

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)		Date: April 10, 2009	
Park Unit: North Country National Scenic Trail			
JOB TITLE: <b>Herbicide Safety</b>		JHA Number: <b>NOCO-10</b>	Page 1 of 2
Job Performed By: Various VIPs	Analysis By: Daniel W. Watson	Work Supervisor: Various	Approved By:
Required Standards and General Notes:	People working with herbicides must have successfully passed herbicide applicator training (level to be determined by IATR) and be documented as an approved herbicide applicator.		
Required Personal Protective Equipment:	Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, water- and chemical-resistant boots, eye protection, neoprene or rubber gloves, breathing protection if recommended by product safety label.		
Tools and Equipment:	Various applicator tanks, nozzles, and containers; water supply; spill kit and shovel; first aid kit		
Sequence of Job Steps	Potential Hazards/ Injury sources	Safe Action or Procedure	
1. Transport of Herbicides	E = Exposure to chemicals	<p>Check to ensure containers are not damaged before loading</p> <p>Transport only the amount of herbicide needed for the days' job</p> <p>Do not transport herbicides inside the passenger section of vehicles, inside vehicle trunks, or in trucks with wooden beds. Use trailers as needed</p> <p>Secure containers with straps before transporting</p>	
2. Mixing & Handling Herbicides	E = Exposure to chemicals	<p>Read and follow safety label instructions for each herbicide</p> <p>Wear PPE while working with herbicides</p> <p>Properly bandage or protect open cuts or abrasions before handling herbicides</p> <p>Mix herbicides in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>Always check equipment and fittings for leaks and calibrate with water before using herbicides</p>	

3. Application of Herbicides	<p>E = Exposure to chemicals</p> <p>CW = Spills or direct contact with chemicals</p>	<p>Wear PPE while applying herbicides</p> <p>Stay upwind of the applicator nozzle</p> <p>Wash herbicide off immediately if it contacts your skin. Take a supply of water to the work site for washing purposes</p> <p>Keep a spare set of clothes at the work site if clothing becomes contaminated</p>
4. Storage of Herbicides	<p>CW = Equipment becomes contaminated</p> <p>E = Exposure to sunlight/heat</p> <p>CBY = Security of stored herbicides</p>	<p>Thoroughly clean and rinse equipment after each use prior to storage</p> <p>Wear PPE while cleaning equipment</p> <p>While at the work site, keep herbicide containers in the shade to avoid pressure build-up</p> <p>Designate a location where only herbicides are stored; a cool, dry, well-ventilated area is best.</p> <p>Lock the area to prevent unauthorized access and post the area with signage “Warning-Pesticides-Keep Out”</p> <p>Ensure all containers are clearly labeled, especially those herbicides which have been mixed and transferred to a new container</p>
5. Spill Procedures	<p>CW = Herbicide spills, comes in contact with ground</p>	<p>Provide first aid as needed</p> <p>Utilize spill kit to contain the spill and absorb excess or pooling herbicide (spill kits may be self-made by using absorptive clay, pet litter, saw dust, etc.)</p> <p>If the spill starts to spread, or threatens nearby water sources, dig a dike around the area with a shovel; Double bag all contaminated soils and absorptive materials for proper disposal in a sanitary landfill</p>

Injury Source for the middle column: SB= Struck By, SA = Struck Against, CBY = Contacted By, CI = Caught in, CB = Caught Between, CO = Caught On, FB = Fall to Below, CW = Contacted With, O = Overexertion or Repetitive Motion, FS = Fall at the Same Level, BR = Bodily reaction E = Exposure to Chemical, Noise etc.