UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00750**	**REV:**	**3**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**2-28-25**
JHA TITLE:	**Removal and Installation of Insulation**	**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 · Inspecting woodworking tools for the following:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			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:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			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
			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.
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.
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*

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
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
			· 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)	· 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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Improper Disposal of Hazardous Materials	· 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*
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	Use of Flammable and	Fire	· USE only approved containers and portable tanks for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
and Protection	Combustible Liquids		· USE only approved safety cans or Department of Transportation-approved containers for the handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of five gallons or less. The only exception to this requirement is for flammable liquid materials that are thick and highly viscid (extremely hard to pour), which may be used and handled in original containers
			· IF quantities are one gallon or less, THEN USE the original container or approved metal safety cans for storage, use, and handling
			· DO NOT STORE flammable or combustible liquids in areas used for exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe passage of people. Aggregate incidental in-use quantities of flammable and combustible liquids for tasks in buildings under construction shall not exceed:
			o 25 gallons (95 liters) of Class IA liquids in approved containers
			o 120 gallons (454 liters) of Class IB, Class IC, Class II, or Class III liquids in approved containers
			· USE Class I flammable liquids within a building under construction or other potentially enclosed space ONLY with an approved and implemented plan. The BNI FPE shall provide one of the approvals of the plan, evaluating whether the atmosphere will be adequately maintained below 25% of the applicable flammables Lower Flammable Limit (LFL)/Lower Explosive Level (LEL)
			· PROTECT flammable and combustible liquids being transferred/dispensed from static electricity
			· PROVIDE adequate spill preventing and control means
			· ENSURE adequate natural or mechanical ventilation
			· USE only Project-approved dispensing devices and nozzles for flammable liquids.
Fire Prevention and Protection	Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Fire	· Designated flammable and combustible liquid storage areas (bulk storage) SHALL be approved by the BNI FPE
			· PROVIDE only approved metal storage cabinets that meet the requirements of NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2012 Edition

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· LABEL cabinets with conspicuous lettering "Flammable—Keep Fire Away"
			· LABEL portable bulk tanks and containers with the applicable NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, placard
			· STORE no more than 60 gallons of Class I and Class II liquids inside of an unprotected structure. Storage MUST to be in an approved metal storage cabinet
			· LOCATE designated flammable/combustible liquid storage areas (bulk storage) 50 feet or greater from buildings under construction. Hot work or open flames SHALL NOT be allowed in approved flammable and combustible liquid storage areas
			· KEEP approved flammable and combustible liquid storage areas free from weeds, debris, and combustible materials not necessary to the storage
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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· 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:
			· 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:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			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.
Respiratory Protection	Respirator Issuance	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	The process used during issuance of respirators from the issue point is as follows:
			· User must be clean shaven for tight-fitting face-piece respirators and hooded PAPR with a seal along the face. User will meet requirements for being clean shaven at time of use
			· User must provide a current respirator qualification card to the Respirator Issuer indicating the user is qualified to wear a respirator (make, model, and size), and respiratory training is current
			· User checks the plastic bag containing the respirator to ensure it is sealed
			· User verifies the correct make, model, and size of the respirator has been issued by the Respirator Issuer
			· User checks cartridges/canisters provided by the respirator issuer to verify the appropriate cartridges/canisters were provided and the expiration date has not been exceeded
			· User completes and signs the UCN-23309, *UPF Air Purifying Respirator and Cartridge Issuing*, at the time of initial issuance of a respirator

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Users will be issued a respirator, filters/cartridges, a storage bag, and respirator wipes. The user wipes and will install cartridges/canisters on the respirator, if applicable, prior to use
Respiratory Protection	Respirator Inspections	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	The Respirator User shall adhere to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspection check procedures and/or manufacturer's recommendations prior to each use.
			The user inspects the following items before donning respirator:
			· Tightness of connection
			· Condition of face-piece
			· Cleanliness of face-piece/visor
			· Head straps
			· Valve and connecting tube
			· Cartridge/canister
			· Elastic parts (for pliability)
			· Respirator function
Respiratory Protection	Respirator Seal Checks	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	The Respirator User shall follow the OSHA seal check procedure or manufacturer's recommendations prior to each use.
			The following are the procedures identified by OSHA:
			· The user shall conduct negative-pressure seal check on tight-fitting respirators each time they don the respirator and prior to entering the hazardous atmosphere, using the following procedures:
			o Close off inlet openings of the respirator, canister(s), cartridge(s), or filter(s) by covering with palm of hands by replacing the inlet seal on the canister(s) or by squeezing a breathing tube or blocking its inlet to stop the passage of air
			o Inhale gently and hold breath for ten seconds

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			o A satisfactory fit is achieved if the face-piece collapses slightly and no inward leakage of air into face-piece is detected
			· The user shall conduct positive-pressure seal check on tight-fitting respirators each time they put on the respirator and prior to entering the hazardous atmosphere using the following procedures:
			o Close exhalation valve or breathing tube, or both, then exhale gently
			o A satisfactory fit is achieved if a slight buildup of positive pressure is generated on the inside of the face-piece and no outward leakage between the sealing surface and the face is detected
			o If outward leakage is detected, reposition the face seal and/or straps and repeat this sequence until a satisfactory seal check is obtained
Respiratory Protection	General Use Requirements	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	The Respirator User Requirements during general use are as follows:
			· Users may make adjustments to respirators (e.g., head straps), but Respirator Users are not allowed to make modifications or interchange parts from other respirators
			· Users don respirator in clean areas
			· Users shall not remove their respirator while in a hazardous atmosphere
			· Users shall leave the work area to wash face and respirator face piece as necessary to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use
			· Users shall leave the hazardous atmosphere immediately if they smell, taste, or otherwise detect vapors inside an air-purifying mask, or if breathing difficulty occurs

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			· When using respirators during a work shift, users are to store and protect their assigned respirators when the respirators are not being worn. The respirators are to be kept clean (e.g., place them back in the bag they came in) and out of the elements, including direct sunlight (e.g., kept in job boxes, in shaded areas, or returned to a drop off location, if no longer required for task). If using for longer than one shift, then respirator shall be cleaned after each shift and stored appropriately (e.g., a cabinet in a temperature-controlled area)
			· Users are responsible for knowing and following the change-out schedule for cartridges/canisters used
			· Users' filter/chemical cartridge change out schedule is provided in the JHA
			· Users contact the supervisor and/or Industrial Hygiene after experiencing respirator mechanical failure, and shall leave the work area immediately
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*
Respiratory Protection	Respirator Malfunction	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	If a respirator malfunctions at any time during the shift:
			· Immediately leave the area
			· Report the malfunction to the supervisor and to BNI-IH and BNI RRPA
Respiratory Protection	Respirator Cleaning and Sanitation	Improper use of Respiratory Protection	Respirator users are responsible for the daily cleaning and proper storage of respirators issued to them, including the following:
			· Thoroughly inspect the respirator for damage and replace as needed
			· Store the clean respirator in a storage bag and keep separate from used P100 filters
Confined Space Entry	General Requirements	Engulfment & Entrapment	· 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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
(Life Critical Activity)		Hazardous Atmosphere Limited Access/Egress	· 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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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00750**	**REV:**	**3**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**2-28-25**
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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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· 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
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	· 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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	· 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
			· 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	Operating Requirements	Contact with Surrounding	Only trained and qualified personnel shall operate aerial or scissor lift devices in accordance with the following:

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)		Structure, Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	· 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)	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 CFN-1323 • 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

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

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· **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	AP Armaflex (peel & stick with gluing joints)	Exposure (Skin, Inhalation) to Hazardous Chemicals Eye and Skin Irritation	When product is not in use it must be stored in an approved flammable storage cabinet. Use only with adequate ventilation. If need to use in a confined space, contact Industrial Hygiene, channel 1 for an evaluation. Communicate with hot work operators in adjacent work areas since product is highly flammable. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while using this product. Wash hands before taking a break or leaving work. Wear safety goggles while using this product as well as chemical resistant gloves (butyl rubber rather than nitrile or pvc) if the potential for skin or eye contact exists.
	Cryogel & Pyrogel	Exposure (Skin, Inhalation) to Hazardous Chemicals Eye and Skin Irritation	**Handling:** Aerogel blankets may generate dust when handled. Avoid handling the material in a matter that would generate excessive dust. Where this is not feasible, utilize local exhaust (i.e., HEPA equipped negative air machine) to control the exposure. Housekeeping around the work areas shall be performed promptly after the installation process is complete and/or while it is ongoing. Utilize dry vacuuming to conduct housekeeping, avoid dry sweeping and do not use water as a dust suppressant due to the hydrophobic property of the material. Utilize an area that is distant from other project personnel who are not involved with the insulation SOW when: unpacking, cutting, sorting, and staging the material. When installation is performed overhead, utilize plastic to cover the floor/sides of the scaffold/lift, so loose material and dust will not fall down on other project personnel. Avoid dust contact with eyes, skin and clothing and avoid breathing dust. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. **Respiratory Protection**: Use at a minimum a half-face respirator with P100 filters. Skin Protection: Use impervious gloves when handling the product. Where activities generate excessive amount of dust, disposable coveralls may be used to keep dust away from work clothing. **Eye Protection**: Project approved safety glasses. When work is being performed overhead, use spoggles or goggles and face shield. **Storage**: Keep tightly closed in the packaging until ready for use. Store in a dry location.
			P100 Particulate filters need to be replaced when:
			The user has difficulty breathing comfortably or notices an increase of breathing resistance resulting from particle buildup

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			The filter becomes visibly dirty
			The filter is physically damaged
			Or at a minimum of every 30 days inclusive of the above requirements.
	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.
Removal and Installation of Metal Jacket	Handling (Removal & Installation) Metal	Lacerations	Collect for disposal scrap metal and do not allow excess materials to accumulate in the work area. Scrap metal may have sharp and rugged edges that could lead to lacerations. Wear Kevlar A5 cut-resistant sleeves when handling sheet metal.
	Cutting Metal (power tools and manual shears)	Lacerations	Review and follow all user manual directions of the power tool and shears (i.e., stomp shear) that will be used. When using manual shears, cut the right way where the scrap metal curls away, leaving a smooth edge. Cutting the wrong way will leave behind distorted edges that may lead to re-work and generation of rugged scrap metal. Always rest and secure material to be cut on appropriate working surface (i.e., work bench). Never cut material while resting it on a body part. Never have a helper hold the material that is being cut with power tools; secure the material on appropriate working surface. ***Stomp Shear*** Never place any part of your body under the blade area and near pinch points. Always keep personnel at safe distance from the machine (i.e., stomp shear and Pittsburgh machine). Keep the work area around the foot shear clear and clean to avoid slipping or tripping. Do not operate the machine if it has been damaged or is not operating properly.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			Do not wear jewelry (watches, rings, necklaces, etc.), or loose-fitting clothing while operating or servicing the machine. The machine should only be operated or serviced by properly trained, authorized personnel. Replacement parts should have the same specification and operation as the original parts on the machine. Before operating the machine, be sure it is set up properly. All guards and covers must be in place before operating the machine.
	Pittsburgh Machine	Lacerations Pinch Points Caught-in Electric Shock	Review and follow all user manual directions. Never place any part of your body under the blade area and near pinch points and rollers. Always keep personnel at safe distance from the machine (i.e., stomp shear and Pittsburgh machine). Keep the work area around the foot shear clear and clean to avoid slipping or tripping. Do not operate the machine if it has been damaged or is not operating properly. Do not wear jewelry (watches, rings, necklaces, etc.), or loose-fitting clothing while operating or servicing the machine. The machine should only be operated or serviced by properly trained, authorized personnel. Replacement parts should have the same specification and operation as the original parts on the machine. Before operating the machine, be sure it is set up properly. All guards and covers must be in place before operating the machine. Make certain switch is in OFF position before connecting the machine to the power supply. Make all machine adjustments or maintenance with the machine unplugged from the power source. Remove adjusting keys and wrenches. Form a habit of checking to see those keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from the machine before turning it on. Maintain a balanced stance at all times so that you do not fall onto moving parts. Do not overreach or use excessive force to perform any machine operation. Use the right tool at the correct speed and feed rate. Do not force a tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. The right tool will do the job better and more safely. Turn off the machine before cleaning. Use a brush to remove chips or debris — do not use bare hands.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			Never leave the machine running unattended. Turn the power off and do not leave the machine until it comes to a complete stop. Disconnect machine from power source (unplug) before changing out roll sets. Top covers must be properly installed before feeding workpiece. Check damaged parts. Before further use of the machine, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to determine that it will operate properly and perform its intended function. Check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced. Make all machine adjustments or maintenance with the machine unplugged from the power source. Use proper extension cord. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating.
	Crimper and Beaders	Pinch points Caught-in	Review and follow all user manual directions. Keep the work area around the foot shear clear and clean to avoid slipping or tripping. Remove debris and grit from machine with a rake or brush – not your hands. Never place any part of your body under the blade area and near pinch points.
	Bander Tensioner	Lacerations Struck-by	Be aware of the snap-back potential and keep body parts away from this zone when cutting and tensioning the metal bands.
	Metal Bending Brake	Lacerations Pinch Points	Review and follow all user manual directions. Never place any part of your body under the blade area. Never stack material to be bent. Never place material in the brake that is over capacity or not designed to bend. Check for broken or damaged parts before using you brake. Repair or replace damaged parts. Always keep personnel at safe distance from the machine when operating. Keep floors dry and free of clutter and slippery materials, maintain good footing and balance, and do no overreach. Always check the Zone Working Area (Safe Zone) before you start your bend. Be sure the area is clear of all personnel and obstructions.

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			Always check your Counterweight Rods and Counterweights to make sure they are SECURE before you use the brake. Keep hands and fingers away from pinch points.
	Manual Slip Roll Machine	Pinch points Caught-in Sharp edges	Review and follow all user manual directions. Never use for anything other than its intended purpose Do not remove, paint over, alter, or deface any machine mounted warning and instruction plates and signs Do operate the machine in excess of its rated capacity of 36" x 22 gauge Beware of protruding machine elements or assemblies. Avoid any pinch-points created by the movement of the machine's components Before operating, the machine must be bolted to work bench. If floor stand has been provided, machine must be bolted to floor stand with bolts provided. Stand must be securely lagged to floor Ensure work station minimizes ergonomic hazards to allow workers to operate machinery from neutral positions Be mindful of potential sharp edges that may protrude during the machines use Do not wear loose clothing, jewelry, or other items around the machine Ensure the work area is clean and free of slip/trip/fall hazards Feed the stock to the rolls only from the front

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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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:	Anton Panev (Printed Name/Signature)			02/28/25 (Date)	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Robert Drake (Printed Name/Signature)			02/28/25 (Date)	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	John Isenberg (Printed Name/Signature)			4/8/2025 (Date)	