

U.S. Department of Agriculture		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY	2. LOCATION	3. UNIT
Natural Resources Conservation Service		Winter Survival	Westwide	Snow Survey
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)		4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
		Tony Tolfdorf	Hydrologist	7/16/2007
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS		
Snow Survey/Snotel Maintenance	Rain/Snow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wear appropriate clothing that is waterproof and breathable (Gore-tex etc.) ○ Carry goggles or glasses to help see in heavy snow ○ Build a shelter to keep dry, (See Section 7, Snow Survey School Manual) ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly. 		
	Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry plenty of water. ○ Carry water filter or purification tablets. ○ Wear layered clothing that will allow you to remove clothing to keep from getting to hot. ○ Do not over exert yourself. ○ Stay in the shade (Wear a hat) ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly. 		
	Cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wear goggles or safety glasses to protect against falling debris. ○ Carry matches to light a fire. ○ Wear layered clothing. ○ Keep dry ○ Build a shelter to stay warm. ○ Carry sleeping bag and ground pad. (See Section 7, Snow Survey School Manual) ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly. 		
	Sun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use sunglasses to prevent snow blindness. ○ Use sunscreen and lip balm to prevent sun burn and drying skin. ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly. 		
	Darkness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry Matches, Flashlights, Spare Batteries ○ Stop traveling and wait until it is light. ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly. 		
	Poison/Illness/Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have a minimum of red cross certified basic first aid and cpr training. More advanced training may be needed for working in extremely remote areas or performing more dangerous duties. ○ Keep a well stocked first aid kit available. ○ Call for help (911) Know communications available. (cell, satellite, radio, etc.) and emergence numbers. ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and first aid and practice regularly. 		

	Lack of Water or Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carry plenty of water. ○ Carry plenty of food. ○ Keep aware of edible resources in the backcountry such as berries, seeds, animals, etc. ○ Do not drink caffeine or alcohol. ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly.
	Exhaustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keep in good physical shape. ○ Eat balanced diet ○ Stay away from drugs or alcohol on the job. ○ Conserve energy and work at an even sustainable pace. ○ Be trained on winter survival techniques and practice regularly.

JHA Instructions

The JHA shall identify the location of the work project or activity, the name of employee(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 respective task/procedure listed in block 7. For example:

- a. Research past accidents/incidents
- b. Research the Health and Safety Code, 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 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

Work supervisors and crew members are responsible for developing and discussing field emergency evacuation (EEP) and alternatives in the event a person(s) becomes seriously ill or injured at the work site.

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 work site (road name/number), identifiable ground
- d. Radio frequency(s).
- e. Contact person.
- f. Local hazards to ground vehicles or aviation.
- g. Weather conditions (wind speed & 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 Acknowledgment

We, the undersigned work leader and crew members, acknowledge participation in the development of this JHA and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the pr of these documents:

SIGNATURE DATE

SIGNATURE DATE
