Appalachian National	Scenic Trail	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY		2. LOCATION	Includes work performed	
		Pesticide Handling a	ind	TRAIL WIDE	on lands of National Park Service, and various	
		Use			states' park and lands	
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12		3. NAME(S) OF ANALYST(S)		4. Work Supervisor	5. DATE PREPARED	
OSHA		Jim Von Haden, Integrated Resources Program		Various	12/1/2020	
(Instructions on Reverse)		Manager; Keith Stegall, Facility Manager				
Required Standards and General Notes: Required Personal Protective Equipment Tools and Equipment Available Training 7. TASKS/PROCES	a federal or state cerl labels must be strictly times. Pesticide use i personal insect repell Wear all personal pro Applicator tanks, noz	tification system. All pesticide treat y followed. Current safety data she must be documented and reported lents, insecticides, or bear deterrer stective equipment and clothing as tzles, containers; water supply; spil 8. HAZARDS, POTENTIAL	ment projets (SDS) accordinates sprays, required to the like the l	hovel; eyewash bottle; plastic measuring 9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS	agency before work begins. Product ally available to the applicator at all dimanager. This JHA does not cover k. g cups and funnel; first aid kit OR PROCEDURES	
7. TAGROFFROGEDORES		HAZARDS / INJURY SOURCE		Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE		
Pre-Operation		Lack of training / familiarity with chemicals and PPE	of e De and En:	 Familiarize yourself with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and degrees of exposure and necessary response. Develop and share an emergency response plan with volunteers and staff. Ensure a Spill Plan is in place that contains proper phone numbers and contact persons in case of spill/contamination. 		
Transportation of Pesticides		Exposure to chemicals/ Contamination Pesticide could be spilled.	 On at 1 Alv du Trape: If b Ca are An tra 	Ensure containers are not damaged before loading. Only transport the amount of pesticide needed for the day's use at the site. Always ensure that pesticides are stored in a secure location during transport. Transport according to state guidelines and always ensure that pesticides are stored in a secure location during transport. If bed liners are used, only use those that are non-porous. Carry herbicide containers inside catch basins or make sure they are secured to prevent tipping or jarring. Any previously opened pesticide containers should always be transported in secondary containment basins. Carry spill kit in vehicle.		

Mixing, Handling Pesticides	Exposure to chemicals	 Always read and follow the product label/labeling & SDS. Wear PPE as specified on product label.
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	Spills or direct contact	Mix pesticides in a well-ventilated area.
	with chemicals	Fill tank halfway with water, add pesticide, then finish filling tank.
		Use only recommended amounts; close container immediately
		after use.
		Mix chemicals in a secondary containment basin.
		Keep spill kit within easy reach.
Treatment with Pesticide	Exposure to	 Always check equipment and fittings for leaks and calibrate with
	chemicals	water before using pesticides.
		 Wear appropriate PPE. Take extra time when walking with PPE;
		goggles can reduce the field of vision; watch footing; backpack
		sprayer can impede balance.
		 Do not apply pesticides in the rain. Do not spray if temperature is
		over 98 degrees F, if winds are above 15 miles per hour, or if
		humidity is less than 20%.
		 Pay attention to wind conditions and stay upwind of applicator
		nozzle. Do not spray under high wind conditions.
		Avoid walking through treated areas.
		Do not touch your face, or any other body part, food, or tobacco
		products, while wearing your chemical resistant gloves; If your
		skin comes in contact with the chemical solution, immediately
		wash the area with soap and clean water; If your eyes come in
		contact with the chemical solution, immediately use the eyewash
		bottles to rinse your eyes.
		Treat chemicals with respect – don't get complacent; be aware of
		the effects of mixing chemicals. Read labels.
		When work is completed, remove and bag PPE used when mixing
		or applying pesticides. Wash or dispose of as instructed by
		manufacturer.
	Spills or direct contact	Ensure spill kit is available at work site.
	with chemicals	 If a spill occurs, treat the area with an appropriate absorbent
	With Chemicals	(sand, cat litter, synthetic spill kit, etc.) material.
		After containing the spilled pesticide, bag and remove the
		material.
		Keep a spare set of clothes at the work site in case clothing
		becomes contaminated.
		Spills, personal exposure, or unapproved uses of pesticides must be reported to the designated against a letter than 0.4. On the reported to the designated against a letter than 0.4. On the reported to the designated against a letter than 0.4.
		be reported to the designated agency contact no later than 24
		hours after the occurrence.

Public Safety Storage of Resticide	Contamination of private landowners or neighbors	 Notice signs must be clearly posted, with special care taken in areas of anticipated visitor use. Check to determine any state reporting requirements for sensitive persons, if any. Create buffers between treatment area and private land/residences; clearly mark buffers.
Storage of Pesticide	Storage Limitations	Follow product label regarding shelf life.
	Equipment becomes contaminated	 Thoroughly clean and rinse equipment after each use prior to storage; be sure to remove coveralls before getting back into vehicle. Wear PPE while cleaning equipment.
	Exposure to heat/sunlight	While at the work site, keep pesticide containers in the shade to avoid pressure build-up.
	Security of stored pesticides	 Store pesticides in a designated, well-ventilated, cool, dry, locked location with non-porous floor; Chemical containers should be stored in secondary containment basins. Sign the storage area as having pesticides. Ensure all containers are clearly labeled, especially those pesticides which have been transferred to a new container. All leftover chemicals for the day must be returned to storage.
10. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE	11. TITLE	12. DATE
Kurt W Speers	Kurt Speers Acting APPA Chief Ranger	12/01/2020

Previous edition is obsolete

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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.
- 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.
 - 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.

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 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.

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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:

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DATE

	SIGNATURE	DATE		SIGNATURE	DAIL
			-		
-			-		
			-		