

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Forest Carnivore Monitoring – Bait Stations, Track Surveys, and Back-tracking, and Animal Handling	2. LOCATION Lolo National Forest	3. UNIT SO
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST Carly Lewis	5. JOB TITLE Wildlife Biologist	6. DATE PREPARED December 11, 2012
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Handling wildlife or wildlife specimens (body parts, hair, scat, feathers, bones, etc.)	Disease transmission from wildlife or specimens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear disposable gloves when handling wildlife or specimens. The point is to prevent disease transmission to yourself and others (In addition, the genetic tools used in the laboratory are species-specific but human DNA can swamp the sample). • Learn about the possible diseases, how they are spread, and symptoms to watch for. Seek medical help for unusual symptoms and make sure to communicate your possible exposure. • Make sure all specimens are clearly labeled and stored safely. • After handling any wildlife or wildlife specimens, remove your disposable gloves by turning them inside out. Immediately use hand sanitizer or wash your hands with soap and water. 	
Handling bait and lure, skinning bait	Wrenching back or joints, knife injuries, disease transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear latex or nitrile gloves when handling bait or lure. • Keep your knife sharp. Be attentive to your knife's blade and stay out of its way. Keep your knife sheathed when not in use. • Avoid getting bait or lure on any gear you may use in bear country. Use garbage bags to line the inside of your pack and use sealed containers to transport lure, sponges, and lynx pads in the field. • Use caution when lifting or carrying deer quarters or beaver carcasses. 	
Setting up, visiting, and dismantling bait stations	Injury from tools, branches, logs, wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be cautious when working with saws, hatchets, hammers, and other tools. Avoid punctures from gun brushes, nails, and screws. • Wear eye protection when removing branches and protect your hands with gloves. • Wildlife may regard the bait as a food source and may defend it. Bears can be out in winter. When revisiting a baited station, make noise as you approach and be very alert for wildlife and sign. 	

	8. HAZARDS (cont.)	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS (cont.) Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
Handling live wildlife	Injury from handling live wildlife, accidental injection of immobilizing drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not handle live wildlife unless instructed to do so and with proper training. • Maintain control of an animal's head and feet or keep all your body parts out of their reach.
Tracking, Backtracking	Getting lost, poor weather conditions, wildlife encounters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay in contact with your other crewmember(s). Always carry map, compass, and communication devices. Follow established communications plans, including check-in, check-out. • Record a GPS point of your truck, and/or of snowmobile before beginning a tracking or backtracking session. • Keep an eye on weather conditions and watch for wildlife. Frequently look up and behind you. • Make noise, especially in brushy and riparian areas. Most adverse encounters with wildlife are a result of the animal being surprised. • If threatened by a moose, reduce the threat that the moose perceives from you. Get behind a tree if possible -- You can maneuver better than a moose can. Do not get between a moose and her young. Be extra cautious if you come upon a moose that is reluctant to leave a packed route due to deep snow. • If a cougar stalks or chases you, act aggressively. Cougars can be intimidated by noise and size. Hit the cougar with a stick or other object and continue to yell and make eye contact. • If a bear charges you, do not run. It is often best to drop to the ground in a) a fetal position or b) on your belly with arms and legs outstretched. Protect head and neck with your arms and hands and keep your backpack on to help protect your back. Play "dead" and stay quiet. Stay in that position until you are sure the bear is gone. • Bear spray may be useful against a mountain lion or an aggressive moose. Refer to the Bear Spray JHA. • If you come across a buried or covered carcass, leave the area immediately.

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:

- 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 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.

Blocks 11 and 12: Self-explanatory.

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 Acknowledgement

We, the undersigned work leader and crewmembers, 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
