THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00754**	**REV:**	**0**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**5-1-24**
JHA TITLE:	**Temporary Power Support Activities**	**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**

Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Manual Material Handling	Manual Material Handling	Muscle Strain/Sprain	· Supervisors will be trained in the basics of manual material handling, hazards and basic controls, and conducting basic risk assessments for material handling work
		Ergonomics	· 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
		Pinch Points	· 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*
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.*
Fire Prevention and Protection	Fire Occurrence	Fire	In the event of a fire, personnel are primarily responsible for evacuating themselves and others safely from the fire area. The discoverer of the fire shall perform or direct the following three immediate actions:
			· **Step 1 –** Yell "FIRE" to notify those in the immediate vicinity.
			Step 2 – Notify the Y-12 Operations Center (OC) by:
			o Activating a fire alarm (pull box), if available
			o Calling 911 from a Y-12 landline
			o Calling Y-12 OC at (865) 574-7172 from a cell phone
			o Contacting the OC via Channel 1 from a Project radio
			o Contacting the supervisor/superintendent and providing any information regarding the fire and its location (to be forwarded to the Y-12 OC)
			NOTE: *Use the phonetic alphabet when calling the OC to avoid confusion identifying the building location.*

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· **Step 3 –** Only after reporting the fire, personnel may voluntarily attempt to fight a small, early-stage fire using an available portable fire extinguisher. This voluntary action should be taken only if personnel believe it is within their capability to safely extinguish or contain the fire, a safe escape route is readily available, and there is no immediate danger.
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Improper Hazard Control and Communication	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA.*
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	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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
			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:		
			· 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.		

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
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
			· 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*

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
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
			· 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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· 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
			· 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])

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			· 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 in any direction above a height greater than 6 ft without using a Personal Fall Arrest System (e.g., harness and retractable lifeline) tied off to an acceptable anchor point is not allowed
			· Ensure an adequate working surface during erection/dismantlement activities
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	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, Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock	· Never operate any mechanical elevated work platform without documented training
			· Never stand on the toe board, mid-rail, or top rail of the basket
			· 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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
		Fall to Elevation Below	· 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		
			· 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,	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*		

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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	· 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		
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		

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· 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
			· 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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			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	Job-Made Ladders	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· In instances where manufactured ladders are infeasible, wooden job-made ladders can be constructed and used. Job-made ladders must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart X, *Stairways and Ladders*
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
			· 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	· 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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
		Dropped Objects	· Other materials are not to be stored on ladders
Electrical Safety	General Requirements	Arc Flash Shock Electrical Shock	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00716,** *Electrical Safety, LOTO, and Equipment and Components Installation.*
Installation/Removal of Electrical Equipment, Cables, and Accessories	General Requirements		· Ensure power is isolated, performing a live dead live test to any equipment, devices and cable/conductors
			· Ensure LOTO is applied and verified prior to accessing existing Electrical equipment and accessories
			· Always perform the required independent zero energy verification
			· Arc Flash PPE shall be worn where exposure exists
			· Ensure installations comply with site procedures and regulations
			· Cables and leads are installed with the minimum 7' clearance above floor level
			· Cables are installed on insulated non-conductive supports
			· Ensure testing is maintained in a barricaded area, to ensure work area is safe for work crews and other workers
			· Ensure electrical equipment has the required safe access/egress clearance to disconnecting means:
			o 36" to 120/208-volt
			o 42" to 480-volt
			· 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)
			· Only Temporary Power Electricians can plug in, unplug, route, or relocate 480-volt cord sets
	Guards / Safety	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:

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Defeating Safety Devices (Life Critical Activity)	Protection Devices		· 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		
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:		
			· **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.		

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			· **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.		

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

My signature on the corresponding CFN-1251, UPF Construction Attendance Sheet, indicates that I have read the JHA and have received answers to any questions I had relative to the JHA. My signature further indicates my willingness to comply with the provisions and requirements of the JHA.

JHA NO.:	**JHA-00754**	**REV:**	**0**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**5-1-24**
JHA TITLE:	**Temporary Power Support Activities**	**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**
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		05/01/24 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:		Anton Panev Printed Name/Signature		05/01/24 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)		Alex Carlson Printed Name/Signature		05/01/24 Date	