

		tranceiver, probe pole and shovel
Communication	Frost bite	Wear clothing designed for winter backcountry snowmobile travel. Snowmobile travel is significantly faster than skis and snowshoes and wind induced frostbite/cold injury is significant. Training and awareness are essential. Always have appropriate snowmobile clothing and pay particular attention to hand and foot wear as well as areas of the neck and face. a good snowmobile balaclava is essential.
	Head injuries	Always wear head gear protection to guard against injury. A full-face helmet is recommended. goggles can let some air access in very vulnerable areas and frostbite and come very quickly.
	No Communication	Always travel with a satellite phone and spare battery pack.
	Planned Route	Leave your itinerary and planned route with snow survey staff, home base coordinator, supervisor.
Operation	No knowledge of operator's whereabouts	Check in with supervisor or call in contact person (see above if weekend) upon returning.
	Late arrival to office	Notify home base coordinator, staff, etc if you anticipate arriving back to the office late. Upon arrival immediately contact HBC, staff, etc to confirm your safe return from field.
	Excess braking when travelling downhill (toboggining)	pump brakes when descending steep hills.
	Lifting machine	Turn machine off. Support machine when clearing tracks. Use proper lifting techniques. A commercially made bungee lifter/puller is recommended for getting unstuck and protecting operator from back injury.
Trailerling	Exhaust fumes	Operate machines in well ventilated locations only.
	Worn, bent or damaged skis	Replace damaged skis, runners. Check before use.
	Hand and feet injury	Keep hands and feet away from running parts and track area. Wear boots. Keep feet on running boards when operating.
	Loose steering components	Frequently check steering components and hardware for conditions and tightness.
	Vehicle movement after starting or stopping	Have the sled serviced and the idle adjusted to the appropriate RPM.
	Improper driving	Certification required and documented on Government license. remember that these are used for official government business and training not personal recreation.

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) 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, 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 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 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 (*as applicable*) and accompanying emergency evacuation procedures. We have thoroughly discussed and understand the provisions of each of these documents:

SIGNATURE	DATE	SIGNATURE	DATE
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_____	_____	_____	_____
Work Leader			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____