Herbicide Applicator

R8 ATC SVA Attachment 2E

U.S. Deportment of Andruithus	1 WORK PRO (FOT/ACTIVITY		O LOCATION	FS-6700-7 (2/98)
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Volunteer Agreement 2012-SV-11083100- 001 4. NAME OF ANALYST Patrick Hopton (Chattahoochee-Oconee NF) reviewed by Darryl Harley for AT use		2. LOCATION Appalachian Trail	3. UNIT
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)			5. JOB TITLE Timber Sale Administrator	6. DATE PREPARED Sept 8, 2011
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS		ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
HERBICIDE USE - Spraying herbicides by manual ground tools (basal, soil spot, foliocut-surface treatments.)	ar, and	applicators applicator. proper hand disposal of supervisors Vegetative	ns: Forest Service employees must be condition and must be supervised by a certified record of the specific herbiding and application of the specific herbiding and application of the specific herbiding containers. Prior to implementing a should review the Final Environmental I Management in the Appalachian Mountain	stricted-use pesticide ession on personal safety, elcide as well as proper a herbicide project, mpact Statement for ns, Volume I, pages II-61 to II
General herbicide use	Exposure/Contamination	pages A-10	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAMED IN	
Transporting herbicides	Exposure/contamination	contact with	Read the product label before each use and follow the directions. Prior to any contact with herbicides, review the safety warnings and precautions to be observed in handling the chemical and observe the instructions contained on the Material Safety Data Sheet. Keep chemicals and related equipment in designated area of vehicle outside the passenger area. Only transport the amount of herbicide needed for the day's use at the site. At the end of the day, all leftover herbicide is returned to storage. If bedliners are used only use those made of non-pourous material. Carry herbicid containers inside a catch basin or properly secured to prevent tipping or excess jarring. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets for herbicide used.	
Mixing herbicides	Spill/Contamination	passenger at the site. bedliners at containers		
	Exposure/splils	add herbici	shield or goggles, chemical resistant rubb rts, and chemical resistant rubber boots. de, then finish filling tank. Read Material sicides. Use only recommended amounts y after use.	Fill tank half way with wate Safety Data Sheets for
Spraying herbicides	Synergism	9,000	f the effects of mixing chemicals. Read is	
F.J. ATC CV Attachment 20, e.	Exposure	goggles, los safety clothes to t equipment coveralls as getting bac through tre do not touc	nal protective equipment: hard hat with a ng-sleeved shirt, long pants, waterproof sing and equipment required by labeling. he field in case their clothes become con because liners can carry residue. Wear of a added protection against drift or spills. k in vehicle. Wash or dispose of after ear ated areas. Do not touch your face with th your face or food until hands are wash on't get complacent. Do not spray if temp	boots and gloves, and other They must bring a change is taminated. Use unlined disposable or washable Remove coveralls before chuse. Avoid walking gloves. Think about hands: ed, Treat chemicals with

		OR if winds are above 15 mlles per hour OR humidity less thau 20%.		
Clean-up	Trips/falls	Take extra time when walking with PPE on. Goggles can reduce your field of vision. Watch your footing. A backpack sprayer can throw off your balance. Watch your footing and balance.		
	Contamination	Each Forest Service crew must take soap and wash water separate from drinking water, eyewash bottles, and first aid equipment separate to the field.		
Public Safety		After emptying spayer tank fill with water and spray as if it were a herbicide. Wash outside of sprayer with soap and water in the field. Wash all personal protective equipment in the field with soap and water then wash again with warm soapy water at the station. Return all equipment to proper storage area. Bathe o shower as soom as possible after spraying. Wash clothing separate from othe laundry.		
Emergency Evacuation Procedures	Contamination	Notice signs must be clearly posted, with special care taken in areas of anticipated visitor use. No herbicide is broadcast within 100 feet of private land or 300 feet of a private residence, unless the landowner agrees to closer treatment. Buffers must be clearly marked so applicators can easily see and avoid them.		
At any time	Contamination of person or persons	Ensure that permanent or portable eye wash facilities are available on site when mixing and loading pesticides. Before application, assign individual employees specific reeponsibilities to be carried out should an employee be contaminated or injured by a pesticide. This would include first aid for the specific herbicide(s) being applied (refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the herbicide). Contact a physician immediately with a) nature of the victim's exposure and how the pesticide was being used; b) product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients; and c) first aid and medical information from the product label. Refer to the Pesticide Spill Plan for the district. This document should be kept on site and in the vehicles at the site for use in an emergency. The Spill Plan contains proper responses to be taken in the event of a pesticide spill, including important phone numbers and contact persons.		
	Spills			
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10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE Testa		11. TITLE 12. DATE		
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
 - 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:
 - 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.
 - 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)
- Location of accident or Injury, best access route into the worksite (road name/number), Identifiable ground/air landmarks.
- d. Radio frequency(s).

SIGNATURE

- 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.

DATE

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

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