trailer coupling at every rest stop.</p> <p>Stay within Gross Vehicle Weight guidelines.</p> <p>Use a spotter. When one is not available, get out of vehicle and check area to rear, sides, front and overhead to ensure vehicle is clear of obstructions.</p> <p>Make sure you are familiar with the operations of different trucks and trailers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Call police, especially if injury to persons. Seek medical help. ▪ Follow proper procedures for reporting accident. Accident forms should be in vehicle book. Call back to office to report accident and get help if needed. ▪ Seek veterinary care if injury to animals. Remember, if animals are injured they will be in pain and struggling to get up. Do not place yourself in harm's way while trying to aid animal. ▪ Carry First Aid Kit for animals in addition to standard first aid kit. Carry extra halters and ropes.
8. Riding Animal	<p>User unfamiliar with livestock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The lead packer shall match livestock with riders according to riding skills. Instruct employees that all livestock can be dangerous. ▪ Before riding, hold tailgate safety sessions addressing livestock habits and characteristics. ▪ Protective headgear designed for livestock riding is recommended for inexperienced riders and should be available to employee upon request. Headgear shall meet American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and Safety Equipment Institute (SEI) standards. If rider is under 18, District Stock Manager needs to check with the State to see if a helmet is required.

Picking out hooves.

- User would be trained in the proper technique for lifting feet and picking out hooves before being certified in the use of livestock.
- Check the animal's shoes for excessive wear and looseness. Schedule farrier appointments when needed. Hooves should be checked and clean before riding and if needed at the end of the day.

Saddling animal.

- When working around stock, always speak to an animal when approaching from any direction.
- Inspect saddle and equipment (tack) to ensure it is in good condition. It is recommended that saddles and tack be cleaned and oiled at least once a year.
- Make sure saddles are properly adjusted for each animal and rider.
- Bridle stock before mounting.
- Always lead an animal around after being saddled and before being mounted or packed to ensure saddle is fitting properly. Adjust cinch again before mounting or packing.

Mounting and then riding animal.

- When mounting animal, swing leg well over animal's hindquarter so as to not kick animal and then animal runs away.
- Do not wrap or tie reins around saddle horn. Do not tie the lead rope around the lead horse's saddle or wrap the rope around your hand. Keep excessive slack out of the rope.
- Make sure reins are the proper length
- Keep firm grip on reins before mounting and until back on ground.
- Do not run animal.
- Always carry a cutting tool, such as a multi-purpose tool, for cutting ropes in case of an emergency. Always carry first aid kits for personnel and livestock. Make sure both are easy to access with one hand while controlling the animal with the other.
- Do not secure tools or equipment on livestock being ridden or carry them in your hands while riding.
- Riding bareback is not permitted.

Foot getting hung up in stirrup and being dragged.

Require footwear designed for riding, with a heel high enough to reduce the likelihood of boot going through stirrups or getting hung up in stirrup and a flat or small lug sole so that the boot can slip out of stirrup easier. Instruct user in proper foot placement (under ball of foot) for riding and in proper mounting and dismounting

	<p>Riding alone.</p>	<p>procedures. Recommend the use of breakaway stirrups or stirrup coverings (tapaderos), which prevent the foot from going through the stirrup. Use appropriate sized stirrups for the rider's foot (not too big or too small).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leave itinerary with family member or PCTA regional representative and follow check in procedures. ▪ Consider riding with a helmet since you are alone and there is no one to render aid if needed.
<p>9. Field Work</p>	<p>Hazardous footing – ice, snow, mud, loose rocks, and steep grades</p> <p>Changing weather conditions – lightning, thunder, rain or snow.</p> <p>Obstacles in path, such as tools, blowing paper, trees, rocks, etc.</p> <p>High water crossing.</p> <p>Sudden loud noises such as gunshots.</p> <p>Other users – Llamas, backpackers, mountain bikes, etc.</p> <p>Bears, moose, insects, etc.</p>	<p>Know when to get off and walk your animals.</p> <p>Be alert to changing weather conditions. Never ride an animal when a lightning storm is nearby or in progress. Dismount and seek shelter. Tie stock away from your shelter. Check weather forecasts prior to departure and during trip.</p> <p>Always be prepared for animals spooking. Watch out for low-hanging obstacles, such as branches and wires.</p> <p>Do not cross if water is too swift and/or over your head. This is determined by the time of year and after heavy rainstorms. Springtime is the time for spring run-off from snowmelt. Heavy rains may increase stream flow. If you cannot talk at a normal volume around a stream, then water may be too high to cross. Do not cross if you feel uncomfortable in doing so.</p> <p>Always anticipate problems and be ready to deal with them.</p> <p>Desensitize livestock. Be Prepared for animals spooking.</p> <p>Control your animal. Maintain safe distance of 200 yards or more.</p>
<p>10. Packing livestock</p>	<p>User unfamiliar with packing techniques.</p> <p>Packing livestock.</p>	<p>Only persons competent and experienced in packing and unpacking livestock shall perform these tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep the animal's back clean, saddle pad straight and smooth, saddle properly fitted and tight and side packs as equal in weight as possible. ▪ Use breakaways to tie pack strings together.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Know what kinds of loads can be packed or work best on each animal. ▪ As a courtesy, generally yield to uphill pack strings in the morning and yield to downhill pack strings in the evening. There are exceptions where it may be safer to yield to larger or less experienced pack strings. ▪ 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 wait quietly for the stock to pass. If stock spooks, standing downhill will encourage them to go uphill and lessen chance of an accident.
11. Feeding livestock	Aggressive behavior, risk of colic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be alert when in corral with livestock. Exercise caution and be prepared to get out of the way. ▪ Do not water or feed a hot sweaty animal until it has cooled off.
<p>Safety Note: All too often, the animal is undeservingly blamed for a person being injured, hurt or for an accident of some type. The facts are that most livestock related injuries are preventable by the actions of the user.</p>		
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE

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.

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; 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.

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

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:

SIGNATURE DATE

SIGNATURE DATE

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

