

Servicing Surface Water Field Sites Generic Job Hazard Analyses

Required Protective Clothing and Safety Equipment: personal floatation device (PFD), drinking water, reflective vest, gloves, steel-toed shoes, waders, cell phone, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, rotating or strobe type emergency lights

Sequence of Basic Job Steps	Potential Accidents/Hazards	Recommended Safe Job Procedures
Upon Job Assignment	Accident and injury prevention.	Employees working in and around water must receive training in accordance with WRD Memo 2000.10, Policy for Safety Training Associated with Over-Water Activities.
Loading and unloading the equipment.	Pinching fingers, mashing toes, or back strain.	Be aware of hand placement, wear protective gloves and steel-toed shoes. Use proper lifting techniques, lift with legs. Use extra caution lifting heavy sounding weights.
Driving to and returning from the work site.	Traffic accidents, vehicle flooding, drowning.	Drivers of USGS vehicles must have Drivers Safety Training (SM 445-2-H, CH 16). Wear seatbelt and be alert to potential hazards such as oncoming traffic and blind corners. Practice good defensive driving techniques. Be alert to traffic around you, obey all traffic laws and reduce speed when weather conditions are bad. Be aware of and take appropriate action for winter driving conditions. Do not cross flooded highways unless water depth and bridge conditions are known to be safe.
Parking the vehicle.	Personal and vehicle safety when exiting the vehicle in traffic. Bank collapse or bridge failure.	Use rotating or strobe emergency lights, follow site traffic control plan, wear DOT Type III reflective vest when working in or near roadway. Park away from stream at a safe distance from banks.
Set up traffic control equipment.	Personal and public safety	Employees working in or near roadways must have Work Zone Traffic Control Safety Training. Remain alert to traffic conditions.
Working at field site.	Drowning	<p>1) PFD's will be worn ANYTIME work is being performed from bridge, cableway, or boat.</p> <p>2) PFD exemptions will NOT be granted when working on and around low-head dams.</p> <p>3) Until a site specific or project specific JHA is developed and approved, PFD usage is required at ALL times for ALL site conditions.</p> <p>4) For a PFD exemption to be granted, a site specific JHA must be available which describes conditions for which non-PFD use is appropriate.</p> <p>5) Existing cross section information, including maximum wadeable stage for exemption, will be used in determining if site is appropriate for PFD exemption and must be documented.</p> <p>Any PFD EXEMPTIONS are documented in the Site Specific Conditions section of the Wading Measurements JHA discussion.</p> <p>A second level supervisor signature is required when exemptions are granted on JHA's.</p>

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Working at field site.	Trips, slips, and falls.	Follow path clear of obstructions, with minimal slope, and avoid slippery surfaces. Walk cautiously on steep slopes, or paths with loose material. Use appropriate footwear for the terrain and conditions. Follow the Safest, Not the Fastest Path!
Working at field site.	Dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, sunburn.	Drink plenty of water or electrolyte drink. Wear appropriate clothing. Take occasional breaks and watch for symptoms of heat exhaustion. Use sun block.
Working at field site.	Hypothermia/frostbite	Wear foul weather gear during winter months. Keep clothing dry.
Working at field site.	Snake bites	Wear appropriate foot and leg protection. Watch path ahead. Keep area around gage clear of brush. If bitten, seek immediate medical help.
Working at field site.	Poisonous plants	Know how to identify poisonous plants. Wear protective clothing. Wash and flush exposed areas immediately with cold water. Wash with degreasing type soaps and flush from skin. Seek medical attention for severe reactions.
Entering Gage House	Infectious disease, air borne pollutants. Risk of hantavirus exposure.	Watch for bats, rodent nests and droppings. If nest or droppings are present, do not disturb dust. Gage should be periodically cleaned to minimize risk of exposure. See WRD memo dated 10/28/97, Preventing Hantavirus Disease. And OP memo dated 01/94, Instructions for Preventing Hantavirus Disease.
Entering Gage	Insect & snake bites	Inspect in and around shelter for harmful insects. Use wasp or insect spray. Inspect in and around shelter for snakes prior to entry.

For additional information about Job Hazard Analyses visit <http://1stop.usgs.gov/safety/topic/jha/index.html>