UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA TITLE:	**General Carpentry**	**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	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00721,** *Hand and Power Tools*
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Improper Hazard Communication	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA.*
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*
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*
Portable Band Saws	Portable Band Saws	Laceration	All portions of band saw blades will be enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table Band saw wheels shall be fully encased. Always adhere to the following requirements: · Keep hands away from cutting area and blade. · Always keep both hands on the tool handles. · Always keep your hands out of the line of the band saw blade. · Ensure the material being cut is secured via approved methods (i.e., bench vise, c-clamp).

RC-UPF DMC
05/03/24 14:00

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			NOTE: Never hold the material that is being cut!
			· Always wait until the motor has reached full speed before starting a cut.
			· Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off position before connecting to power source and/ or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.
			· Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.
			· Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
			· Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.
			· Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.
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
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

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			· 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.
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*
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Task Specific Eye/Face Protection	Flying Particles	· Refer to ML-SH-801768-A002, *UPF Eye and Face Protection List*, for task-specific eye and face protection directives
			· Goggles and sealed eyewear (e.g., spoggles) may be required to provide protection from impact, dust, mists, and splashes that are generated by work activities
			· Face shields are required when workers are exposed to flying objects, molten metal, liquid chemicals, or potentially hazardous light radiation. Face shields shall be worn in conjunction with primary eye protection (safety glasses or goggles)
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Rotating Equipment	Caught Between	Wearing gloves or loose clothing around rotating equipment can pose a risk of entanglement. An ES&H Representative and Responsible Superintendent will evaluate the task, equipment function, and manufacturer's instructions and provide recommendations for the task.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five	Noise	· Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, *Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools*

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
	(85) and Ninety-Nine (99) dBA.		· Wear approved single hearing protection devices with a minimum NRR of 21
			· Barricade and Signage:
			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.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	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.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
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.*
			· **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.
Fire Prevention and Protection	Scaffolding, Shoring, and Forms	Fire	ENSURE the following requirements for scaffolding, shoring, and forms are met:
			· PREVENT the accumulations of unnecessary combustible scaffold or form lumber
			· BRING combustible forms or lumber into a structure only when needed
			· REMOVE combustible forms or lumber from the structure as soon as stripping is completed

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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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Notifies and clears out nearby personnel
			· 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

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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

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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*
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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· 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
			· 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

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			· 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 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
Creating Floor and Wall Openings	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	General requirements for floor and wall opening/holes include:
			· All covers shall be constructed of substantial material appropriate for the environment (e.g., ¾ inch exterior grade plywood, steel plate, grating)
			· All covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of personnel, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time

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			· All covers shall be secured (e.g., screws, nails, bolts, 9 wire) to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment, or personnel
			· Floor hole/opening covers are required to be marked with a sign stating: "DANGER – Floor Hole/Opening – Do Not Remove Cover"
			· Pipe penetrations, etc., that extend above the walking/working surface can be covered using boxes constructed to meet the requirements of this Manual
			· Covers of all types should extend a minimum of 4 inches over the edge of the opening/hole being covered, unless otherwise designed and constructed to be inset or secured
			· Materials or equipment shall not be stored or staged on covers
			· Work platforms (e.g., scaffolds) shall not be built on covers unless they have been evaluated and designed to support the intended load
			· In facilities under construction, covers shall be protected/identified with a curb or other substantial barrier from damage by equipment (e.g., mobile elevating work platforms, forklifts) unless designed and capable of supporting such equipment
Creating Floor and Wall Openings	Temporary Flooring	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· Covers for wall openings will be substantially braced and secured to withstand a minimum 200-lb. force without failure from any direction.
Creating Floor and Wall Openings	Wall Openings	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Covers for wall openings will be substantially braced and secured to withstand a minimum 200-lb. force without failure from any direction.
Creating Floor and Wall Openings	Walking/Working Surface Modification	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Activities performed by personnel creating a floor hole or modifying existing walking/working surfaces (deemed safe for use via primary fall prevention measures) shall be controlled through a UCN-23432, *Walking/Working Surface Modification Permit*.
			The requirements of the permit include:

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			· Only those Crafts who are specifically trained to perform such work (e.g., structural steel ironworkers, carpenters) will be allowed to remove/replace the cover/grating/floor plate/handrail
			· A standard guardrail system shall be installed around any potential opening that presents a fall hazard. All access points to the area shall be equipped with a swing gate or equivalent and properly marked, "(Danger – Fall Protection Required beyond This Point)"
			· Fall protection must be provided and used by those working inside the barricaded area
			· Walking/working surfaces below the work area shall be evaluated for dropped objects or other hazards to personnel below. As necessary, the area(s) below the work area shall be barricaded to prevent access, protecting personnel from exposure to dropped objects
			· Illumination needs shall be evaluated prior to the start of work and additional lighting shall be provided, where required. The remaining grating/floor plate/handrail bordering the removed grate(s)/floor plates(s) sections must be protected from movement or slippage by securing with wire, clips or other means capable of preventing displacement
			· Removed material must be set in an area so as not to create a tripping hazard or interfere with other work activities. Stacks or bundles of removed material must be organized and stored in accordance with floor-loading limits
			· When reinstalling covers/grating/floor plate/handrail, the Supervisor shall verify all material has been completely re-installed, correctly positioned, and properly fastened/secured
			· When all items have been reinstalled and properly secured, the area shall be inspected by the Supervisor and authorized BNI ES&H Representative for completeness, the barricade can be removed, and the area released for general use
			· If covers must be altered or cut to accept piping, conduit, etc., the personnel performing the work must contact the responsible Supervisor and area Carpenter Supervisor for authorization prior to making any modifications.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
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
Ladders	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	All portable ladders purchased or used on the Project shall meet minimum specifications, including:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· 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 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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Other materials are not to be stored on ladders
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.
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

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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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.

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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			05/01/24 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Anton Panev Printed Name/Signature			05/01/24 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Jimmy Owens Printed Name/Signature			05/02/24 Date	