

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Non-Native Invasive Plant Control	2. LOCATION Areas Assigned for Non-Native Invasive Plant Control Located on National Forest Lands in Georgia	3. UNIT Chatt-Oconee National Forests, All Ranger Districts
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12		4. NAME OF ANALYST Mike Hennigan	5. JOB TITLE Forest Silviculturist	6. DATE PREPARED 2/4/2020
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE		
General Tasks	General Hazards	<p>Have an appropriate first aid kit available.</p> <p>Use qualified personnel.</p> <p>Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.</p> <p>Each field crew should have at least one person currently certified by a nationally-recognized organization to render first aid and CPR.</p> <p>Conduct and document tailgate safety sessions as needed.</p>		
On-Road Vehicular Travel To and From Job Site	General Hazards	<p>Refer to the Operating Motor Vehicles Job Hazard Analysis when performing any action involving the highway vehicular travel to and from the job site.</p>		
All-Terrain Vehicular Travel To and From Job Site	General Hazards	<p>Refer to the Operating All-Terrain Vehicles Job Hazard Analysis when performing any action involving the all-terrain vehicular travel to and from the job site.</p>		
	Poor Communications	<p>Have a personal communication device.</p>		
Foot Travel in the Field	Head Injuries	<p>Wear a motorcycle helmet, full face or three quarter face, that meets Department of Transportation, American National Standards Institute, or Snell Memorial Foundation standards.</p>		
	Cuts and Bruises	<p>Wear appropriate footwear, long pants, long-sleeved shirt or jacket, and leather gloves.</p>		

Non-Native Plant Control	Slips, Trips, and Falls	Wear nonskid boots with sufficient ankle support (Condition of Hire Policy FSM 67 16.03).
	Poor footing from stump holes and steep terrain	Always watch your footing. Slow down and use extra caution around logs, rocks, animal holes, and stump holes. Extremely steep slopes (>50%) can be hazardous under any conditions; consider alternate route. Select alternate route when encountering streams with steep banks.
	Working in the Backcountry	Carry a map and compass, matches/fire starter, supply of food for three days, water or water purifier, flashlight, personal communication device, lightweight shelter or appropriate clothing, eye protection, sunscreen
	Pesticide Related Injuries	Refer to the Pesticide Application Job Hazard Analysis when performing any action involving the application of pesticides.
	Working with Heavy Equipment	Refer to the Heavy Equipment Operations and Trailer Towing JHA when performing any action involving use of heavy equipment.
	Working with Chainsaws	Refer to the Chainsaw Operations JHA when performing any action involving chain saws.
	Workign with handtools like saws, machetes, and clippers	<p>Wear leather gloves.</p> <p>Keep tools sharpended. Check swinging tools to ensure handles are tightly attached and free from splinters and splitting.</p> <p>Carry tools in the correct manner.</p> <p>Grip tool handle firmly, to maintain control in case the blade/head glances off the work surface.</p> <p>Maintain adequate distance between workers using swinging or chopping tools.</p>
	Back Injury from Lifting	Use preventive methods including maintaining good posture and proper machanics.
	Falling Objects	Wear a hardhat.
	Eye Damage	Wear eye protection.

JHA Instructions (References-FSH 6709.11 and .12)

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, name of employees(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 repetitive 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.

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 and 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 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
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