<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Work</th>
<th>All Hazards</th>
<th>If you feel unsafe, stop work and consult a supervisor.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel to worksite (Driving, ATV/UTV use, livestock, airplane travel, watercraft, biking, and hiking)</td>
<td>Unsafe acts: Unfamiliarity/improper use</td>
<td>The type of travel required for dam inspections will depend on the location and access. Develop project specific JHAs for travel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walking/hiking at the worksite</td>
<td>Physical: Walking surfaces Falling objects Overhead branches and objects Steep, muddy banks and riprap Sinkholes and boils</td>
<td>Wear appropriate footwear with non-skid soles. Wear a hardhat, gloves, eye protection, a long-sleeved shirt, and long pants. Bend and gently stretch to warm muscles. Identify safe routes. Watch for frosted, wet, uneven, cracked, moss or algae covered surfaces. Watch footing when walking over obstacles. In heavy undergrowth, lift knees high to clear obstacles. Be alert for overhead hazards and snags. Watch for slippery, muddy, or wet banks and rodent holes. Make sure you have secure footing before climbing banks and riprap. Be alert for sink holes and boils around embankments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field work</td>
<td>Environmental: Working away from the office Working in remote locations Working long distances from emergency services Working in unfamiliar areas</td>
<td>Talk to co-workers who are familiar with the area or study maps and aerial photos. If needed, carry a topographic map and compass and know how to use them. Establish site-specific emergency evacuation procedures for each project. Each field crew shall have at least one person currently certified by a nationally recognized organization to render first aid and perform CPR (29 CFR 1019.151, 1910.130, and 1926.50.) Supervisors shall ensure employees receive training in first aid and CPR before certifications expire. A first aid/body fluids barrier kit shall be readily accessible. Always have communications, i.e. radio or cell phone for field work and know how to use it. Ensure communication equipment is charged and maintained. Have the radio programmed for the location of your work. When you arrive on the unit where you will be working, notify dispatch that you have radio communications and that if you have problems you will be contacting them for assistance. Use diligence to ensure that radio communication is maintained with Dispatch. Use established check-in and check-out procedures. Check-out with Dispatch when entering an area where radio function is questionable, i.e. a “dead spot.” The Dam Engineer will ensure risks are not taken.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical: Attacks against government employees</td>
<td>Be aware of your surroundings and be suspicious of unusual or abnormal activity, objects, vehicles, or individuals. Travel in pairs, whenever possible. Avoid areas and situations where there is known conflict. If you are confronted by an angry person, keep a safe distance from them. If the person does not calm down quickly, leave the area immediately and report it to a supervisor or the nearest law enforcement agency.</td>
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<td>Environmental: Wind, rain, snow, intense sun, and lightning</td>
<td>Wear clothing suited to environmental conditions. Layering works best. Know and watch for signs of frostbite, hypothermia, heat exhaustion and heat stroke. Be alert to rapid and changing weather situations such as windstorms, flash floods and lightning. Seek protection as needed. Increase vigilance when encountering adverse environmental conditions to be sure the work can be accomplished safely. Prevent sunburn by wearing long sleeves and hardhat. Use sun screen, if needed. Take frequent breaks to warm up or cool down. Drink plenty of fluids. During lightning storms, avoid reservoirs, bodies of water, ridge tops, wide-open spaces, ledges and outcropping of rocks in exposed locations. Move away from horses and stock. Do not use your radio and put down all tools. If possible, hide in a cave, ditch, canyon, or head-high clumps of trees in open forest areas. If only isolated trees are nearby or if you are in open country, the best protection is to make yourself as small a target as possible. Drop to your knees, bend forward with your hands resting on your knees, and keep a distance twice the height of the nearest tree between you and the tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological: Insects, poisonous plants, and animals</td>
<td>Be aware of hazardous insects, poisonous plants, and animals and where they might be located on your forest. Be able to identify poisonous plants and avoid them. Wear long sleeve shirts and pants. Apply insect repellants. Treat stings and bites immediately. Avoid use of scented lotions, colognes, perfumes, etc. Check for ticks each evening. Use proper lighting to check dam outfalls and appurtenances for these hazards before inspecting. Make noise while hiking to alert animals to your presence. If animals are encountered, stay a safe distance away. Carry bear spray for emergency use. (Note: Using bear spray requires specialized training.) When going through thick underbrush, walk slowly. Watch where you put your hands and feet. Use extra caution in areas where poisonous snakes are known to be present and wear PPE. Do not provoke or handle snakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental: Streams and spillways</td>
<td>Let your supervisor or co-workers know if you have medical conditions (such as allergic reactions to bits or plants, seizures, hypoglycemia, or other life threatening issues) that warrant immediate action. Employees with these conditions should carry their own medication and be prepared in case of an accidental contact with a hazard or an emergency situation. If work cannot be done safely, leave the site and come back at a later date.</td>
<td>When wading in streams and spillways, wear chest waders. Be attentive to your surroundings at all times. Do not enter streams or spillways where there is any chance of being overcome by the strength of the current. Walk slowly, ensuring stable footing. Use a “walking stick” to steady yourself. Felt soled boots, which are not as slippery, are recommended over rubber soled boots. Do not conduct dam inspections alone around swift or deep water. Ensure inspectors working around swift or deep water have appropriate training and wear lifelines and a Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD).</td>
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| Physical inspection. | Physical: Falls
Confined spaces
Boating | Do not take unnecessary risks. Maintain balance when working on dam structures (inlets, outlets, walkways, etc) and steep slopes. Carry a radio in case of fall. Use fall protection equipment, when required. Avoid confined spaces. If required to enter confined spaces follow procedures outlined in FSH 6109.11, section 38.2. When inspecting from boats follow requirements of FSH 6709.11, section 15 for qualifications of operating watercrafts. Wear Coast Guard approved PFDs. |
| Using inspection equipment | Physical: Heavy loads; sharp, flying, or moving objects | Do not overload yourself. Plan ahead. Get help and make multiple trips, if necessary. Use proper lifting and carrying techniques. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Use caution when probing timber members with sharp pointed tools or sounding timbers and concrete with hammers. |
| Working on the crest of the dam | Physical: Traffic | Wear a high-visibility vest. Stay alert and listen for traffic. |

10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE

11. TITLE

12. DATE

Previous edition is obsolete (over)
**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:
- Research past accidents/incidents.
- Research the Health and Safety Code, FSH 6709.11 or other appropriate literature.
- Discuss the work project/activity with participants.
- Observe the work project/activity.
- 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.

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**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.

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**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:

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<th>SIGNATURE DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work Leader</td>
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