

**NOTE: Any yellow text shading or red text annotations have been added by ORNL Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). The annotations have been made in order to document (1) certain Forest Service requirements that have been waived or (2) where some requirements for the ORNL participants have been clarified or established within the ORNL Research Safety Summary (RSS) instead. The RSS 7728 is the work control document that governs the ES&H the activities/actions of the ORNL participants doing work at the Marcell Experiment Station.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture <b>Forest Service</b>	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY <b>Insect Stings and Bites /                  Poisonous Plants</b>	2. LOCATION Grand Rapids, MN	3. UNIT RWU 4101, 4351
<b>JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)</b> References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	4. NAME OF ANALYST	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
<b>7. TASKS/PROCEDURES</b>	<b>8. HAZARDS</b>	<b>9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS</b> <b>Engineering Controls * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE</b>	
Avoiding / Treating Tick Bites	Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, etc.	A. Spray clothing with insect repellent as a barrier. B. Wear light colored clothing that fits tightly at the wrists, ankles, and waist. C. Each outer garment should overlap the one above it. D. Cover trouser legs with high socks or boots. E. Tuck in shirt tails. <b>F. Search the body on a regular basis, especially hair and clothing; ticks generally do not attach for the first couple of hours.</b> <b>G. If a tick becomes attached, pull it by grasping it as close as possible to the point of attachment and pull straight out with gentle pressure. Wash skin with soap and water then cleanse with rubbing alcohol. Place the tick in an empty container for later identification, if the victim should have a reaction. Record dates of exposure and removal.</b> <i>ORNL SME: Per 9-8-09 email from R. Kolk, we are not required to keep the tick but recommended so tick can be identified. Most ticks (wood ticks) do not carry lymes disease, it is only the smaller deer ticks. Most of us can identify them and certainly the doctors in the area can. Not all deer tick bites turn into the "red target" that typically occurs and is the first sign of possible lymes. If you know it is a deer tick but don't get the "target" you should be aware of other symptoms that can occur down the road</i> D. Do not try to remove the tick by burning with a match or covering it with chemical agents. G. If you can not remove the tick, or the head detaches, seek prompt medical help. H. Watch for warning signs of illness: a large red spot on the bite area; fever, chills, headache, joint and muscle ache, significant fatigue, and facial paralysis are reactions that may appear within two weeks of the attack. Symptoms specific to Lyme disease include: confusion, short-term memory loss, and disorientation.	
Avoiding / Treating Bee Stings	Allergic reactions, painful stings	A. Be alert to hives in brush or in hollow logs. Watch for insects travelling in and out of one location. B. If you or anyone you are working with is known to have allergic reactions to bee stings, tell the rest of the crew and your supervisor. Make sure you carry emergency medication with you at all times. <b>C. Wear long sleeve shirts</b> and trousers; tuck in shirt.. Bright colors and metal objects may attract bees. <i>ORNL SME: Instead, See RSS LAST Question for requirement to wear long pants and guidance for shirt selection.</i> D. If you are stung, cold compresses may bring relief. E. If a stinger is left behind, scrape it off the skin. Do not use a tweezers as this squeezes the venom sack, worsening the injury. F. If the victim develops hives, asthmatic breathing, tissue swelling, or a drop in blood pressure, seek medical help immediately. Give victim antihistime, (Benadryl, chlo-amine tabs).	

Avoiding / Treating Mosquito Bites	<b>Skin irritation, encephalitis</b>	<p><b>A. Wear long sleeves and trousers. ORNL SME: Instead, See RSS LAST Question for requirement to wear long pants and guidance for shirt selection.</b></p> <p>B. Avoid heavy scents.</p> <p>C. Use insect repellants. <b>If using DEET, do not apply directly to skin, apply to clothing only. ORNL SME: Instead, See RSS LAST Question and manufacturer instructions for allowing insect repellents with DEET to be used on the skin and Permethrin only on the clothes.</b></p> <p>D. Carry after-bite medication to reduce skin irritation</p>	
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		11. TITLE	12. DATE

Previous edition is obsolete

(over)