**General Information**


**Unfamiliar with “Equipment Project Area”**
- TRUCKS
- STOCK TRAILERS
- LIVESTOCK
- PROJECT AREA

**TRUCKS:** DO NOT attempt to operate “Trucks” unless familiar with type of vehicle (i.e. Manual vs Automatic Transmission/high or low geared).
- Complete required Truck/Trailer Towing Course
- Conduct a pre-trip safety inspection of truck and stock trailer including hitches.
- Avoid quick starts, turns and stops.
- Remember, livestock may shift from side to side and back to front, making the load unstable.
- Make sure the ball size on truck fits trailer hitch size before connecting.

**Stock Trailers**
- DO NOT attempt to connect and tow stock trailers unless familiar with specific type of stock trailer (i.e. 5th Wheel vs Bumper Hitch).
  - Ensure adequate clear between trailer and tow vehicle.
  - Ensure the trailer selected has the appropriate height and length clearance for the livestock.
  - The trailer shall be free of sharp edges that might injure livestock during transport. Personnel hauling livestock in trailers shall have the proper trailer endorsement.

**PROJECT AREA:**
- Accompany experienced rider that is familiar with the project area (i.e. District employee and/or permittee).
- Accompany experienced rider that is familiar with routes and livestock trails within the project area (some trails are faint or minimally marked and most permittees can be very informative about their assigned allotment).
| Reference: FSH 6709.11, Health and Safety Code Handbook. Chapter 16, Livestock Handling, Pages 10-40 to 10-46. | Recognition of ILL behavior and if the horse or mule is unsound Unfamiliar with stock behavior when catching, leading, tying, feeding, loading and unloading | Supervisors shall ensure that personnel assigned to break, train and ride saddle/pack livestock are competent in these tasks.  
- Eight hour initial training with refresher every year.  
- Completion of Employee Training/Experience Record.  
- Awareness of body language.  
- Remove animal from service.  
**Catching:**  
- When trying to catch stock, approach slowly and speak to the animal in a quiet voice to alert it to your presence.  
- Stock is extremely perceptive especially to your body language and will know if you are impatient, angry, or frightened. Approaching a horse or mule in an agitated state is not a good idea.  
- The halter and lead rope should be draped over your arm and in plain sight.  
- Never chase the animal.  
- Never take feed into a group of animals expecting to catch one out of the herd.  
- Remain alert to the animal’s reaction. If animal appears agitated, relax your posture and stand at ease.  
- If needed, take a step backwards to increase the animals comfort.  
- Halter the horse from the side, never from the front.  
- Use a halter that fits and is adjusted correctly.  
**Leading:**  
- Use lead rope approximately 10-12 feet in length, with smooth braid at the free end with no knots or loops.  
- Avoid excess rope that may become entangled.  
- DO NOT wrap coils around your hand or the saddle horn.  
**In general, lead animal from it’s left side.** | | | | III | B | 3 |

| | Securing in Stock Trailers: | Halter livestock and tie the animal’s head securely using a quick release knot. Do not tie to low or long. Approximately 2 feet from knot to halter. Adjust if needed.  
- Secure excess rope away from livestock and up off the floor. Do not let excess rope hang outside trailer.  
**Securing When Riding:**  
- Always halter stock underneath the bridle.  
- Do not use bridle reins to tie stock up with.  
- When tying livestock, clear away debris and tie the lead | | III | C | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | III | C | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | III | D | 4 |
rope at least 4 feet above the ground and short enough to prevent entanglement.
- Tie using a quick release knot. It is best to tie to an object that an animal can't walk around.
- Do not tie stock to any type of moveable object such as open gates, wire fences, loose rails etc.

When approaching tied stock, speak softly, make and maintain contact staying close.

Feeding:
- DO NOT feed or water a hot sweaty animal until it has cooled off.
- Use caution when feeding or saltling stock, as even gentle animals can become aggressive at feeding time.

Loading/Unloading/Transporting:
- Secure stock at the front of the stock trailer.
- Close the tailgate before tying the last animal if positioned against the tailgate.
- Do not exceed the load carrying capacity of the vehicle or trailer.
- Always untie the last animal before opening tailgate if situated against the tailgate.
- Unload livestock if jacking up vehicle or trailer to change a flat tire. Use wheel chocks and blocks when possible.
- Stand clear when loading or unloading (not directly in front of or behind).

Two Horse Trailer:
- If using a two horse trailer hauling only one animal, load single animal on left side.
- Load from opposite side, fasten butt chains and close trailer door. Then secure head using a quick release knot.
- Close tailgate and fasten butt chains before tying animal.
- Always untie the animal before opening tailgate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Riding Livestock</th>
<th>Unfamiliar or Inexperienced with riding horses or mules.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Riding: A qualified employee (stock manager or other designee) shall:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Match livestock with employee skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Instruct employees that livestock can be dangerous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hold tailgate safety sessions addressing livestock safety.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Riding Practices/Basic Safety:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| III | B | 3 |
| II  | C | 2 |
| II  | C | 2 |
| II  | C | 2 |
When working around stock always speak to the animal whenever approaching from any direction.
- Check shoes/feet for excessive wear or looseness.
- Hooves should be checked before and after use.
- Inspect the saddle and tack to ensure it is in working condition.
- Brush animal and pads before saddling.
- Bridle stock over the halter. Bridle from the left side, never from in front of horse/mule. Untie before bridling.
- When saddling initially snug cinch, resnug before trailering, and riding or packing. Don't do to much at one time.
- Always lead stock around after cinching and before mounting or packing to check the stock's attitude and its saddles for adjustment. Make sure ropes/straps/folds are not under saddle or pad. Re-cinch if needed.
- Be alert for insects, animals, or people that may spook livestock.
- Do not wrap or tie reins around saddle horn.
- NEVER ride during or near lightning storms.
- Keep excessive slack out of reins.
- Watch for low hanging obstacles, such as branches and wires.
- Do not run or jump animals.
- ALWAYS carry and keep available a cutting tool, such as a multi-purpose tool.
- DO NOT secure tools or equipment on livestock being ridden or carry tools in hands while riding.

Mounting:
- Check cinch before mounting (cinch should be snug but not uncomfortably tight).
- Never mount a horse/mule while tied up.
- Hold reins snug while mounting, keeping the left rein slightly shorter to draw the horse in to you should it move forward or away from you.
- If uncomfortable, ask for assistance to hold the animal as you mount.

Dismounting:
- Always check the location where you plan to dismount before leaving the saddle. Look for stable footing.
- Always dismount on the uphill side of animal.
- Always dismount to the "safe zone" near the animal's shoulder.

Packing:
- Only qualified personnel will be allowed to pack.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Protective Equipment</th>
<th>Unfamiliar with &quot;Standard PPE&quot;.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
• Clothing  
• Raingear  
• Head Gear  
• Footwear  |
|                             | • Sunscreen: Apply as needed  
• Rain Gear: Use vinyl or oil-skin rain gear.  
• Clothing: Wear long pants and shirts. Avoid clothing that is too tight or too loose and any clothing that may tear easily, flaps in the wind or can fall off at inopportune moments.  
• Head Gear: Protective head gear designed for livestock riding is recommended and is available upon request. Cowboy hat is recommended as well to protect from rain, brush and sun.  
• Foot Wear: Riding boots, field boots or work boots that will not hang up in the stirrups.  |
| Field Work:                 | Unfamiliar with performing fieldwork with Livestock.  
• Riding Alone  
• Multi-Riders  |
|                             | Riding Alone:  
• ALWAYS CARRY A RADIO!!  
• Do not ride alone unless qualified to do so.  
• Leave itinerary with co-worker or supervisor and follow check in procedures.  
• Be alert to weather conditions.  
• Know when to get off and walk your animal.  
• Always be prepared for animal spooking.  
• Watch out for low-hanging obstacles, such as branches and wires.  
• Do Not cross water if to deep or swift. Gage footing as well.  
• Carry up to date First Aid Kit.  
• Use insect repellent for stock when necessary.  
• Multi-riders:  
• Assist with catching, saddling, loading and driving.  
• Follow safety practices as riding alone.  |
| Fire Management Activities With Livestock. | Unfamiliar with fire management activities with livestock  |
|                             | Fire Management: Rider/packer must be "Red-Carded" and experienced in stock handling and fire, wear appropriate footwear, head gear and NOMEX. Follow established fire protocol.  |
| Shoering Livestock:         | Unfamiliar with shoeing/trimming livestock  |
|                             | Shoering: Only competent personnel will perform farrier duties.  |
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:
   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 values for Severity, Probability, and the overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) will correspond to the Risk Management Matrix (attached).

Block 11: The JHA must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate manager / supervisor, as identified in the Risk Decision Authority Matrix.

Block 12 and 13: 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 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.
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:

SIGNATURE       DATE       SIGNATURE       DATE

[Signatures]

[Date]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Catastrophic</th>
<th>Critical</th>
<th>Marginal</th>
<th>Negligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>A. Frequent</td>
<td>B. Likely</td>
<td>C. Occasional</td>
<td>D. Remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Death or permanent disability, system loss, major property damage</td>
<td>Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of three months, major system damage, significant property damage</td>
<td>Minor injury, lost workday mishap, compensable injury/fatigue, minor system damage, minor property damage</td>
<td>First aid or minor medical treatment, minor system impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>A. Frequent</td>
<td>B. Likely</td>
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<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZARD PROBABILITY</td>
<td>Extremely High (RAC 1)</td>
<td>High (RAC 2)</td>
<td>Medium (RAC 3)</td>
<td>Low (RAC 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCASIONAL</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Frequent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exhibit 02**

**Exhibit 03**

**6713.4 - Exhibit 01**