



## UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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<b>JHA NO.:</b>		<b>JHA-00748</b>	<b>REV:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>ISSUE DATE:</b>	<b>5-1-24</b>
<b>JHA TITLE:</b>		<b>Glovebox and Components Polishing</b>	<b>WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>SPECIFIC LOCATION:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Control</b>			
Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools  (i.e., drum sander to polish stainless steel components)	Improper Use of Tools/Equipment Laceration/Grinding Wheel Failure Fire Electric Shock Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, 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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			o Fixed power-driven tools have disconnect switches that can be either locked or tagged in the off position			
			o Installed automatic feed devices are covered and/or guarded			
			· Ensuring that the manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings used for conducting compressed air are not exceeded			
			· Ensuring that the pressure of compressed air used for cleaning purposes is less than 30 pounds per square inch. Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning or blowing dust from any part of the body or clothing			
			· Securing airline hoses for hand tools and other equipment together (i.e., with whip restraints) to preclude uncontrolled whipping in the event that hose couplings become separated while under pressure			
			· Protecting air-supplying hoses exceeding 1/2-inch internal diameter with an excess flow valve to prevent whipping in the event of hose separation or failure			
			· Installing air receivers and associated drains, traps, gauges, and safety valves to promote ease of access and safe operation			
			· Having personnel Ensure portable grinders are properly configured for either a left-handed or right-handed person's use, as applicable			
			· Providing portable grinders with a hood-type guard with side enclosures that cover the spindle and at least 50 percent of the wheel. All wheels shall be inspected regularly for signs of fracture			
			· Bench grinders shall be equipped with deflector shields and side cover guards that have:			
			o A maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides not more than 90 degrees, except when work requires contact with the wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle			
			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.			



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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supervisors shall Ensure frequent light dressings on bench grinders are performed.</li> <li>When turning on a bench grinder, the users shall stand off to one side until the wheel has come up to full speed.</li> <li>Personnel shall inspect all wheels before use for signs of fracture.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Electric bench grinders shall be equipped with an anti-restart feature to prevent restart after an electrical power outage</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Tool safety retainers shall be installed on portable tools when required by the tool manufacturer (e.g., nail gun retainer).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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&amp;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.</li> </ul>			
Grinding Activities	Grinding Activities on Uncoated Metal	Flying Particles (Debris) Grinding Wheel Failure	Reference ML-SH-801768-A002, UPF Eye and Face Protection List.			
			Ensure the grinding wheel is rated for higher revolutions per minute (RPM) than the grinder. Ensure the guard is on the grinder.			
			Use the tool handle(s) to maneuver the grinder			
			Hand-held grinders shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch			



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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control			
		Loss of Tool Control - Laceration (Grinding Activities) Burn Fire (Hot Work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear a shirt, jacket (or equivalent) made from heavier materials (e.g., heavy cotton, denim) that overlap footwear to prevent spatter from entering</li> <li>Wear pants/trousers made from heavier materials (e.g., heavy cotton, denim) that overlap footwear to prevent spatter from entering</li> <li>Wear clothing that is free from pockets, hoods, or cuffs that can trap sparks or slag. Keep sleeves and collars buttoned</li> <li>Ensure the material being cut is secured via approved methods (i.e., bench vise, c-clamp)</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Never hold the material that is being cut!</i></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Pockets that are covered or equipped with closeable flaps are acceptable. If not in a Designated Hot Work Area, contact the Permit Authorizing Individual (PAI) for a Hot Work Permit and follow the permit requirements.</i></p>			
Hazardous Material Use	Hazardous Material Storage	Improper Storage of Hazardous Materials Spill Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>A "first in, first out" storage strategy must be used to help Ensure material does not expire and become a waste product</li> <li>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</li> <li>Storage areas must be kept organized so materials can be properly inspected, inventoried, and segregated considering their compatibility</li> </ul>			
Hazardous Material Use	Labeling of Hazardous Materials	Inadequate Hazard Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labeling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Appendix B, <i>Container Labeling Instructions</i></li> <li>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</li> </ul>			



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Personnel may transfer hazardous materials from a bulk container to a suitable portable container for immediate use during their shift only</li> <li>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</li> </ul>			
Hazardous Material Use	Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	Contact with Chemicals (adsorption, inhalation, ingestion, Asphyxiation) Improper Disposal of Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact IH or ES&amp;H Representative if UCN-23353 SDS Evaluation Form is not completed for the specific chemical/product that you are working with</li> <li>Review UCN-23353 and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the chemical/product prior to starting the work</li> <li>Follow the assigned work controls specified in the SDS Evaluation Form</li> <li>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, <i>Construction Waste Management Plan for the Uranium Processing Facility</i></li> </ul>			
Dropped Object Prevention	General Requirements	Dropped Objects	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in <b>JHA-00715, Dropped Object Prevention</b>			
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hot Work	Burn	Clothing shall be selected to minimize the potential for ignition, burning, entrapment of hot sparks, or electric shock. Personnel performing welding and associated hot work activities shall:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear a shirt, jacket, or equivalent that meets the requirements of hazard risk category 2 (in accordance with NFPA 2112, <i>Standard on Flame-Resistant Clothing for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-Duration Thermal Exposures from Fire</i>)</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear pants/trousers made from heavier materials (e.g., heavy cotton, denim) that overlap footwear to prevent spatter from entering</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep sleeves and collars buttoned</li> <li>Wear clothing that is free from pockets, hoods, or cuffs that can trap sparks or slag</li> </ul>			



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For heavy work (e.g., Carbon Arc Cutting over 500Amps, Oxyfuel Gas Weld over 1/2" plate), flame-resistant leggings or other equivalent means shall be used to give added protection to the legs, when necessary</li> <li>Cape sleeves or shoulder covers with bibs made of leather or other flame-resistant material shall be worn during overhead welding, cutting, or other operations, when necessary</li> <li>Additional evaluation of hot work PPE will be performed during the hot work permit process and pre-job/FLHA card briefing</li> </ul>			
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Task Specific Eye/Face Protection	Flying Particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to ML-SH-801768-A002, <i>UPF Eye and Face Protection List</i>, for task-specific eye and face protection directives</li> <li>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</li> <li>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)</li> </ul>			
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 - General	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to UPF-CP-312, <i>Hearing Conservation Program</i>, for the selection and use of hearing protection equipment</li> <li>Care includes discarding disposable earplugs when they possess visible signs of uncleanness. Reusable earplugs and earmuffs must be cleaned and sanitized. Cleaned and sanitized reusable hearing protection must be kept in a clean, dry area</li> <li>Inspect reusable earplugs and earmuffs for wear and tear. Return damaged earmuffs for repair or disposal.</li> </ul>			
		Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, <i>Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools</i></li> </ul>			



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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (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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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:			
			· <b>Step 1 –</b> Yell "FIRE" to notify those in the immediate vicinity.			
			<b>Step 2 –</b> 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)			
Fire Prevention and Protection	Use of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Fire	<b>NOTE:</b> Use the phonetic alphabet when calling the OC to avoid confusion identifying the building location.			
			· <b>Step 3 –</b> 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.			
			· USE only approved containers and portable tanks for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids			
Fire Prevention and Protection	Use of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Fire	· 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 viscous (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			





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 gallons (95 liters) of Class IA liquids in approved containers</li> <li>120 gallons (454 liters) of Class IB, Class IC, Class II, or Class III liquids in approved containers</li> </ul> </li> <li>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)</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PROTECT flammable and combustible liquids being transferred/dispensed from static electricity</li> <li>PROVIDE adequate spill preventing and control means</li> <li>ENSURE adequate natural or mechanical ventilation</li> <li>USE only Project-approved dispensing devices and nozzles for flammable liquids.</li> </ul>			
Fire Prevention and Protection	Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designated flammable and combustible liquid storage areas (bulk storage) SHALL be approved by the BNI FPE</li> <li>PROVIDE only approved metal storage cabinets that meet the requirements of NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2012 Edition</li> <li>LABEL cabinets with conspicuous lettering "Flammable—Keep Fire Away"</li> <li>LABEL portable bulk tanks and containers with the applicable NFPA 704, <i>Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response</i>, placard</li> </ul>			



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· KEEP approved flammable and combustible liquid storage areas free from weeds, debris, and combustible materials not necessary to the storage</li> </ul>			
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 <b>JHA-00712, Barricades, PPE, FLHA</b>			
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:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Must wear an orange vest in accordance with UPF-CP-205, Personal Protective Equipment and Safe Work Apparel</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· More than one Fire Watch is required if:</li> </ul>			



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			o Combustible materials that could be ignited by the Hot Work operation and that cannot be directly observed by the initial Fire Watch are present (e.g., when welding or cutting over grating surfaces adjacent to floor and wall openings)			
			o Fire prevention methods are not sufficient to adequately ensure the prevention of fires. The supervisor responsible for the welding and/or cutting activities then requires additional Fire Watches to guard against fires			
			o The Fire Watch will have the authority to stop welding and/or cutting work activities if unsafe conditions develop			
			In the event of a fire, the Fire Watch:			
			· May attempt to extinguish the fire			
			· Notifies and clears out nearby personnel			
			· 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.			



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<b>JHA TITLE:</b>		<b>Glovebox and Components Polishing</b>	<b>WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>SPECIFIC LOCATION:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Control</b>			
Safety Watch	Equipment Watch (Spotter)	Moving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following practices should be considered when planning the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving eye contact and an acknowledgment from the equipment operator before walking near or around heavy equipment</li> <li>Never having Spotters stand within the blind spot of equipment operators or truckers</li> <li>Never allowing personnel to stand within the swing radius of equipment while it is operating</li> <li>Checking around and underneath trucks and equipment for personnel before operating them</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection	Noise	Workers are responsible for complying with the requirements of the HCP, including the following:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear required hearing protection PPE (e.g., earmuffs and/or earplugs)</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear noise dosimeter devices, as assigned by PIH or ES&amp;H Representative</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow HCP-required safety postings</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attend or participate in HCP training or other requirements (e.g., audiograms)</li> </ul>			
			Noise hazards will be assessed as part of the work planning process via job hazard analysis (JHA). In addition, workers will review noise hazards and hazard controls at the work location daily (or more frequently as appropriate) via the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process			
			Workers must wear hearing protection devices when any of the following situations or conditions applies:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waiting for a sound-level survey to be completed</li> </ul>			



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Confined Space Entry (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Engulfment & Entrapment Hazardous Atmosphere Limited Access & Egress	· Performing a task whose work documents (e.g., JHA, FLHA) and/or this program require workers wear hearing protection			
			· Working in or passing through posted noise hazard locations as specified by the area postings or signs			
			· Using tools designated as high-noise equipment.			
			· 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			



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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Control</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· IF a suspect space is confined AND you cannot confirm that a confined space classification was conducted, THEN DO NOT enter the space</li> <li>· Contact supervision to determine if the space was evaluated and classified</li> <li>· IF supervision cannot provide a confirmation, THEN request that ES&amp;H classify the space</li> <li>· Do not enter any confined space prior to contacting ES&amp;H and completing UCN-23273, <i>Confined Space Entry Evaluation</i></li> </ul>			
Hot Work	General Requirements	Fire	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in <b>JHA-00719, Fire Prevention, Protection, Hot Work and Welding.</b>			
Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)	Field Level Hazard Assessment Process	Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> </ul>			
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Perform a Walkdown and review the work location with involved personnel</li> <li>· Review area hazards to ensure they are identified and hazard controls/mitigations are in place to eliminate/reduce them</li> <li>· Ensure there are no new hazards unidentified and uncontrolled by the approved JHA</li> </ul> Using UCN-23552, perform the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Conduct a FLHA briefing with the work crew and support disciplines</li> <li>o Resolve any issues/concerns with the work crew</li> </ul>			



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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Control</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o List and discuss the scope of work, anticipated hazards, and controls/mitigation measures for the work to be performed</li> <li>o Ensure personnel document participation in the "Employee" section of UCN-23552</li> <li>o Conduct appropriate FLHA briefings when any of the following conditions exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The work area changes</li> <li>· Personnel with different classifications will be working in close proximity</li> <li>· Differing types of work are performed in close proximity</li> <li>· The work activity changes</li> <li>· The Responsible Superintendent deems it necessary</li> </ul> </li> <li>· 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.</li> </ul>			
Scaffold Use (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold User	Unauthorized Use Fall to Elevation Below Slips and Trips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Never access any scaffold without documented evidence of inspection by a designated Competent Person for scaffolding before each work shift</li> <li>· Obey the scaffold requirements at all times</li> <li>· 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</li> <li>· 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</li> <li>· Never access a yellow-tagged scaffold without proper fall protection</li> <li>· Consider all scaffolds without tags as red-tagged scaffolds</li> <li>· Never alter or modify a scaffold, unless you are a designated Competent Person, who is qualified and authorized to do so</li> </ul>			



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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control			
			· Touching-the-tag before each use to ensure a scaffold inspection has been completed for the shift			
			· Never access any scaffold without a documented and tagged daily inspection. Inspect the scaffold prior to use, looking for holes in the platform, missing handrails and other potential hazards			
			· Never access a red-tagged scaffold. Only authorized scaffold builders are permitted, and they must wear required fall protection			
			· Never access a yellow-tagged scaffold without 100% tie-off or fall protection			
			· Indicating on the scaffold request when intended use will require scaffold capacity greater than light duty (i.e., 25 pounds per square foot [psf])			
			· Ensuring scaffold is not loaded in excess of its duty rating			
			· Maintaining housekeeping and accumulation of materials to prevent dropped objects			
			· Notifying scaffold erectors when pearlweave, toe board, or other dropped object prevention controls need repair			
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 <b>JHA-00717, Elevated Work.</b>			





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JHA TITLE: Glovebox and Components Polishing			WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control	
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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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Control</b>			
			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	· 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			
		Dropped Objects	· 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			
		Dropped Objects	· 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, <i>Power Tools Hand-Arm Vibration Levels</i> . 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			



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Check tools before using them to Ensure they have been properly maintained and repaired to avoid increased vibration caused by faults or general wear</li> <li>· Avoid over-gripping or forcing a tool or work-piece more than is necessary</li> <li>· Encourage good blood circulation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Keeping warm and dry by dressing appropriately</li> </ul> </li> <li>· Massaging and exercising the fingers during work breaks.</li> </ul>			
Defeating Safety Devices (Life Critical Activity)	Guards / Safety Protection Devices	Unsafe Conditions	<p>Never Disable, bypass, modify, or remove any safety protection devices without written authorization from the Site Manager and ES&amp;H Manager. This includes, but it's not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Disconnect load indicators</li> <li>· Remove Guards or handles from rotating equipment or tools</li> <li>· Fix or lock triggers and power switches to keep them in the "on" position</li> <li>· Hardwire electrical wires into outlets</li> <li>· Use damaged or defective equipment and/or tools</li> <li>· Skip or bypass required inspections before using equipment and/or tools</li> <li>· Operate equipment without deploying outrigger pads when they are required</li> </ul>			
Ergonomic Hazard Activities	Various Activities	Musculoskeletal Disorder Injury	<p>Contact ES&amp;H/IH (Radio: Channel 1) to evaluate your work activity if any of the following risk factors are encountered.</p> <p><i>Risk Factors</i></p> <p>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:</p>			



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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Exerting excessive force.</b> Examples include lifting heavy objects or people, pushing or pulling heavy loads, manually pouring materials, or maintaining control of equipment or tools.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Performing the same or similar tasks repetitively.</b> Performing the same motion or series of motions continually or frequently for an extended period of time.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Working in awkward postures or being in the same posture for long periods of time.</b> 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.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Localized pressure into the body part.</b> Pressing the body or part of the body (such as the hand) against hard or sharp edges, or using the hand as a hammer.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Cold temperatures.</b> 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.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Vibration, both whole body and hand-arm, can cause a number of health effects.</b> 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.</li> </ul>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>Combined exposure to several risk factors.</b> May place workers at a higher risk for MSDs than does exposure to any one risk factor.</li> </ul>			



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Ensure a new corresponding CFN-1251, <i>UPF Construction Attendance Sheet</i> , is signed and inserted in the CWP to document JHA briefing.					
<b>PREPARER:</b>	Nicholas Prewitt 			05/01/24	
Printed Name/Signature Date					
<b>APPROVAL:</b>					
<b>ES&amp;H:</b>	Anton Panev 			05/01/24	
Printed Name/Signature Date					
<b>SITE MANAGER:</b> (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Matt Hinders 			5/1/24	
Printed Name/Signature Date					