





	(cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rope at least 4 feet above the ground and short enough to prevent entanglement.</li> <li>Tie using a quick release knot. It is best to tie to an object that an animal can't walk around.</li> <li>Do not tie stock to any type of moveable object such as open gates, wire fences, loose rails etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>When approaching tied stock, speak softly, make and maintain contact staying close.</b></p> <p><b>Feeding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DO NOT feed or water a hot sweaty animal until it has cooled off.</li> <li>Use caution when feeding or salting stock, as even gentle animals can become aggressive at feeding time.</li> </ul> <p><b>Loading/Unloading/Transporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure stock at the front of the stock trailer.</li> <li>Close the tailgate <b>before</b> tying the last animal if positioned against the tailgate.</li> <li>Do not exceed the load carrying capacity of the vehicle or trailer.</li> <li>Always untie the last animal <b>before</b> opening tailgate if situated against the tailgate.</li> <li>Unload livestock if jacking up vehicle or trailer to change a flat tire. Use wheel chocks and blocks when possible.</li> <li>Stand clear when loading or unloading (not directly in front of or behind).</li> </ul> <p><b>Two Horse Trailer:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If using a two horse trailer hauling only one animal, load single animal on left side.</li> <li>Load from opposite side, fasten butt chains and close trailer door. Then secure head using a quick release knot.</li> <li>Close tailgate and fasten butt chains before tying animal.</li> <li>Always untie the animal before opening tailgate.</li> </ul>	III	B	3
		<p><b>Riding: A qualified employee (stock manager or other designee) shall:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Match livestock with employee skills.</li> <li>Instruct employees that livestock can be dangerous.</li> <li>Hold tailgate safety sessions addressing livestock safety.</li> </ul> <p><b>Riding Practices/Basic Safety:</b></p>	II	C	2
Riding Livestock	Unfamiliar or Inexperienced with riding horses or mules.		II	C	2

<p>(cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When working around stock always speak to the animal whenever approaching from any direction.</li> <li>• Check shoes/feet for excessive wear or looseness.</li> <li>• Hooves should be checked before and after use.</li> <li>• Inspect the saddle and tack to ensure it is in working condition.</li> <li>• Brush animal and pads before saddling.</li> <li>• Bridle stock over the halter. Bridle from the left side, never from in front of horse/mule. Untie before bridling.</li> <li>• When saddling initially snug cinch, resnug before trailering, and riding or packing. Don't do to much at one time.</li> <li>• Always lead stock around after cinching and before mounting or packing to check the stocks attitude and it's saddles for adjustment. Make sure ropes/straps/folds are not under saddle or pad. Re-cinch if needed.</li> <li>• Be alert for insects, animals, or people that may spook livestock.</li> <li>• Do not wrap or tie reins around saddle horn.</li> <li>• NEVER ride during or near lightning storms.</li> <li>• Keep excessive slack out of reins.</li> <li>• Watch for low hanging obstacles, such as branches and wires.</li> <li>• Do not run or jump animals.</li> <li>• ALWAYS carry and keep available a cutting tool, such as a multi-purpose tool.</li> <li>• DO NOT secure tools or equipment on livestock being ridden or carry tools in hands while riding.</li> </ul>							
	<p><b>Mounting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check cinch before mounting (cinch should be snug but not uncomfortably tight).</li> <li>• Never mount a horse/mule while tied up.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If uncomfortable, ask for assistance to hold the animal as you mount.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dismounting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always check the location where you plan to dismount before leaving the saddle. Look for stable footing.</li> <li>• Always dismount on the uphill side of animal.</li> <li>• Always dismount to the "safe zone" near the animals shoulder.</li> </ul>	II	C	2				
	<p><b>Packing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only qualified personnel will be allowed to pack</li> </ul>	II	C	2				
<p><b>Packing</b></p>	<p>Unfamiliar or inexperienced at packing livestock.</p>	II	C	2				

<p><b>Personal Protective Equipment</b></p> <p>Reference: FSH 6709.11, Health &amp; Safety Code Handbook. Chapter 10, pg. 10-43 (16.3).</p>	<p>(cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>livestock.</li> <li>Keep the animal's back clean, saddle pad straight, saddle properly fitted and snug, and packs at equal weights.</li> <li>Use break-a-ways to string stock together.</li> <li>As a courtesy when meeting another pack string, the person with the safest turn out should yield to the other string.</li> <li>When approaching hikers, ask that they yield on the downhill side of the trail if it is safe for them to do so.</li> </ul> <p><b>When leading stock from the saddle use a lead rope 10-12 ft. in length and never tie hard or wrap coils around saddle horn or hands.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sunscreen:</b> Apply as needed</li> <li><b>Rain Gear:</b> Use vinyl or oil-skin rain gear.</li> <li><b>Clothing:</b> Wear long pants and shirts. Avoid clothing that is tight or to loose and any clothing that may tear easily, flaps in the wind or can fall off at inopportune moments.</li> <li><b>Head Gear:</b> 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.</li> <li><b>Foot Wear:</b> Riding boots, field boots or work boots that will not hang up in the stirrups.</li> </ul>	<p><b>IV</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>Field Work:</b></p>	<p>Unfamiliar with performing fieldwork with Livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riding Alone</li> <li>Multi-Riders</li> </ul>	<p><b>Riding Alone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>ALWAYS CARRY A RADIO!!</b></li> <li>Do not ride alone unless qualified to do so.</li> <li>Leave itinerary with co-worker or supervisor and follow check in procedures.</li> <li>Be alert to weather conditions.</li> <li>Know when to get off and walk your animal.</li> <li>Always be prepared for animal spooking.</li> <li>Watch out for low-hanging obstacles, such as branches and wires.</li> <li>Do Not cross water if to deep or swift. Gage footing as well.</li> <li>Carry up to date First Aid Kit.</li> <li>Use insect repellent for stock when necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Multi-riders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with catching, saddling, loading and driving.</li> <li>Follow safety practices as riding alone.</li> </ul>	<p><b>II</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>Fire Management Activities With Livestock.</b></p>	<p>Unfamiliar with fire management activities with livestock</p>	<p><b>Multi-riders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with catching, saddling, loading and driving.</li> <li>Follow safety practices as riding alone.</li> </ul>	<p><b>III</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>Shoeing Livestock:</b></p>	<p>Unfamiliar with shoeing/trimming livestock</p>	<p><b>Fire Management:</b> Rider/packer must be "Red-Carded" and experienced in stock handling and fire, wear appropriate footwear, head gear and NOMEX. Follow established fire protocol.</p> <p><b>Shoeing:</b> Only competent personnel will perform farrier duties.</p>	<p><b>II</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p>

11. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Matthew Goodwin*

12. TITLE

*DDK*

13. DATE

*2/28/18*

**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
			

*John Akenn*

*Charr-WMHCTA*

**Risk Management Matrix**

**Safety Risk Assessment Codes**

		HAZARD PROBABILITY				
		Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely
		A	B	C	D	E
SEVERITY	Catastrophic	I Extremely High (RAC 1)	High (RAC 2)	High (RAC 2)	Medium (RAC 3)	Medium (RAC 3)
	Critical	II Extremely High (RAC 1)	High (RAC 2)	High (RAC 2)	Medium (RAC 3)	Low (RAC 4)
	Marginal	III High (RAC 2)	Medium (RAC 3)	Medium (RAC 3)	Low (RAC 4)	Low (RAC 4)
	Negligible	IV	Low (RAC 4)	Low (RAC 4)	Low (RAC 4)	Low (RAC 4)

**Severity Definitions**

Severity	Effect
Catastrophic I	Death or permanent disability, system loss, major property damage
Critical II	Permanent partial disability, temporary total disability in excess of three months, major system damage, significant property damage
Marginal III	Minor injury, lost workday mishap, compensable injury/illness, minor system damage, minor property damage
Negligible IV	First aid or minor medical treatment, minor system impairment

**Probability Definitions**

Probability	Definition
A. Frequent	The event occurs often, frequently, or with regularity in one's career or the life cycle of equipment items
B. Likely	The event occurs periodically with some regularity but not frequently enough to be predictable
C. Occasional	The event occurs sporadically but not with consistent regularity or predictability in ones career of the life cycle of equipment
D. Remote	Possible to occur but the chances of the event occurring are remote
E. Unlikely	In this case, it is unlikely the event will ever occur