

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service		1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Working Mountain Lion Habitat	2. LOCATION Fresno, CA	3. UNIT PSW Forestry Sciences Lab
JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)		4. NAME OF ANALYST Jennifer G. Turner	5. JOB TITLE Wildlife Biologist	6. DATE PREPARED 6/5/1995
7. TASKS / PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls *PPE		
Working in Mountain Lion Habitat	Encountering a mountain lion	<p>Try to avoid contact by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Making noise: Most lions will avoid people and leave an area when they know people are in present. Making noises allows the lion to move away before a confrontation occurs. Making noise: talking, singing, whistling, yodeling, or wear bells all help to let lions know you are coming. o Finding safety in numbers: Travel with someone else and avoid hiking at night. o Whenever possible avoid brushy, thickly wooded areas. 		
		<p>If you do encounter a mountain lion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Do not bend over, squat or bend down. o Carry a noise-maker and something to throw or strike a lion with if needed. Be alert to your surrounding and check behind you frequently. 		
	Being attacked by a mountain lion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If being chased, turn immediately and face the animal. o Face the animal and stand your ground. Do not lose eye contact and remain standing and do not run away or bend over. o Raise your arms and look big. o Talk aloud and in the firm voice. o If the lion starts to crouch or advance, make noise or throw whatever you can without losing eye contact or bending over. o Wait for the lion to withdraw before moving. o Although unusual, be alert for a second lion. o If attacked FIGHT BACK 		
This information is from "Trail runner safety in Lion Country", by the Western States Training Camp. May 28, 1994.				
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		11. TITLE		

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 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 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
