

<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service</p> <p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY</p> <p>Pesticide Application</p>	<p>2. LOCATION</p> <p>Areas Where Pesticides are being Applied on National Forest Lands in Georgia</p>	<p>3. UNIT</p> <p>Chatt-Oconee National Forests, All Ranger</p>
	<p>4. NAME OF ANALYST</p> <p>Patrick Hopton</p>	<p>5. JOB TITLE</p> <p>Timber Sale Administrator</p>	<p>6. DATE PREPARED</p> <p>01/27/20</p>
<p>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</p>	<p>8. HAZARDS</p>	<p>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</p>	
<p>HERBICIDE USE - Spraying herbicides by manual ground tools (basal, soil spot, foliar, and cut-surface treatments.)</p> <p>General herbicide use</p> <p>Transporting herbicides</p> <p>Mixing herbicides</p> <p>Spraying herbicides</p>	<p>Exposure/Contamination</p> <p>Spill/Contamination</p> <p>Exposure/spills</p> <p>Synergism</p> <p>Exposure</p> <p>Trips/falls</p>	<p>Qualifications: Forest Service employees must be certified pesticide field applicators and must be supervised by a certified restricted-use pesticide applicator. Crew should be given a tailgate safety session on personal safety, proper handlong and application of the specific herbicide as well as proper disposal of empty containers. Prior to implementing a herbicide project, supervisors should review the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetative Management in the Appalachian Mountains, Volume I, pages II-61 to II-68 OR the Record of Decision for the FEIS for VM in the Appalachian Mountains, pages A-10 to A-15.</p> <p>Read the product label before each use and follow the directions</p> <p>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-porous material. Carry herbicide containers inside a catch basin or properly secured to prevent tipping or excess jarring. Read the Safety Data Sheets for herbicide used.</p> <p>Wear face shield or goggles, chemical resistant rubber gloves, apron, long sleeves, pants, and chemical resistant rubber boots. Fill tank half way with water, add herbicide, then finish filling tank. Read the Safety Data Sheets for specific herbicides. Use only recommended amounts. Close container immediately after use.</p> <p>Be aware of the effects of mixing chemicals. Read labels.</p> <p>Wear personal protective equipment: hard hat with a plastic liner, non-vented goggles, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, waterproof boots and gloves, and other safety clothing and equipment required by labeling. They must bring a change in clothes to the field in case their clothes become contaminated. Use unlined equipment because liners can carry residue. Wear disposable or washable coveralls as added protection against drift or spills. Remove coveralls before getting back in vehicle. Wash or dispose of after each use. Avoid walking through treated areas. Do not touch your face with gloves. Think about hands: do not touch your face or food until hands are washed. Treat chemicals with respect. Don't get complacent. Do not spray if temperature is over 98 degrees F OR if winds are above 15 miles per hour OR humidity less than 20%.</p>	

Clean-up	Contamination	<p>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.</p> <p>Each Forest Service crew must take soap and wash water separate from drinking water, eyewash bottles, and first aid equipment separate to the field.</p> <p>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 or shower as soon as possible after spraying. Wash clothing separate from other laundry.</p>
Public Safety	Contamination	<p>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.</p>
Emergency Evacuation Procedures	Contamination of person or persons	<p>Ensure that permanent or portable eye wash facilities are available on site when mixing and loading pesticides. Before application, assign individual employees specific responsibilities 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 Safety Data Sheet (SDS) 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.</p>
At any time	Spills	<p>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.</p>
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE /s/ Betty M. Jewett	11. TITLE Forest Supervisor	12. DATE 2/10/2020

Previous edition is obsolete

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