THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

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08/14/24

Effective Date

RC-UPF DMC
07/15/24 09:11

Pen & Ink for minor correction per Y15-95-800

Page Numbers Affected: Page 2 Reason for Change:
Revision supersedes both PRCN-01 and PRCN-02.
Added the missing PRCN-UPF-CP-227-R08-01 to Rev Log.

Minor correction to a revision-controlled document requires the requestor to make the corresponding correction to the authoring database and/or native file.
Selection Required:

☒ Native File ☐ Authoring Database ☐ N/A for non-revision controlled

Signatures below verify that this is a minor correction and that the required changes have been made as checked above.

Heather Jeffries 8/14/2024
Requestor - Printed Name / Signature Date

Shannon Shepherd 08/14/24
Approver - Responsible Manager Printed Name / Signature Date

This document has been reviewed by a Y-12 DC/ RO and has been determined to be UNCLASSIFIED, not UCNI, and contains no CUI based upon current classification guidance. This review does not constitute a review for CUI outside of classification guidance and does not constitute clearance for Public Release.
Name: Steve Buffalo Date: 07/15/24

REVISION LOG

Revision 9

☒ Intent ☐ Non-Intent Implements PRMS Requirements: ☐ Yes ☒ No

- This change is in response to Condition Report 25774-000-GCA-GAM-04502, *Y-12 APMO M&O Finding (F-1) - Procedural Requirements for Traffic Flagging Less Than Adequate (ASM-5.30.2023-6408)*
- This revision incorporates the changes identified in and supersedes PRCN-UPF-CP-227-R08-02 and supersedes PRCN-UPF-CP-227-R08-01
- No forms have been edited as part of this revision
- Revised Section 3.1, *Fire Watch*, to clarify the immediate actions following a fire occurrence
- Other changes include:
  - Updated to current CMGD template
  - Updated references and acronyms
  - Editorial changes

Initials: HW
Date: 08/14/24

Revision 8 ☐ Major Intent ☒ Minor Intent ☐ Non-Intent

- A periodic review was conducted on Revision 7 of this document and was documented on DPR-UPF-CP-227-07
- This revision incorporates the changes identified in and supersedes PRCN-UPF-CP-227-R07-01.
- An evaluation determination has been performed confirming that this Command Media implements no quality requirements as tracked in the Programmatic Requirements Management System (PRMS)
- Changes incorporated:
  - Removed designated color from Section 3.4, *Equipment Watch (Spotter)*
  - Provided clarity on the application and function of and Overhead Safety Watch in Section 3.5, *Overhead Safety Watch*
  - Updated references and acronym list
  - Editorial changes

Previous revisions on record

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Procedure establishes guidelines and standards for the duties and responsibilities of personnel assigned to be Safety Watches for a specific activity on the Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) construction site.

1.2 Scope

This Procedure applies equally to all UPF construction site personnel, including subcontractors, during the course of the Project. A Safety Watch is a person specifically trained and assigned to warn others of potentially unsafe situations or emergency conditions and to provide safety action as necessary.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Site Manager

The Site Manager is responsible for:

- Ensuring the implementation of this Procedure
- Ensuring all Project personnel actively participate
- Providing worker support, facilities, and other resources necessary to effectively carry out this Procedure.

2.2 Environment, Safety, & Health Manager

The Environment, Safety, and Health (ES&H) Manager is responsible for:

- The overall authority for interpretation of the regulations associated with the procedure and interpretation of the procedure as to intent and application

2.3 Environment, Safety, & Health Representative

The Environment, Safety, and Health Representative (ESH-R) is responsible for:

- Providing compliance oversight with the Procedure through periodic field inspections
- Supplying technical advice and interpretation of the environmental, safety, and health codes included in the Procedure

2.4 Discipline Superintendent

The Discipline Superintendent is responsible for:

- Being thoroughly familiar with this Procedure and his or her individual responsibilities regarding compliance with, and implementation of, this Procedure
- Pre-planning work activities to identify the appropriate tool/equipment to use
- Ensuring only trained personnel are used in Safety Watch assignments
- Ensuring workers understand the requirements of the Procedure.

2.5 Supervisor/STR

The Supervisor/STR is responsible for:

- Ensuring applicable safety controls and processes are incorporated into the planning and execution of the work
- Ensuring workers are using the correct tool/equipment/personnel for the assigned task

2.6 Safety Watch

The Safety Watch is responsible for:

- Understanding and complying with the requirements of this Procedure and how it applies to the work performed
- Identifying emerging hazards during work activities
- Pausing or stopping work until hazards are addressed
- Performing the Watch responsibilities as their sole function when assigned as a Watch.

3.0 PROCESS

Types of Safety Watches include:

- Fire Watch (Hot Work)
- Confined Space Watch (Attendant)
- Traffic Watch (Flagger)
- Equipment Watch (Spotter)
- Overhead Safety Watch

Workers assigned duties of a Safety Watch shall be trained in accordance with their respective procedures and Y90-95-027, *UPF Training Program*.

NOTE: *More than one Safety Watch may be needed to assist with a specific work task.*

Safety Watches must be fully capable of informing others of emergency conditions and understanding their requirements.

In the event of an emergency, individuals performing Safety Watch duties shall discontinue the assignment and respond to the emergency as required (e.g., Take Cover, Evacuation).

3.1 Fire Watch

A Fire Watch shall identify and sign on to the Hot Work permit when the following conditions exist:

- Hot Work is performed outside of a Designated Hot Work Area
- Building construction Combustible Material or contents are closer than 35 feet to the point of operation in all directions
- Wall or floor openings/penetrations within a 35-foot radius of the point of operation expose Combustible Materials in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in floors and walls

Fire Watches shall have:

- Training to understand the inherent hazards of the work location and Hot Work
- Fire Extinguisher(s) positioned to protect the Hot Work Area
- Training in proper use of the equipment

A worker assigned as a Fire Watch:

- Must wear an orange vest in accordance with UPF-CP-205, *Personal Protective Equipment and Safe Work Apparel*
- Support personnel in the immediate welding area and subject to the same hazards as the welder (or Hot Work Operator) must wear a similar level of eye, face and body protection or may move away to an area of lesser hazard where additional eye, face, and body protection is not required
- Directly observes Hot Work activities to ensure fire safe conditions, as specified in the Hot Work permit, are maintained. Such observations will continue while Hot Work is in progress or until such a time the assigned Fire Watch is relieved by another qualified Fire Watch
- Shall remain at the work area for at least 30 minutes after Hot Work activities have stopped to ensure no smoldering embers or slag exist

Fire Watches shall watch for fires in all exposed areas and notify supervision and other workers in the event of a fire.

The Fire Watch ensures Hot Work Area is barricaded, if required by the permit, and keeps other personnel from entering the barricaded work area.

More than one Fire Watch is required if:

- Combustible Materials that could be ignited by the Hot Work operation and that cannot be directly observed by the initial Fire Watch are present (e.g., when welding or cutting over grating surfaces adjacent to floor and wall openings)
- Fire prevention methods are not sufficient to adequately ensure the prevention of fires. The supervisor responsible for the welding and/or cutting activities then requires additional Fire Watches to guard against fires

The Fire Watch will have the authority to stop welding and/or cutting work activities if unsafe conditions develop.

In the event of a fire the Fire Watch shall respond in accordance with UPF-CP-211, *Fire Prevention and Protection.*

The Fire Watch shall notify the ESH-R if any fire extinguishers are discharged so they may be refilled and appropriate clean up and disposal of the material can be completed.

Upon completion of the job and after it has been determined no fires or smoldering materials are present; the Fire Watch returns the fire protection equipment to its original location. Workers assigned as Fire Watch must do so in accordance with Y17-95-64-877, *UPF Hot Work Permit*.

3.2 Confined Space Watch (Attendant)

A Confined Space Watch, also referred to as an attendant, is required when personnel must enter a permit-required confined space (e.g., vessel, tank, pit, excavation). Refer to Y73-95-802, *Confined Space Entry Program*, for Confined Space Watch responsibilities.

Workers assigned as a Confined Space Watches must wear orange vests in accordance with UPF-CP-205.

3.3 Traffic Watch (Flagger)

The Project does not anticipate the use of Flaggers to control traffic under normal conditions. In the event a traffic pattern is altered due to construction activities, guidance from U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) 2009*, will be applied for the use of signage, hand signals, and use of flaggers.

The hazard identification and mitigation for these tasks will be done in accordance with Y17-95-64-823, *UPF Field Level Hazard Assessment/Job Hazard Analysis Program (FLHA/JHA) Process*.

3.4 Equipment Watch (Spotter)

The sole purpose of a Spotter is to assist an equipment Operator in maintaining adequate clearance between the equipment and hazards. The Operator and Spotter(s) will jointly identify and discuss responsibilities, method of communication, location of the Spotter(s), blind spots, and resources needed to execute the task successfully leveraging the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process.

The following practices should be considered when planning the activity:

- Achieving eye contact and an acknowledgment from the equipment Operator before walking near or around heavy equipment
- Never having Spotters stand within the blind spot of equipment Operators or truckers
- Never allowing personnel to stand within the swing radius of equipment while it is operating
- Checking around and underneath trucks and equipment for personnel before operating them

3.5 Overhead Safety Watch

An Overhead Safety Watch is utilized to protect personnel from hazards created during elevated work. Examples include:

- Short-duration tasks with low risk for dropped objects or similar hazards (e.g., inspections, moving cords, layout/measurements)
- Work activities in remote areas that are not heavily populated or congested with pedestrians/personnel and will not be impacted by concurrent work activities (e.g., parking lots, laydown areas)
- In conjunction with a barricade for elevated work/overhead hazards (e.g., when 2:1 ratio of barricade cannot be achieved)

Prior to implementing an Overhead Safety Watch, the task/application must be evaluated by the Responsible Superintendent (Discipline Superintendent) and documented on the applicable FLHA for the activity.

When an Overhead Safety Watch is used, the following will apply:

- The Overhead Safety Watch must be strategically located to control and restrict all non-essential personnel and vehicular traffic from entering the overhead work area. Multiple Watches may be required for activities with a larger hazard area or work areas with blind spots
- The Overhead Safety Watch shall notify approaching personnel of the overhead hazard and prevent access to areas below overhead work for the duration of the work
- The Overhead Safety Watch shall perform tasks from a safe location and remain clear of line-of-fire hazards created by the elevated work activities
- If access to a work area below the elevated work is required, the Overhead Safety Watch shall stop the elevated work and have it placed in a safe configuration before allowing workers in the area

4.0 RECORDS

None

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 Source References

CFR 1926.201, *Signaling*

UPF-CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*

UPF-CP-229, *Vehicle Safety Management*

UPF-MANUAL-SH-A001, *UPF Elevated Work Manual*

Y15-026, *Y-12 Document Management*

5.2 Interfacing References

UPF-CP-205, *Personal Protective Equipment and Safe Work Apparel*

UPF-CP-211, *Fire Prevention and Protection*

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)2009*

Y17-95-64-823, *UPF Field Level Hazard Assessment/Job Hazard Analysis Program (FLHA/JHA) Process*

Y17-95-64-877, *UPF Hot Work Permit*

Y73-95-802, *Confined Space Entry Program*

Y90-95-027, *UPF Training Program*

5.3 Forms

None

6.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Appendix A, *Acronyms and Definitions*

APPENDIX A
Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms

FLHA - Field Level Hazard Assessment 7
UPF - Uranium Processing Facility 4

Definitions

Combustible Material	A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.
Flagger	A person who actively controls the flow of vehicular traffic on public streets and highways into and/or through a temporary traffic control zone using hand-signaling devices.
Highway	A general term for denoting a public way for purposes of vehicular travel, including the entire area within the right-of-way.
Hot Work	Work involving burning, welding, grinding, or a similar operation that is capable of initiating fires or explosions (Does not include the use of electric heat guns, electric soldering irons, or cutting tools that result in an unintentional spark).
Hot Work Area	Encompasses the area defined by the 35-Foot Rule or modified by the PAI. (Does not include the use of electric heat guns, electric soldering irons, or cutting tools that result in an unintentional spark).
Operator	A worker who has manipulation control of mobile equipment (i.e., stop, start, up, down, forward, backward).
Spotter	Project personnel identified by an Operator (or supervisor) capable of assisting with identifying hazards and obstacles that may be in the Operator's blind spot.
Street	Refer to definition for Highway.
Temporary Traffic Control	An area of a highway where road user conditions are changed because of a work zone or incident by the use of temporary traffic control devices, Flaggers, uniformed law enforcement officers, or other authorized personnel.