THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00756**	**REV:**	**0**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**9/3/24**
JHA TITLE:	**Interior Finishes**	**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**n/a**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**n/a**

Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools	Improper Use of Tools/Equipment Laceration/Grinding Wheel Failure Fire Electric Shock Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and or Other Combustion Gases, Chemical Asphyxiation Struck-by Abrasion	Tools used on the UPF construction site shall not be manufactured, altered, modified, or in any way changed without the explicit approval of the UPF Site Manager and ES&H Manager. Personnel shall Ensure hand tools are safe by performing the following: · Inspecting tools before each use for damage or defects, such as: o Cracked handles o Damaged cutting edges o Splitting or cracked parts o Broken adjusting components o Insulation damage (e.g., flattened, cuts, abrasions, burnt or discolored conductors, melted cord caps, cord deformation) · Verifying that the work package identifies non-sparking tools when the work to be performed may require them · Testing daily ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) receptacles prior to use, including portable units · Verifying tools and their components (e.g., guards, retainers, and other safety mechanisms) are not altered and that they are operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications · Ensuring guards are in place for tools, such as saws and grinders, while they are in operation · Ensuring that tools are not abused, are kept in good operating condition, and are only used for their intended purposes · Double insulating or grounding all electrically powered tools. If there is evidence that the ground pin has been damaged or removed, then immediately take the tool out of service, tag it, and return it to a controlled area for repair · Protecting temporary construction outlets used for 120-volt tools with GFCI devices

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Inspecting woodworking tools for the following:
			o Fixed power-driven tools have disconnect switches that can be either locked or tagged in the off position
			o Circular saws that are over 20 inches in diameter and/or operated over 10,000 peripheral feet per minute have clearly marked operating speeds
			o Installed automatic feed devices are covered and/or guarded
			· Ensuring that the manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings used for conducting compressed air are not exceeded
			· Ensuring that the pressure of compressed air used for cleaning purposes is less than 30 pounds per square inch. Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning or blowing dust from any part of the body or clothing
			· Securing airline hoses for hand tools and other equipment together (i.e., with whip restraints) to preclude uncontrolled whipping in the event that hose couplings become separated while under pressure
			· Protecting air-supplying hoses exceeding 1/2-inch internal diameter with an excess flow valve to prevent whipping in the event of hose separation or failure
			· Installing air receivers and associated drains, traps, gauges, and safety valves to promote ease of access and safe operation
			· Having personnel Ensure portable grinders are properly configured for either a
			left-handed or right-handed person's use, as applicable
			· Providing portable grinders with a hood-type guard with side enclosures that cover the spindle and at least 50 percent of the wheel. All wheels shall be inspected regularly for signs of fracture
			· Bench grinders shall be equipped with deflector shields and side cover guards that have:
			o A maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides not more than 90 degrees, except when work requires contact with the wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			o An angular exposure not exceeding 125 degrees
			o An exposure not beginning more than 65 degrees above the horizontal plane of the spindle
			o Have tool rests with a maximum clearance of 1/8-inch between the wheel and grinding stone
			· Hand-held grinders shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch.
			· Supervisors shall Ensure frequent light dressings on bench grinders are performed.
			· When turning on a bench grinder, the users shall stand off to one side until the wheel has come up to full speed.
			· Personnel shall inspect all wheels before use for signs of fracture.
			· Prior to operating a bench grinder, personnel shall conduct a "ring test" (i.e., gently tap the wheel with an object, which should yield a metallic tone or "ring"). If there is a "dead" sound, then take the grinder out of service and replace the wheel
			· Electric bench grinders shall be equipped with an anti-restart feature to prevent restart after an electrical power outage
			· Shop machines (e.g., drill presses, fixed saws, or bench grinders) shall be effectively fastened or secured in place to prevent movement during operation and use.
			· Tool safety retainers shall be installed on portable tools when required by the tool manufacturer (e.g., nail gun retainer).
			· Fuel-powered tools shall not be used in unventilated areas. Fuel shall be dispensed only from approved safety cans. These cans shall be properly labeled and stored.
			· Cutting tools approved for general application are cutters with an integrated safety device (i.e., self/automatic retracting blade) or safety design (i.e., scissors, shears, wire strippers, or recessed/protected blades).

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Prior to using cutting tools not approved for general use (i.e., fixed blade knives), Ensure the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) identifies the hazards and controls associated with the use of the tool(s) and that approval is received from the ES&H Manager or designee. The approval shall be documented on the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) card for the specific task. Refer to Y17-95-64-823, UPF Field Level Hazard Assessment/ Job Hazard Analysis Program (FLHA/JHA) Process.
Portable Circular Saws	Portable Circular Saws	Laceration	· Portable, power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe
			· The lower guard will cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work
			· The lower guard will automatically return to the covering position when the blade is removed from the work
Powder-Actuated Tools	Powder-Actuated Tool Use	Improper Use of Tool/Equipment Line of Fire Struck-by, Flying Particles Fire	· Only those workers who have received training for the particular tool being used are allowed to operate a powder-actuated tool
			· Test powder-actuated tools each day before loading to Ensure safety devices are in proper working condition and use the manufacturer's recommended procedure to perform the required tests
			· When powder-actuated tools are not in proper working order or when such tools develop a defect during use, tag them immediately "out-of-service" and remove them from the worksite. Faulty tools shall not return to the work area until properly repaired
			· DO NOT load powder-actuated tools until just prior to the intended firing time
			· DO NOT point loaded or empty tools at any workers, and keep hands clear of the open barrel end
			· DO NOT leave loaded tools unattended
			· Avoid driving fasteners into very hard or brittle materials, including cast iron, glazed tile, surface-hardened steel, glass block, live rock, face brick, or hollow tile

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Avoid driving fasteners into materials that are easily penetrated unless such materials are backed by a substance capable of preventing the pin or fastener from passing completely through and creating a flying missile hazard on the other side
			· DO NOT drive fasteners into a spalled area caused by an unsatisfactory fastening
			· DO NOT use powder-actuated tools in an explosive or flammable atmosphere
			· Use powder-actuated tools with the correct shield, guard, or attachment recommended by the manufacturer
			· Establish a danger barricade and signage in areas where powder-actuated tools are in use in accordance with UPF-CP-214
			· Store powder-actuated tools and fasteners in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations when not in use
			· DO NOT dispose unspent rounds in domestic trash. Contact Superintendent, Site Technical Representative, and/or ES&H
			· Dispose misfired rounds in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions
			· Ensure the tool operator wears safety glasses and a face shield during operation
			· Powder-actuated tools and powder charges shall be controlled so as to prevent unauthorized possession at any time while not in use (i.e., tools are stored in locked containers and powder charges in a locked flammable cabinet). The operators shall not carry cartridges in their pockets
			· Only powder-actuated charges, studs, pins, or fasteners designed and recommended by the manufacturer for use in a specific tool shall be used. Cross-use of accessories with tool is prohibited
			· In the event of a misfire, hold the tool in the operating position against the working surface for no less than one full minute. If it is uncertain that the tool is defective, then unload the tool and place it in its container and return it to the tool room with a tag that reads "Danger. Defective Tool/Equipment. Do Not Use."

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· When making a thorough and complete study of the job, Ensure the type of material to be worked on is included, as well as its thickness and general condition
			· Ensure occupied areas behind the firing location are cleared prior to task start
			· Avoid the use of powder-actuated tools on materials or surfaces that may be completely penetrated by the fastening stud
			· DO NOT drive fasteners directly into materials such as brick or concrete that are closer than three inches from the edge or corner or into steel surfaces closer than 1/2-inch from the edge or corner UNLESS a special guard or fixture is used
			· Ensure the operator knows what is behind the surface or between the surfaces or walls into which the stud is being driven (e.g., electrical wires, fluid lines, gas lines, personnel)
			· DO NOT carry a tool from one job to another while it is loaded
			· DO NOT fire the tool when there is an obstruction in the barrel
			· DO NOT fire a tool into a pre-drilled hole
			· DO NOT test a powder-actuated tool with the breech plug still in the barrel
			· DO NOT use a fastener without a cap or guide
			· Avoid using a long-breech plug charge in a short-breech barrel
Manual Material Handling	Pallet Jack Use	Muscle Strain/Sprain Ergonomics Pinch Points Crushed By Struck By Caught Between	· Do not overload the machine. Be aware of dynamic loading! Sudden load movement may briefly create excess load causing product failure
			· Use as intended only. Do not use machine to support personnel
			· Always load the machine evenly and centrally
			· Keep clear of fork and load while raised
			· Only use on flat, level surface able to withstand weight of machine and load
			· Never leave a loaded machine unattended the load must always be lowered when not in use
			· Inspect before every use do not use if parts are loose or damaged.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Manual Material Handling	Manual Material Handling	Muscle Strain/Sprain Ergonomics Pinch Points	· Supervisors will be trained in the basics of manual material handling, hazards and basic controls, and conducting basic risk assessments for material handling work
			· Where manual handling is unavoidable, the supervisor will conduct an informal risk assessment as part of the FLHA process and follow up with employees before work starts
			· Inspect for shifted loads, stored energy, or loose items prior to unloading
			· Keep hands and arms clear when stacking material
			· Remove/protect sharp edges with "softeners" prior to lifting
			· To understand safe lifting limits during manual material handling, refer to OT-SH-801768-A128, *UPF Ergonomics Lifting Guidelines*
Hazardous Material Use	Hazardous Material Storage	Improper Storage of Hazardous Materials Spill Fire	· Hazardous materials must be stored in containers compatible with the material and in a way that protects human health and the environment from unintended exposure to the hazards associated with the materials
			· A "first in, first out" storage strategy must be used to help Ensure material does not expire and become a waste product
			· Storage must be performed in accordance with the completed UCN-23353 and SDS requirements, paying attention to storage temperatures, to prevent product degradation and thus waste generation
			· Storage areas must be kept organized so materials can be properly inspected, inventoried, and segregated considering their compatibility
Hazardous Material Use	Labeling of Hazardous Materials	Inadequate Hazard Communication	· Labeling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Appendix B, *Container Labeling Instructions*
			· Labels shall have the Product Identifier and words, pictures, symbols, or a combination thereof that can provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical
			· Project Personnel may transfer hazardous materials from a bulk container to a suitable portable container for immediate use during their shift only

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			· Individual stationary containers (e.g., storage tanks) must have signs, placards, or other appropriate signage attached to them that contain the same information as a manufacture's original label
Hazardous Material Use	Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	Contact with Chemicals (adsorption, inhalation, ingestion, Asphyxiation) Improper Disposal of Hazardous Materials	· Contact IH or ES&H Representative if UCN-23353 SDS Evaluation Form is not completed for the specific chemical/product that you are working with
			· Review UCN-23353 and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the chemical/product prior to starting the work
			· Follow the assigned work controls specified in the SDS Evaluation Form
			· Disposal of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the completed UCN-23353 for the given product/chemical and in accordance with PL-SH-801768-A002, *Construction Waste Management Plan for the Uranium Processing Facility*
Dropped Object Prevention	General Requirements	Dropped Objects	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00715,** *Dropped Object Prevention*
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	General Requirements	Various Hazards	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA*
Noise Producing Activities	Hearing Protection - General	Noise	· Refer to UPF-CP-312, *Hearing Conservation Program*, for the selection and use of hearing protection equipment
			· Care includes discarding disposable earplugs when they possess visible signs of uncleanliness. Reusable earplugs and earmuffs must be cleaned and sanitized. Cleaned and sanitized reusable hearing protection must be kept in a clean, dry area
			· Inspect reusable earplugs and earmuffs for wear and tear. Return damaged earmuffs for repair or disposal.
Noise Producing Activities	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (85) and	Noise	· Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, *Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools*
			· Wear approved single hearing protection devices with a minimum NRR of 21
			· Barricade and Signage:

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
	Ninety-Nine (99) dBA.		o Install caution sign, or caution barricade tape with caution signs or tags requiring hearing protection on the barricade to establish the eighty-five (85) dBA boundary around the work area
			o Contact Industrial Hygiene to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas.
Noise Producing Activities	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels over One-Hundred (100) dBA	Noise	· Reference ML-SH-801768-A011 Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools
			· At a minimum, wear single hearing protection devices with NRR of 33 (i.e. red, white and blue foam earbuds) AND ear muffs
			· Contact IH or ES&H Representative if the anticipated noise levels are greater than 114dBA prior to engaging in the activity
			· Use employee and or job rotation to reduce the time of exposure. When performing activities in enclosed spaces such as enclosed cells, pits, vaults or other similar spaces that may adversely affect noise levels or where multiple noise sources are present contact ES&H for further evaluation
			· Barricade and Signage:
			o Install danger barricade tape with danger signs or tags to identify the one hundred (100) dBA boundary area
			o Identify area outside of danger barricade with caution single hearing protection required signs. Contact IH to evaluate size of these boundaries
			o Contact IH to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas.
Fire Prevention and Protection	Fire Occurrence	Fire	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00719,** *Fire Prevention, Protection, Hot Work and Welding*
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Various Hazards	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA*

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Safety Watch	Process	Emergency	In the event of an emergency, individuals performing Safety Watch duties are to discontinue the assignment and respond to the emergency as required (e.g., Take Cover, Evacuation).
Safety Watch	Fire Watch	Fire Hot Work	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
			· 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 that the assigned Fire Watch is relieved by another qualified Fire Watch
			· Will 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 will watch for fires in all exposed areas and notify supervision and other workers in the event of a fire
			· The Fire Watch ensures that the 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:
			o 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)
			o 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
			o 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:
			· May attempt to extinguish the fire
			· Notifies and clears out nearby personnel

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			· Ensures emergency response has been summoned
			· 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 that no fires or smoldering materials are present, the Fire Watch returns the fire protection equipment to its original location
Safety Watch	Confined Space Watch (Attendant)	Confined Space	· 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).
			Workers assigned as a Confined Space Watches must wear orange vests in accordance with UPF-CP-205.
Safety Watch	Equipment Watch (Spotter)	Moving Equipment	· 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:
			o Achieving eye contact and an acknowledgment from the equipment operator before walking near or around heavy equipment
			o Never having Spotters stand within the blind spot of equipment operators or truckers
			o Never allowing personnel to stand within the swing radius of equipment while it is operating
			o Checking around and underneath trucks and equipment for personnel before operating them
Safety Watch	Overhead Safety Watch	Dropped Objects	An Overhead Safety Watch is utilized to protect personnel from hazards created during elevated work. Examples include:

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			· 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, etc.)
			· 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:
			o 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
			o The Overhead Safety Watch will notify approaching personnel of the overhead hazard and prevent access to areas below overhead work for the duration of the work
			o The Overhead Safety Watch will perform tasks from a safe location and remain clear of line-of-fire hazards created by the elevated work activities
			o 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.
Noise Producing Activities	Hearing Protection	Noise	Workers are responsible for complying with the requirements of the HCP, including the following:
			· Wear required hearing protection PPE (e.g., earmuffs and/or earplugs)
			· Wear noise dosimeter devices, as assigned by PIH or ES&H Representative
			· Follow HCP-required safety postings

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			· Attend or participate in HCP training or other requirements (e.g., audiograms)
			Noise hazards will be assessed as part of the work planning process via job hazard analysis (JHA). In addition, workers will review noise hazards and hazard controls at the work location daily (or more frequently as appropriate) via the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process
			Workers must wear hearing protection devices when any of the following situations or conditions applies:
			· Waiting for a sound-level survey to be completed
			· Performing a task whose work documents (e.g., JHA, FLHA) and/or this program require workers wear hearing protection
			· Working in or passing through posted noise hazard locations as specified by the area postings or signs
			· Using tools designated as high-noise equipment.
Respiratory Protection	Voluntary Respirator Use	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	Employees approved for voluntary dust mask use shall be provided the information contained in UCN-23310, *UPF Filtering Facepiece Approval/Issue for Voluntary Use*
Working with Materials Containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)	Methods of Compliance	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	· For tasks performed indoors or in enclosed areas, provide a means of exhaust as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust
			· For tasks performed using wet methods, apply water at flow rates sufficient to minimize release of visible dust
			· For measures implemented that include an enclosed cab or booth, Ensure the enclosed cab or booth is maintained as free as practicable from settled dust, has door seals and closing mechanisms that work properly, has gaskets and seals that are in good condition and working properly, is under positive pressure maintained through continuous delivery of fresh air, has intake air that is filtered through a filter that is 95% efficient in the range between 0.3 and 10.0 micrometers (e.g., Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value rating of 16 or better), and has heating and cooling capabilities
			· If the equipment/task is not listed or does not apply as indicated in Attachment A, then the use of engineering controls and associated work practice controls shall be

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			considered as the primary method for controlling worker exposures to respirable silica dust.
Working with Materials Containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)	Work Practice Controls	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	Typical work practice controls include the following:
			· Inspect and maintain controls to prevent or fix malfunctions that could result in increased exposures
			· Confirm that nozzles spray water at the point of dust generation for wet method controls
			· Confirm that hoses are not kinked on a tool used with a dust collector
			· Moisten crystalline silica dust before sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming
			NOTE: *Material must be continuously and thoroughly wetted at all times with no visible dust generation*
			· Schedule work so that tasks that involve high exposures are performed when no other
			applicable project personnel are in the area
			· When necessary, barricades and signs shall be used to control personnel access to areas to limit not only the number of applicable project personnel exposed to respirable crystalline silica but also the levels to which applicable project personnel are exposed
			· Follow the applicable sections of UPF-CP-318, *Respirator Use and Issuance* and UPF-CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*.
Working with Materials Containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)	Housekeeping	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	· Compressed air cleaning of surfaces or clothing is not allowed unless this method is used in conjunction with a ventilation system that effectively captures the dust cloud created by the compressed air. Workers shall use a ventilation system with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter or other approved method to clean surfaces or clothing if necessary
			· Dry sweeping or dry brushing is prohibited where such activity could contribute to applicable project personnel exposure to silica. Use wet sweeping or shoveling, or a HEPA-filtered vacuum cleaner

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Concrete slurry (e.g., from dust control methods or excess water from concrete cleaning) shall be removed from work areas by wet vacuuming or other similar methods and placed into appropriate concrete washout bins, containers or other locations to prevent accumulation of silica dust on work surfaces
Confined Space Entry (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Engulfment/Entrapment Hazardous Atmosphere Limited Access/Egress	· Never enter a confined space unless you are trained and authorized to do so, and an entry evaluation or permit has been completed
			· Never enter a confined space unless atmospheric testing has been performed
			· Never enter a confined space without an approved permit
			· Never enter a confined space without an attendant at the entrance. Even when an attendant is present, do not enter without an effective way to communicate with the attendant from inside the confined space
			· Confined spaces include, but are not limited to, sewers, tunnels, underground utility vaults, water towers, storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, and ductwork
			· These spaces share common characteristics that help us understand what a confined space is.
			· Characteristics of a confined space include the following:
			o it is large enough for a worker or workers to enter
			o it has limited means of entry and exit
			o it is not designed for people to enter and work in on a regular basis, and it can contain some form of hazard
			· Some hazards that can be present in confined spaces are oxygen deficiency, flammable or explosive gases, toxic gases, slips and falls, and electrical and mechanical hazards. Contact ES&H for assistance and evaluation of confined spaces on the construction site
			· IF a suspect space is confined AND you cannot confirm that a confined space classification was conducted, THEN DO NOT enter the space
			· Contact supervision to determine if the space was evaluated and classified

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· IF supervision cannot provide a confirmation, THEN request that ES&H classify the space
			· Do not enter any confined space prior to contacting ES&H and completing UCN-23273, *Confined Space Entry Evaluation*
Hot Work	Fire Watch	Fire	A single Fire Watch can support multiple co-located hot work operations as long as:
			· The hot work activities are within the same permitted location and covered by a single hot work permit
			· The hot work operations can be observed from the same observation position, and must have clear line-of-sight to the operation
			· Clear communication exists between each hot work operation and the Fire Watch
			· The Fire Watch has clear access to the hot work operation to allow for quick response
			· In a Permit-Required Area, observe hot work operations to ensure fire safe conditions, as specified in the Hot Work Permit, are maintained
			· Remain in the area for at least 30 minutes after the completion of hot work operations to detect and extinguish smoldering fires
			· Close CFN-1139 once the hot work operation and Fire Watch responsibilities are complete.
Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)	Field Level Hazard Assessment Process	Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards	· FLHA is a pre-task briefing that must be used daily by crews at the beginning of their work shift or when new tasks are undertaken. It is a process of employee participation to identify and mitigate environmental, safety, and health risks and hazards associated with their planned work that day. The JHA process must not replace, or be a substitute for, the daily FLHA process.
Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)	Implementing Field Level Hazard Assessment	Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards	Prior to beginning work activities each day or after an extended break or interruption (e.g., shift change, weekend), perform the following:
			· Perform a Walkdown and review the work location with involved personnel

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Review area hazards to ensure they are identified and hazard controls/mitigations are in place to eliminate/reduce them
			· Ensure there are no new hazards unidentified and uncontrolled by the approved JHA
			Using UCN-23552, perform the following:
			o Conduct a FLHA briefing with the work crew and support disciplines
			o Resolve any issues/concerns with the work crew
			o List and discuss the scope of work, anticipated hazards, and controls/mitigation measures for the work to be performed
			o Ensure personnel document participation in the "Employee" section of UCN-23552
			o Conduct appropriate FLHA briefings when any of the following conditions exist:
			· The work area changes
			· Personnel with different classifications will be working in close proximity
			· Differing types of work are performed in close proximity
			· The work activity changes
			· The Responsible Superintendent deems it necessary
			· Turn in completed forms (i.e., UCN-23552, UCN-23464, UCN-23544, CFN-1268) as applicable at the end of each shift at the designated collection points. The end of shift review/de-briefing section must be completed before submitting these forms to UPF DMC.
Scaffold Use (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold User	Unauthorized Use Fall to Elevation Below Slips and Trips	· Never access any scaffold without documented evidence of inspection by a designated Competent Person for scaffolding before each work shift
			· Obey the scaffold requirements at all times
			· Never use any scaffold without a proper tag that displays the current day's date. Scaffold requirements include strict adherence to the color-coded tagging system of red (Danger—Unsafe for Use), yellow (Caution), and green (Safe for Use) tags, as appropriate
			· Never access a red-tagged scaffold. Only authorized scaffold builders are permitted to access a red-tagged scaffold, and they are required to wear fall protection

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Never access a yellow-tagged scaffold without proper fall protection
			· Consider all scaffolds without tags as red-tagged scaffolds
			· Never alter or modify a scaffold, unless you are a designated Competent Person, who is qualified and authorized to do so
			· Touching-the-tag before each use to ensure a scaffold inspection has been completed for the shift
			· Never access any scaffold without a documented and tagged daily inspection. Inspect the scaffold prior to use, looking for holes in the platform, missing handrails and other potential hazards
			· Never access a red-tagged scaffold. Only authorized scaffold builders are permitted, and they must wear required fall protection
			· Never access a yellow-tagged scaffold without 100% tie-off or fall protection
			· Indicating on the scaffold request when intended use will require scaffold capacity greater than light duty (i.e., 25 pounds per square foot [psf])
			· Ensuring scaffold is not loaded in excess of its duty rating
			· Maintaining housekeeping and accumulation of materials to prevent dropped objects
			· Notifying scaffold erectors when pearlweave, toe board, or other dropped object prevention controls need repair
			· Utilizing barricading, as required, when scaffold dropped object controls (e.g., mesh, toe boards) are incomplete OR when hoisting material outside of the dropped object confines of the scaffold
Scaffold Use (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold Safety	Unauthorized Use Fall to Elevation Below Slips and Trips	· Climbing on scaffolding components (e.g., cups, rings, diagonal members) is not allowed
			· Free Climbing scaffold structures is not allowed

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Ensure an adequate working surface during erection/dismantlement activities
Hoisting and Rigging Work Operations (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Loss of Control of Material Tipping Loads Crushing Injuries Falling Material	· Never conduct lifting operations, unless you are an authorized operator with verified competence. Never work under a suspended load
			· Follow the requirements of hoisting and rigging procedures and manufacturer's instructions and guidelines when conducting lifting operations
			· Inspect Rigging equipment prior to use
			· Never hoist loads over other people
			· Never work within a load shadow (i.e., anywhere the load can fall)
			· Never cross a barricade that controls an area with a suspended load, unless you are a member of the lift team and you are authorized to enter the controlled area.
		General Requirements	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00722,** *Hoisting, Rigging, and Material Handling*
Bull Rigging (Life Critical Activity)	Training and Competent Personnel	Loss of Control of Material Tipping Loads Crushing Injuries Falling Material	Persons involved in planning and executing Bull Rigging work operations on construction projects shall be trained and qualified to perform their assigned tasks in accordance with Y17-95-64-900, *UPF Bull Rigger Qualifications*.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Secondary Fall Protection	Fall to Elevation Below	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00717,** *Elevated Work*
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure,	· Never operate any mechanical elevated work platform without documented training
			· Never stand on the toe board, mid-rail, or top rail of the basket

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	· Never work from the basket without being tied off to the manufacturer's designated anchor point, even during ground positioning
			· Never exit the basket at height unless prior, documented approval for the deviation has been obtained from Project ES&H personnel
			· Follow the operating requirements defined in UPF-CP-224, *UPF Aerial/Scissor Lift Operations*, which apply to all construction site and support area personnel, including subcontractors
			· Never operate an aerial/scissor lift that has not been inspected by a trained operator, in accordance with the requirements specified in UPF-CP-224. At the beginning of each shift or before each use, a trained operator will visually inspect and functionally test the lift and document the results on an approved form
			· Ensure the lift style in use is appropriate for the work task and location (e.g., indoors versus outdoors)
			· Follow all directions related to adverse weather conditions, including lightning and high wind speeds
			· The operator/safety manual(s) are to be maintained with the equipment provided they can be protected from the elements. If this cannot be accomplished, a hard copy may be stored in a central location as determined by the Project Distributable Superintendent
			· All controls must be plainly marked as to their function
			· All capacity and warning decals will be in place, secure, and legible, at both the platform/basket and ground stations
			· All aerial/scissor lifts must be equipped with an ABC-rated fire extinguisher in the platform/basket. The fire extinguisher shall be secured in a manner as to prevent displacement of the extinguisher. Scissor lifts must be equipped with a fire extinguisher 2.5 lbs. or greater. Aerial (boom) lifts must be equipped with a fire extinguisher 10 lbs. or greater
			· Boom-type aerial lifts must be equipped with anti-entrapment devices

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Aerial/scissor lifts are to be inspected daily before use or at crew/shift change and documented on a UCN-23248, *Aerial/Scissor Lift Daily Checklist*
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	Operating Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure, Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	Only trained and qualified personnel shall operate aerial or scissor lift devices in accordance with the following:
			· All personnel must wear an approved PFAS in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.0, *Fall Prevention and Protection*
			· The basket or platform of the aerial/scissor lift will not be loaded in excess of the design lifting load capacity. The weight of personnel, tools, and materials in aerial/scissor lift baskets or platforms will be included as part of the total load capacity. If material cannot be contained inside the aerial/scissor lift basket or platform, obtain approval from the Responsible Supervisor and an ES&H Representative, and document on the FLHA Card before lifting the material
			· Aerial/scissor lift platform or basket will not be secured to any structure for any reason nor be allowed to rest on any structure
			· When aerial/scissor lift equipment is used with outriggers, outriggers shall be positioned on a solid surface
			· Personnel shall stand firmly on the floor of the basket/platform and shall not sit or climb on the edge of the basket/platform or use planks, ladders, or other unapproved devices for work positioning
			· Personnel riding in the equipment should keep their hands off the handrail when raising or lowering the basket use interior grab rail for balance when provided
			· Do not tie electrical cords, welding leads, or hoses to an aerial/scissor lift when operated (traveling horizontally or vertically)
			· When at the work location, the operator should engage the emergency stop function and close the platform mounted control panel cover (if equipped) to prevent accidental movement

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	Operating Near Energized Electrical Lines/Sources	Electrical Shock	· Aerial/scissor lifts shall be operated with a minimum safe approach distance near overhead exposed and energized power lines/sources in accordance with UPF-MANUAL-CM-001, *Uranium Processing Facility Construction Electrical Safety Manual*.
			· Power lines/sources up to 25 kV, maintain 30-foot clearance
			· Power lines/sources over 25 kV, maintain 50-foot clearance
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	Exiting Aerial/Scissor Lifts at Elevation	Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	Aerial/scissor lifts may be used to access elevated work areas or structures by exiting or entering the lift platform under the following requirements:
			· There is no other established safe access to the work area (e.g., stairs)
			· The job must be evaluated to ensure the use of an aerial lift is the safest means to access the elevated area or structure
			· The Responsible Supervisor for the work and an ES&H Representative must approve the activity and document the approval on the FLHA Card
			· Personnel must use the lift manufacturer's access point (e.g., gate, slide bar) when entering or exiting the lift
			· Personnel must ensure 100% tie-off is maintained throughout the transition from the lift to the elevated area or structure, from the elevated area or structure to the lift, and while performing work on the elevated area or structure
Ladders	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	All portable ladders purchased or used on the Project shall meet minimum specifications, including:
			· Ladders must be vendor-certified as American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Type 1A or greater
			· Only nonmetallic ladders will be purchased and used on the site (fiberglass ladders are recommended)
			· Tripod ladders (ladders with three legs) are prohibited
			· Straight ladders longer than 20 feet are prohibited
			· Extension ladders longer than 36 feet are prohibited
			· Stepladders and platform ladders longer than 12 feet are prohibited

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· All portable ladders will be equipped with nonskid feet
Ladders	Ladder Use	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Inspect ladders prior to use to verify:
			· All hardware and fittings are securely attached and the movable parts operate freely without binding or undue play
			· Ladder rungs are free from grease, oil, mud, and other materials
			· Ladder safety feet and other auxiliary equipment are in good condition
			· Ladder does not have any broken or missing steps, rungs, cleats, broken side rails, or any other faulty equipment
			When using a ladder: - Do not use ladders in any manner other than their intended purpose - Two or more people will not work from the same ladder unless it is specifically designed for two people - Place portable ladders on a level and stable surface and secure them or have them held by another person to prevent slipping - Personnel shall face the ladder when ascending or descending and use both hands to grasp the ladder - Do not carry materials or tools in hands while ascending or descending ladders - If working from portable ladders, then remain within the confines (side rails) of the ladder - Prevent unauthorized entry in the area below the ladder with barricades or flagging when overhead hazards are present during ladder use - Do not stand on the platform or top step of a stepladder (i.e., top two steps) - Do not sit on or straddle a stepladder to perform work - When accessing another elevation, extend the top of the ladder 36 inches beyond the upper landing surface. If this is not possible because of the ladder's configuration, install a grab rail(s) 36 inches above the landing to help personnel mount and dismount the ladder
Ladders	Ladder Inspection	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· Ladders that do not have the current quarterly color code marking shall be tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a “Do Not Use” tag until inspected and color coded

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Ladders that are damaged or defective shall be immediately tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a "Do Not Use" tag and returned to the Tool Crib
Ladders	Ladder Storage	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· When not in use, store portable ladders to protect them from the elements and direct sunlight store ladders away from excessive heat and in areas with good ventilation
			· Other materials are not to be stored on ladders
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure, Equipment, or Commodities Falls Inadvertent Movement Electrical Shock	· The operator is to ensure adequate clearance is obtained between the lift and structures, equipment, and/or commodities
			· The operator and/or supervisor to perform a pre-work walkdown and determine the need for a spotter(s) when conditions similar to those listed below are encountered
			· Area blind spots exist OR
			· Obstructions exist in the path of planned travel (e.g., clutter, other equipment, other activities) OR
			· Obstructions exist when raising or lowering the lift OR
			· Aerial lift tip over potential. Contact supervision and ES&H prior to operating an aerial lift on uneven surface OR
			· Other (e.g., abrupt edges, holes, tight spots, soft surfaces)
			· Employees riding or working from any aerial lift must wear an approved safety harness securely connected with a personal fall limiter (6ft SRL) to the lift anchorage point at all times
			· To prevent inadvertent lift/platform control activation, engage the Emergency Stop switch when the lift is not in motion
			· Always treat electrical equipment/cables and components as if they are energized. Any electrical components obstructing the operation of an aerial lift must be removed, properly protected, or managed with the use of a spotter
			· Standard 120-volt extension cords and 208-volt (single-phase twist lock) extension cords are a tool of the trade and craft persons can plug or unplug these cords after shedding the load (e.g., turning off the welder, tool, or heater)

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Only Temporary Power Electricians can plug in, unplug, or route 480-volt cord sets
			o Only Temporary Power Electricians can operate or reset any breakers in temporary electrical equipment such as panel boards.
Mixing of Silica Containing Drywall Compound	Mixing Activities	Inhalation (Silica) Foreign Body to Eye Caustic/Chemical Burn	· Utilize a bucket/container with local exhaust ventilation attachment (e.g., Ardex Dustfree, Hippo mixer, etc.) connected to a vacuum with integrated HEPA filtration
			· When conducting periodic maintenance of the HEPA vacuums (i.e. changing the bags, filters, etc.) at a minimum wear a half-face respirator (APF 10). Handle parts and components of the vacuum with care not to suspend the material accumulated on the surfaces
			· Barricade and Signage: Install danger barricade tape with completed danger signs or tags around the activity that requires respiratory protection to adequately protect adjacent personnel
			· Conduct mixing activities in an area with good natural ventilation away from other workers. Do NOT perform mixing activities in an enclosed or confined area (e.g., trench box)
			· Mix concrete / grout in a manner that minimizes the generation of airborne dust. Minimize drop distance, and if a long drop is unavoidable, use enclosed chutes or slides. Handle empty bags with care not to suspend the residual material
			· Ensure eyewash station is in immediate work area of the grout activities
			· Wear sealed safety glasses or goggles and a face shield when mixing grout using power tools or mechanical mixer or when cleaning the tools or mixer
			· Remove concrete / grout from skin immediately
			· When performing grout tasks requiring direct hand contact with wet grout wear chemical resistant gloves (e.g., PVC, Neoprene, or Nitrile)
			· Disposable coveralls may be worn to keep work clothing free of dust accumulations. After use do not shake coveralls or use compressed air to remove dust from clothing

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
Vibration Producing Equipment and Activities	General Requirements	Hand/Arm Vibration	· Do not exceed the trigger-time limits listed in ML-SH-801768-A008, *Power Tools Hand-Arm Vibration Levels*. Note that these limits are cumulative over the course of a work shift. Contact IH if you are using several different power tools continuously within the work shift
			· Take breaks from the source of the vibration every hour – perform a different task or rotate with a co-worker
			· Check tools before using them to Ensure they have been properly maintained and repaired to avoid increased vibration caused by faults or general wear
			· Avoid over-gripping or forcing a tool or work-piece more than is necessary
			· Encourage good blood circulation by:
			o Keeping warm and dry by dressing appropriately
			· Massaging and exercising the fingers during work breaks.
Environmental Protection Practices and Requirements	General Requirements	Unwanted Environmental Impact	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00724,** *Industrial Hygiene and Environmental Protection*
Defeating Safety Devices (Life Critical Activity)	Guards / Safety Protection Devices	Unsafe Conditions	Never Disable, bypass, modify, or remove any safety protection devices without written authorization from the Site Manager and ES&H Manager. This includes, but it's not limited to:
			· Disconnect load indicators
			· Remove Guards or handles from rotating equipment or tools
			· Fix or lock triggers and power switches to keep them in the "on" position
			· Hardwire electrical wires into outlets
			· Use damaged or defective equipment and/or tools
			· Skip or bypass required inspections before using equipment and/or tools
			· Operate equipment without deploying outrigger pads when they are required
	Controlled Substances	Unsafe Conditions	· Never work under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Never use, possess, distribute, or sell illegal drugs. Do not abuse controlled substances

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Drug and Alcohol Policy (Life Critical Activity)			· Project personnel using prescription or legal nonprescription medications that might in any way impair their ability to perform assigned job duties must notify Medical, Human Resources, or Labor Relations (as appropriate) before taking the medications at work. If you are prescribed a medication that can be detected under workplace drug testing protocols, you must have a prescription from your doctor with your name and dosage instructions.
Loading/Unloading and Transportation of Equipment	Loading/Unloading Equipment and Materials	Property Damage to Vehicles, Equipment, or Permanent Plant Equipment Serious Injury to Pedestrians and/or Workers	· Operators must be trained to operate equipment being loaded/unloaded
			· Operators must inspect equipment prior to loading/unloading, address identified issues prior to use
			· Use a spotter in congested areas or if line-of-site is restricted
			· Verify absence of overhead obstructions and power lines prior to loading/unloading equipment
			· Inspect transport trailers to ensure the floor is in good condition and can withstand anticipated loads
			· Properly use tie down straps. Position yourself out of the line-of-fire prior to releasing. Use an adequate number to secure the load, connect to equipment at proper locations
			· Ensure the width of ramps is adequate for the items traveling on the ramps
			· Use a spotter when loading/unloading a piece of equipment on a trailer
			· Only load/unload equipment on level ground in safe areas that are out of high-traffic thoroughfares
			· Erect danger barricades and/or use Spotters to control traffic in loading/unloading area
Loading/Unloading and Transportation of Equipment	Transporting Items Using Equipment	Property Damage to Vehicles, Equipment,	· Operators shall be trained on the equipment being operated
			· Documented daily equipment inspections must be completed prior to operation
			· Properly balance and secure items before transport

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		or Permanent Plant Equipment Serious Injury to Pedestrians and/or Workers	· Operator shall maintain line-of-site in the area of travel or use a spotter for direction
			· Spotters and/or ground personnel shall remain clear of the equipment and potential drop zones at all times
			· Spotters will communicate with the operator using pre-determined communication methods
			• Operator shall verify the weight of the item(s) being moved and the capacity of the equipment that is moving the item
			· Ensure areas where materials are placed can withstand anticipated loads (e.g., platforms, scaffolding, racks)
			· Keep loads as low to ground as possible during travel to maximize equipment and load stability
LIVE Plant	LIVE Plant	General Hazards Typical on a Construction Site	· LIVE Plant Training is required to enter the MEB building and any other building that is designated as LIVE Plant
			· Work authorization from Start-Up is required prior to performing work activities on systems that are turned-over to Start-Up
			· Visitors that do not have LIVE Plant training can be escorted by a representative that has all required training
Post-Installed Concrete Anchors	General Requirements	Release of Hazardous Energy Electrical Hazard Property Damage	· Personnel shall be trained and qualified (as required by the Project specifications) to perform PICA installations.
			· PICA activities shall be documented on CFN-1081.
			· Regarding embedded item reviews:
			· Reviews are required for the following concrete excavations:
			· Depths greater than 1-inch from the concrete surface when non-carbide tooling is used
			· Depths greater than 4-inches from the concrete surface when carbide tooling is used

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			NOTE: For non-permanent installations, an Inspection Report (IR) is not required when the Lead Civil Field Engineer (LCFE) has evaluated the scope. Once the evaluation is complete and the concrete excavation approved, a drill stop must be used.
			· A drill stop (or similar device) shall be used to prevent damage to embedded items as follows:
			· Non-carbide tooling and carbide tooling with 4 or more cutter head (including full carbide head) shall utilize a drill stop at all times. Tooling shall be controlled by the FE to prevent unauthorized use
			· 2 Cutter head carbide tooling shall utilize a drill stop for concrete excavation depths > 4-inches from the concrete surface
			· Drill stops may be turned off (for both non-carbide and carbide tooling):
			o When permitted by design
			· After the condition has been evaluated by the FE and verbal authorization has been given to proceed. FE inspection is required prior to installing anything in the excavation
Post-Installed Concrete Anchors	Pre-Drilling	Release of Hazardous Energy	· Craft personnel shall lay out the concrete excavations and anchor locations specified on the design documents using survey controls. For complex installations or installations with tight tolerances, templates are recommended to facilitate the layout.
	Pre-Excavation	Electrical Hazard Property Damage	· If a location device (i.e., rebar scanner or ground penetrating radar) cannot be utilized due to adjacent interferences, 1/4-inch diameter pilot holes may be used.
			· When practical, it is recommended for the RS (or designee) to use a locating device (i.e., rebar scanner or ground penetrating radar) for locating embedded items (i.e., reinforcing, pipe, conduit, etc.) or drill pilot holes to establish a pattern within the area where the PICA(s) is to be installed.
Post-Installed Concrete Anchors	Drilling	Release of Hazardous Energy	· Ensure that drill stops are obtained and used when required in accordance with the requirements.
	Excavation	Electrical Hazard Property Damage	o If an embedded item is encountered, stop drilling/excavating and notify the FE for resolution prior to continuation.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Construction Blind Penetrations	General Requirements	Release of Hazardous Energy Electrical Hazard Property Damage	This Section applies to any aboveground construction activities, including core drilling of concrete walls and slabs, when the following two conditions exist:
			· 1. The potential exists for contacting utilities or damaging permanent plant commodities (including drywall studs).
			· 2. The tool(s) or person(s) involved with the activity will be physically accessing areas where direct visual confirmation of the location of enclosed/hidden hazardous energy sources or permanent plant commodities is not achievable.
			Exceptions:
			· Penetrations limited to the thickness of the gypsum board sheet(s) without entering the blind cavity do not require a blind penetration permit (BPP). Examples include self-drilling screws or using a drill stop to limit the depth of penetration.
			· **NOTE**: CFN-1300 must be completed and approved in accordance with Y17-95-64-902, *UPF Construction Blind Penetrations* prior to physically completing blind penetration activities, including core drilling of concrete walls and slabs, to prevent damage or personal injury.
Ergonomic Hazard Activities	Various Activities	Musculoskeletal Disorder Injury	Contact ES&H/IH (Radio: Channel 1) to evaluate your work activity if any of the following risk factors are encountered.
			Risk Factors
			The risk of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) injury depends on work positions and postures, how often the task is performed, the level of required effort and how long the task lasts. Risk factors that may lead to the development of MSDs include:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· **Exerting excessive force**. Examples include lifting heavy objects or people, pushing or pulling heavy loads, manually pouring materials, or maintaining control of equipment or tools.
			· **Performing the same or similar tasks repetitively**. Performing the same motion or series of motions continually or frequently for an extended period of time.
			· **Working in awkward postures or being in the same posture for long periods of time**. Using positions that place stress on the body, such as prolonged or repetitive reaching above shoulder height, kneeling, squatting, leaning over a counter, using a knife with wrists bent, or twisting the torso while lifting.
			· **Localized pressure into the body part**. Pressing the body or part of the body (such as the hand) against hard or sharp edges, or using the hand as a hammer.
			· **Cold temperatures**. In combination with any one of the above risk factors may also increase the potential for MSDs to develop. For example, many of the operations in meatpacking and poultry processing occur with a chilled product or in a cold environment.
			· **Vibration, both whole body and hand-arm, can cause a number of health effects**. Hand-arm vibration can damage small capillaries that supply nutrients and can make hand tools more difficult to control. Hand-arm vibration may cause a worker to lose feeling in the hands and arms resulting in increased force exertion to control hand-powered tools (e.g., hammer drills, portable grinders, chainsaws) in much the same way gloves limit feeling in the hands. The effects of vibration can damage the body and greatly increase the force which must be exerted for a task.
			· **Combined exposure to several risk factors**. May place workers at a higher risk for MSDs than does exposure to any one risk factor.
Removal and Installation of Insulation	Manually Cutting Insulation Material with Fixed Blade (Insulator) Knifes	Lacerations	Keep the fixed blade knifes sheathed at all times when not in use and wear Kevlar A5 cut-resistant sleeves when using fixed blade knifes Obtain ES&H and Superintendent approval on the FLHA card prior to using fixed blade knifes. All fixed blade knifes are to be marked with identifiers.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Installation of Lead Lined Gypsum Boards	Cutting, Handling and Installing	Abrasion/Laceration Muscle Strains and Sprains	Maintain proper body positioning and communicate with crew members during the handling and installation of lead lined gypsum boards to avoid pinch points. Keep extremities out of the line of fire. Inspect work locations and materials for potential pinch points and identify on the card used to complete the FLHA Process. Gloves must meet cut resistance equal to or greater than Level A5 as defined in ANSI/International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) 105 (2016), American National Standard for Hand Protection Classification, or equivalent. Gloves must meet puncture resistance equal to or greater than Level 2 as defined in EN 388 2003, Protective Gloves against Mechanical Risks, or equivalent. Where impact hazards are identified (e.g., present risks to hands or fingers such as being caught in/between or struck by/against hazards), gloves with impact protection are required.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Exposure to airborne lead and skin irritation	Always use the score and snap method with sharp utility knife when many cuts in the lead lined gypsum boards. FE and ES&H approval or equivalent is required prior to making penetrations in lead lined gypsum boards (the 2 exceptions are listed below). Install danger barricades to keep away personnel not involved with this activity. When handling lead-lined sheetrock the following requirements must be implemented: 1. Wear new clean Tyvek work overalls and protective gloves at least daily 2. Never touch their face, or put fingers in mouth or nose when handling lead products and thoroughly wash prior to touching face, mouth or nose 3. Thoroughly clean face, arms and hands including under finger nails prior to eating, drinking, leaving room or going home 4. Absolutely no food, eating, drinking or using tobacco products permitted in the area where lead is being handled 5. To understand safe lifting limits during manual material handling, refer to OT-SH-801768-A128, UPF Ergonomics Lifting Guidelines. Considering the results of the exposure assessment (HQEA-SH-801768-A053), the following tasks can be performed without the use of respiratory protection: 1. Installing commodity (e.g., unistrut, brackets) using self-drilling screws. 2. Installing butterfly screws anchors using a HEPA vacuum attachment during the drilling of the pilot hole.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
	Clean up	Improper disposal of hazardous waste	Disposable Tyvek suits must be worn and maintained within the work area at all times to eliminate contamination of clothing and improper disposal of waste. Properly dispose of used PPE and all related lead waste per the approved waste stream for lead lined gypsum. **Brief crews to the waste stream plan and provide copies for reference out in the field.** Use vacuum equipped with HEPA filter to cleanup the area where lead lined gypsum boards are cut, handled, and installed. **Field Supervision shall verify the clean-up activities are complete at the end of the shift and shall document this by notating the card used to complete the FLHA Process.**

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Gypsum Board Installation	Raising Gypsum board to elevation using a hand line and DLA (Drywall Lifting Aid)	Unfamiliarity with Drywall Lifting Aid Dropped Objects Strains/ Sprains Pinch Points / Crush / Struck-By	All Personnel will be trained on DLA use, inspection, and limitations prior to utilizing the DLA. Properly establish barricades per CP-214. Communication between workers to ensure no employees are under drywall being elevated and to ensure uniform lift if multiple employees are lifting drywall panels. Install danger (exclusion zone) barricades in accordance with the Dropped object Prevention Checklist. Ensure all tethers are intact on DLA. To understand safe lifting limits during DLA use, refer to Drywall Lifting Aid Procedure. To understand safe lifting limits during manual material handling, refer to OT-SH-801768-A128, UPF Ergonomics Lifting Guidelines. A documented quarterly inspection to be performed looking for signs of weld or material failure (cracks, deformation, etc.), bearing deformation at the pin holes, metal fatigue and any other defects. Inspect for shifted loads, stored energy, or loose items prior to elevating load with DLA. Keep hands and arms clear when elevating DLA and Securement of Drywall. Ensure drywall is secured with minimum of four screws to metal framing before DLA is released. On double layer operations ensure screws are secured while maintaining ability to release DLA. DLA device has built in tethers, must be inspected prior to each use and not to be removed from Carabiner on rope.

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

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Ensure a new corresponding CFN-1251, *UPF Construction Attendance Sheet*, is signed and inserted in the CWP to document JHA briefing.					
PREPARER:	Nicholas Prewitt Printed Name/Signature			09/03/24 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Anton Panev Printed Name/Signature			09/03/24 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Dustin Reddick Printed Name/Signature			09/05/24 Date	