

<p>United States Department of Agriculture FOREST SERVICE</p>	<p>1. WORK PROJECT / ACTIVITY Designated Volunteer Firearm User for Animal (Equine) Disposal</p>	<p>2. LOCATION R1 Forests and Grasslands</p>	<p>3. UNIT Northern Region</p>
<p>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References - FSH 6709.11 and .12</p>	<p>4. NAME OF ANALYST Joni Packard</p>	<p>5. JOB TITLE Regional Volunteer, Youth and Service Program Manager</p>	<p>6. DATE PREPARED March 31, 2020</p>
7. TASKS / PROCEDURES		8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE
<p>Animal Disposal</p>	<p>- Use of Firearms</p>	<p>An injured pack or saddle animal can be destroyed in a humane manner in remote backcountry locations from a safe distance. Safe firearm handling and skills will be utilized. Volunteers handling and using firearms shall be an Agency designated volunteer firearm user and shall have met qualification inquiry requirements to carry and use a firearm. The Regional Forester or the Forest or Grassland Supervisor will authorize Agency designated volunteer use of firearms for equine euthanasia. Designation is good for three years, at which volunteer must be re-designated, including passing new background inquiry. All firearm use shall be in compliance with local, state and federal laws.</p>	
<p>Refresher on firearm safety tips</p>	<p>Lapse in situational awareness due to emotional attachment to animal</p>	<p>Assume all handguns are loaded. Point a firearm only at things you intend to shoot. Never point a gun at anyone...even if it is unloaded. Never engage in horseplay or practical jokes while handling a firearm. Do not shoot at any sound or movement in the brush. Be absolutely sure no one is in the line of fire. Always get any bystanders behind you and locate the animal to be put down in a manner to ensure there is a secure backstop without the potential for the bullet to travel beyond if it does fully penetrate the injured animal.</p> <p>Point the firearm only at the animal you intend to shoot. Never point a weapon, loaded or unloaded at a person or healthy animal. When walking or sitting with a firearm, ensure there is NOT a chambered round. Never engage in horseplay and/or run while carrying a loaded firearm. Be sure of a safe backstop behind the target by physically walking a 360 degree perimeter around the target, if possible. Do not fire the weapon across a road or trail. Never rest a loaded firearm in an unstable position (i.e. leaned against a tree). When sighting-in a firearm, use standard targets and, if possible, go to a formal target range or go to an area that has high, safe, dirt banks as a backstop that is free of flat rocks, metal debris or other hard objects.</p>	
<p>Disposal of badly injured stock</p>	<p>- Misfires</p> <p>- Personal injury</p>	<p>When there is potential for foreign material (i.e., brush along the trail, etc.) getting into the muzzle, place a piece of tape over the muzzle. Remove the tape when storing the firearm.</p> <p>Keep firearm clean and in working order. If a misfire does occur, keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction for 45 seconds to ensure not a "hang fire," open chamber, remove bad round and dispose of properly. Chamber next round and proceed with intended procedure. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.</p> <p>Once it is determined that the animal cannot recover from its injury and must be put down, follow all safety precautions in doing so. Care must be used to avoid being kicked or otherwise struck by a hoof or other body part, especially if the animal is thrashing due to pain or stress. Ensure that all other people and livestock are in a safe location prior to loading the weapon. Ensure that the animal is securely tied to minimize the possibility of movement and prevent the animal from bolting in the event of a misfire or poorly placed bullet. If possible, lead the animal at least ¼ mile off trail before putting it down, so it will not draw scavengers to the trail, causing potential wildlife/visitor conflicts. If it is not possible to move the animal away from trails/populated campsites, the animal will need to be removed post-mortem. Options to consider include dragging the animal off the trail or</p>	

<p>Transporting a Firearm</p> <p>Firearm Reporting</p>	<p>- Loss of firearm or unauthorized use</p> <p>- Intentional or Accidental Discharge</p>	<p>notifying the Forest Service to bring in a certified blaster to dispose of the animal's remains. Animal carcasses in remote locations, away from trails and campsites, may be left for scavengers. Any disposal must be reported to the local Forest Service unit upon return from the field location so that the Agency is aware that an animal carcass is located near or at public use areas.</p> <p>Firearm will be transported and carried in compliance with all local, state and federal laws. When transporting on horseback, firearm will remain safely secured and not out of control of authorized individual. This may require compliance with State law for concealed weapons.</p> <p>Will be reported to local Forest Service Unit within 24 hours upon return from field location; an investigation may be conducted by Forest Service law enforcement, or other law enforcement agency if personal injury or property damage occurred.</p>
<p>10.</p> <p><b>Leanne M. Marten</b></p>	<p>11. TITLE</p> <p><b>Regional Forester</b></p>	<p>12. DATE</p>

**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 and DATE**

**SIGNATURE and DATE**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_