THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00745**		**REV:**	**2**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**4-25-25**
JHA TITLE:	**Civil Excavation and Backfill**		**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**
Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**			
High Noise Activities	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (85) and Ninety-Nine (99) dBA.	Noise	Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools Wear approved single hearing protection devices with a minimum NRR of 21 Barricade and Signage: • 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 • Contact Industrial Hygiene to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas.			
	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: • Install danger barricade tape with danger signs or tags to identify the one hundred (100) dBA boundary area • Identify area outside of danger barricade with caution single hearing protection required signs. Contact IH to evaluate size of these boundaries • Contact IH to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas.			
General Site Activities	Remote/Lone-Worker	Delayed and Inadequate Response	Prior to accessing remote areas, ensure the Supervisor is notified for accountability and a reliable communication method is maintained (e.g., phone). When accessing a specific work area/activity additional briefing may be required (e.g., FLHA card briefing). **NOTE:** *For lone worker activities- Ensure Supervisor or designated co-worker is informed when leaving and expected return. Check in with Supervisor or designated co-worker when return to office.*			

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Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools	General hazards associated with improper use of tools	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00721,** *Hand and Power Tools*			
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).			
	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.			
	Traffic Watch (Flagger)	Moving Equipment	In the event a traffic pattern is altered due to construction activities, MUTCD, *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways – 2009 Edition*, guidance will be applied for the use of signage and Flaggers.			
	Equipment Watch (Spotter)	Moving Equipment	· The sole purpose of a Spotter is to assist an equipment operator in maintaining adequate clearance between the equipment and hazards. The operator and Spotter(s) will jointly identify and discuss responsibilities, method of communication, location of the Spotter(s), blind spots, and resources needed to execute the task successfully leveraging the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process			
			· The following practices should be considered when planning the activity:			
			o Achieving eye contact and an acknowledgment from the equipment operator before walking near or around heavy equipment			
			o Never having Spotters stand within the blind spot of equipment operators or truckers			

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			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			
	Equipment Watch (Excavations)	Moving Equipment Property Damage Crushed by Pinch Points	The sole purpose of the spotter during excavation activities is to understand the Site Excavation Permit, know what underground commodities exist within the limits of excavation and be proficient in identifying the location on the as-built drawing that equipment is currently excavating.			
Environmental Conditions (Heat & Cold Stress)	Heat Stress Communications	Heat Stress	When heat is combined with physical activity, loss of fluids, fatigue, and other conditions, then heat-related occupational illnesses and injuries may occur. Be alert to conditions that could cause heat stress and take precautions to prevent it. Check with your ES&H representative for details on how to address extremely hot and/or humid conditions.			
			Heat stress can be reduced by taking the following precautions:			
			· Drink plenty of cool water			
			· Follow a work-and-rest regime developed by the ES&H representative in coordination with your supervisor			
			· Make sure you understand the signs and symptoms of heat stress, which include the following:			
			o Heat cramps - painful muscle cramps caused by a loss of body salt through excessive sweating			
			o Heat exhaustion - indicates the body's cooling system is not working properly. The victim will sweat heavily the victim's skin will be cool and moist and the victim will seem tired, confused, clumsy, irritable, or upset. Victims of heat exhaustion may tell you that they are all right, even when they are exhibiting obvious symptoms, because heat exhaustion affects their ability to exercise good judgment			

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			o Heat stroke - the deadliest of all heat stress conditions. The victim's body temperature will rise the victim's skin may be hot, red, and dry and the victim may complain of headache or dizziness. The victim will probably be weak, confused, or upset			
			o If you feel any of these symptoms, seek first aid immediately. Know the location of the nearest first-aid station and the on-site Occupational Health Services location			
			· Heat stress communications include:			
			o When heat stress conditions are anticipated, ES&H will post advisories for heat stress (Daily Information Sheet and Safely Speaking). Supervisors flow down this information and advice employees when they are at increased risk of developing heat-related illness			
			o When a work/rest regimen is in effect, ES&H will communicate the work/rest regimen via radio announcements and text messages			
			o Supervisors and STRs are responsible for flow down of work/rest announcements and for understanding in what areas their employees/subcontractors are working			
			o A repeat radio notification will be sent out five minutes after the first one to ensure all workers affected by the work/rest regimen are notified and have enough time to take their rest period, if applicable			
			o Work/rest regimens are mandatory. Cool-down areas must be utilized during the rest period.			
	Hot Weather Preparation	Heat Stress	When heat stress conditions are expected in upcoming activities, supervision shall begin planning for hot weather by taking the following steps:			
			· Establishing cooling stations (e.g., vehicles, shade structures, cool rooms) for areas that may implement a work/rest cycle			
			· Setting up air-moving equipment (e.g., fans, air-conditioners)			
			· Preparing other materials and equipment, as necessary			

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			· Briefing workers on heat-related hazards, symptoms, and work controls, encouraging the practice of self-determination			
			· Beginning the evaluation of potential heat-related conditions/tasks			
			· Identifying preventative measures in daily and weekly planning meetings			
			· Briefing supervisors on acclimatization			
	Cold Weather Preparation	Cold Stress	Cold stress, or hypothermia, can occur at any time of the year. To prevent cold stress, observe the following:			
			· Dress warmly, in layers. Protect the feet, hands, head, and face. These parts of the body are farthest from the heart and are the hardest to keep warm			
			· Keep dry. Feet are especially susceptible to frostbite and should be kept dry			
			· Avoid body fatigue. If you become fatigued, your body will lose its ability to retain heat. Be sure to replace lost fluids and calories during breaks			
			· Work with another person. Use the buddy system, and look out for the symptoms of cold stress in each other			
			· Learn what to look out for. The symptoms of cold stress may not be apparent to the victim. The first symptoms of hypothermia are uncontrollable shivering and the sensation of cold. The victim may also have slurred speech, memory lapses, and drowsiness. Frostbite can occur without accompanying hypothermia. The most vulnerable parts of the body are the nose, cheeks, ears, fingers, and toes. Symptoms include coldness and tingling in the affected part, followed by numbness and change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. Frostbite can cause irreversible tissue damage and requires immediate medical attention			
			When cold stress conditions are expected in the upcoming monthly activities, supervisors shall:			
			· Begin holding discussions regarding the implications of cold stress conditions			

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			· Brief personnel regarding the signs and symptoms of cold stress (described in detail in Appendix C, *Symptoms of Cold Exposure*), the factors associated with cold stress, and the applicable work controls to prevent cold stress			
			· Be aware of work conditions (e.g., weather forecast) and the physical condition of potentially affected workers			
			· Refer to DI-SH-801768-A007, *Cold Stress Communication Guidance*, when project workers are exposed to temperatures 20 degrees Fahrenheit or less			
	Work/Rest Cycle	Cold Stress	When the air temperature drops to -15°F (providing consideration for wind chill factor), contact Industrial Hygiene to assist in the implementation of work/warming schedules as outlined in the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs.			
Confined Space Entry (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Engulfment & Entrapment Hazardous Atmosphere Limited Access & Egress	· Never enter a confined space unless you are trained and authorized to do so, and an entry evaluation or permit has been completed			
			· Never enter a confined space unless atmospheric testing has been performed			
			· Never enter a confined space without an approved permit			
			· Never enter a confined space without an attendant at the entrance. Even when an attendant is present, do not enter without an effective way to communicate with the attendant from inside the confined space			
			· Confined spaces include, but are not limited to, sewers, tunnels, underground utility vaults, water towers, storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, and ductwork			
			· These spaces share common characteristics that help us understand what a confined space is.			
			· Characteristics of a confined space include the following:			
			o it is large enough for a worker or workers to enter			
			o it has limited means of entry and exit			

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			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*			
Excavation (Life Critical Activity)	Evaluation of Areas Excavation Areas	Cave-in Hazardous Atmosphere Property Damage Improper Hazard Communication Inadequate Access/Egress	1. Responsible Person to evaluate each excavation scope of work considering the level of risk. Risk evaluation will primarily look at known utilities within the limits of excavation and type of utility. The daily work plan shall identify energized utilities within the excavation limits and determine if associated hazards can be eliminated (i.e., LOTO or air gap). If hazard cannot be eliminated, the execution plan including protective measure requires a full review and approval by the Site Manager. 2. Review the excavation permit with the applicable superintendent and field engineer for adequacy. 3. Once determination has been made to proceed with excavation activity, a briefing of all personnel assigned to the scope of work. This documented briefing is to discuss the minimum expectations for all excavating activity.			
	DAILY Work Start of Excavation Activity	Cave-in Hazardous Atmosphere Property Damage	The Responsible Person for the excavation/demolition will ensure the following is completed and verified each shift (by signing a copy of the as-built survey drawing for that shift's scope): 1. Superintendent to be present at work location for FLHA briefing. 2. The daily work plan will be documented on FLHA card and marked on a copy of the approved SEN survey as-built exhibit.			

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		Improper Hazard Communication Inadequate Access/Egress	3. Assigned responsible person for the excavation will ensure the following is complete and verified: • Excavation has been inspected and signed off by an Excavation Competent Person (CFN-1031). • Ensure all utilities within the designed daily scope are clearly marked. • Perform a daily scope brief and ensure everyone involved in the excavation activity signs in. • Ensure the location of all utilities within the designated daily scope have been positively identified by using hand digging or hydro-excavation prior to Mechanical Excavation. • Ensure the survey as-built for the SEN is maintained in the cab of equipment performing the excavations. • SEN and/or daily LOE shall include allowable machine excavation distances to visible commodity with spotter assistance. • Ensure the spotters for the equipment has a copy of the survey as-built for the SEN. • Ensure a copy of the SEN and this JHA is available at the work location • Ensure everyone entering the excavation be briefed and signed onto the FLHA card **NOTE 1: The requirements listed above must be included in the "Hold Point" section of the SEN.** **NOTE 2: When entering an excavation barricade and your intent is to excavate, you must be briefed on the daily excavation LOE and scope by the responsible person.**		
	General Requirements	Cave-in Hazardous Atmosphere Property Damage Improper Hazard Communication	**NOTE: It is the responsibility of each person to verify the excavation has been inspected by a competent person and to review the CFN-1031 (UPF Daily Trench Safety Report form)** · Never enter, or direct others to enter, an excavation or trench without a prior, documented, formal assessment (CFN-1031) by a Competent Person for excavation and trenching · Review the CFN-1031, Daily Excavation/Trench Safety Report, completed by the Competent Person and inspect the area to verify safe entry into excavation boundary · Use only established excavation access points and walkways. Verify the work being performed does not create a hazardous atmosphere (e.g., shielded welding, use of gas-powered equipment). Contact Industrial Hygiene for further evaluation		

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		Inadequate Access/Egress	· Never perform excavation or trenching work without the onsite presence of a Competent Person for excavation and trenching			
			· Protective measures (i.e., sloping, benching, trench boxes) must be installed in all excavations over four (4) feet in depth			
			· Excavation hazards are controlled through the completion and use of an excavation permit per CFN-1030, *Site Excavation Notification*. Form CFN-1031, *Daily Excavation/Trench Safety Report*, is used to track day to day changes to the excavation area as well as access to the area.			
			· Excavations and trenches shall be appropriately identified with signs, warnings, and barricades			
			· Excavation barricades may be established using semi-permanent material (i.e., temporary "orange" fencing). Excavations across or next to a roadway should be protected by semi-permanent concrete vehicle barriers (CVB) or orange Jersey barriers. Roadway signs or equivalent should be used to alert vehicle traffic that personnel are working in excavations adjacent to the roadways.			
			Follow the requirements of the excavation permit with regards to potholing near existing utilities.			
	Backfill Activities	Crush Hazardous Atmosphere	· When using the jumping jack compactor or pneumatic pogo stick compactor metatarsal guards are required			
			· Verify the equipment in use does not create a hazardous atmosphere. Contact Industrial Hygiene for further evaluation			
	Safety Precautions and Requirements	Cave-in Improper Hazard Communication Loss of Load Moving Equipment	· Appropriately identifying excavations and trenches with signs, warnings, and barricades and, where required, have a barricade around the entire perimeter with designated access points.			
			· Removing spoil material and any other material the proper distance away from the edge of excavations. Spoils and any other material storage must be kept at least 2 feet (0.6 meters) away from the excavation edge. If this is not completed, then retaining devices must be utilized to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into the excavations. A combination of both methods may be used, as required			

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			· Ensuring no employee is permitted underneath loads handled by lifting or digging equipment, and no employee who is inside the barricaded excavation stands within the swing radius or blind spots of operating equipment			
			· Avoiding pedestrian traffic and/or walking around or behind excavation. ALL ground personnel shall establish positive eye contact with equipment operators and receive positive acknowledgement back from the operator before moving into the path of equipment			
			· Utilizing a warning system (e.g., barricades, spotter, restraining device) when mobile equipment must be operated adjacent to an excavation and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the edge of the excavation			
	Clearing, Grubbing, and Scrubbing	Fire	DO NOT use burning as a means of clearing or disposing of material.			
	Excavation	Inadequate Access/Egress Hazardous Material Legacy Material Environmental	· All excavations shall be provided with a suitable means of access and egress in the form of ramps, stairways, and/or ladders			
			· If hazardous or unknown materials are suspected and/or encountered, then the work shall be discontinued until a qualified individual or group (e.g., environmental compliance lead, Health Physics/Radiation Protection) can identify the suspect material and ensure it is safe to continue working. If it is determined that the material is hazardous, then all applicable contract requirements and jurisdictional codes and standards must be followed in order to handle these materials. The area shall be barricaded with red barricade tape and danger tags meeting requirements of UPF- CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*, prior to the end of shift. After suspected hazardous material has been identified as "hazard free" by a qualified person, the RS shall contact the CNS ES&H Oversight Lead for further instruction regarding disposition of legacy material			

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			· Suspected hazardous material shall be barricaded or segregated (e.g., bagged and tagged appropriately) prior to end of shift			
			· Ensure excavations are free from storm water. If necessary, pump and reroute the storm water. Divert surface drainage from surrounding areas and away from the excavations. Discharge storm water in a manner that does not produce erosion and is consistent with disposal measures or requirements identified in the SWPPP or other applicable jurisdictional regulations or permits.			
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Improper Hazard Communication	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA.*			
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.			
	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			

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			o Ensure personnel document participation in the "Employee" section of UCN-23552			
			o Conduct appropriate FLHA briefings when any of the following conditions exist:			
			· The work area changes			
			· Personnel with different classifications will be working in close proximity			
			· Differing types of work are performed in close proximity			
			· The work activity changes			
			· The Responsible Superintendent deems it necessary			
			· Turn in completed forms (i.e., UCN-23552, UCN-23464, UCN-23544, CFN-1268) as applicable at the end of each shift at the designated collection points. The end of shift review/de-briefing section must be completed before submitting these forms to UPF DMC.			
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 Factor*s			
			The risk of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) injury depends on work positions and postures, how often the task is performed, the level of required effort and how long the task lasts. Risk factors that may lead to the development of MSDs include:			
			· **Exerting excessive force**. Examples include lifting heavy objects or people, pushing or pulling heavy loads, manually pouring materials, or maintaining control of equipment or tools.			
			· **Performing the same or similar tasks repetitively**. Performing the same motion or series of motions continually or frequently for an extended period of time.			
			· **Working in awkward postures or being in the same posture for long periods of time**. Using positions that place stress on the body, such as prolonged or repetitive reaching above shoulder height, kneeling, squatting, leaning over a counter, using a knife with wrists bent, or twisting the torso while lifting.			

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			· **Localized pressure into the body part**. Pressing the body or part of the body (such as the hand) against hard or sharp edges, or using the hand as a hammer.			
			· **Cold temperatures**. In combination with any one of the above risk factors may also increase the potential for MSDs to develop. For example, many of the operations in meatpacking and poultry processing occur with a chilled product or in a cold environment.			
			· **Vibration, both whole body and hand-arm, can cause a number of health effects**. Hand-arm vibration can damage small capillaries that supply nutrients and can make hand tools more difficult to control. Hand-arm vibration may cause a worker to lose feeling in the hands and arms resulting in increased force exertion to control hand-powered tools (e.g., hammer drills, portable grinders, chainsaws) in much the same way gloves limit feeling in the hands. The effects of vibration can damage the body and greatly increase the force which must be exerted for a task.			
			· **Combined exposure to several risk factors**. May place workers at a higher risk for MSDs than does exposure to any one risk factor.			
Vacuum Excavator Use	Operation	Laceration Flying Debris High Noise Entanglement Pressurized Fluid Struck-by Explosion Electrocution Falls to Lower Level	**Read and understand all safety and operating manufacturer instructions before operating this machine.** Personnel using the vacuum excavator are required to wear double hearing protection: At a minimum, wear hearing protection devices with NRR of 33 in combination with ear muffs. Barricade and Signage: Install danger barricade tape with danger signs or tags to identify the 100dBA boundary area. Wear sealed safety glasses (spoggles) or goggles and face shield when excavating with this machine. ▪ Inspect Machine before operating. Machine must be in good operating condition and all safety equipment installed and functioning properly. ▪ Operate machine outdoors. If it is necessary to operate in an enclosed area, contact IH for directions on how to properly ventilate exhaust gases.			

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			▪ Turn OFF engine before refueling. Contain spills immediately and report to UPF Environmental. ▪ Do not vacuum flammable or combustible substances. ▪ High pressure water from digging tool or wash wand can penetrate body tissue. Use metatarsal guards in addition to safety toed boots while operating. Zero-degree tips are not allowed. ▪ Never point the digging tool or wand at anyone or at any part of the body. ▪ Keep vacuum hose away from face and body. ▪ Keep all non-essential personnel away from work area. ▪ Utility clearances as required by the Electrical Safety Manual are as follows: o ≤ 25 kV - 30 feet o > 25 kV - 50 feet o If these clearances cannot be met, contact the utility owner to ensure they are de-energized or insulated ▪ The water heater can produce steam, all components downstream of the heater module will be extremely hot. Do not come in contact with these components. ▪ Never direct high-pressure spray toward any live electrical equipment or outlets. ▪ Do not operate without rotating equipment guards in place. ▪ Never operate the equipment when inadvertent contact can be made with rotating line or components. ▪ Do not elevate yourself where your feet are at or above 6tf off the ground or working surface without implementing the appreciate fall protection controls.		
	Dumping Spoil Tank	Pinch Points Crush Hazard Pressurized Equipment	▪ Keep hands clear when closing doors or lowering the tank. ▪ Stay away from door and the tank when dumping the spoils. The crushing weight of the spoils can cause serious injury. ▪ Ensure all personnel are clear of the dumping area. ▪ Relieve tank pressure before opening.			
	Tank Safety Lockout (work underneath the tank)	Caught Between Crush Hazard	**Contact for ES&H for specific directions if you need to work underneath the tank itself. LOTO may be necessary!**			

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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

JHA NO.:	**JHA-00745**		**REV:**	**2**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**4-25-25**
JHA TITLE:	**Civil Excavation and Backfill**		**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**
Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**			
	Clean Spoil Tank	Confined Space Struck-by	Follow the manufacturer instructions on how to clean the spoil tank. Ensure all personnel are clear of the spoil tank door areas before opening and closing the door. **Confined Space - NEVER enter the spoil tank!**			
Protecting Holes Created During Excavation Activities	Open Hole	Fall, Trip	▪ -All covers shall be constructed of substantial material appropriate for the ▪ environment (e.g., ¾ inch exterior grade plywood, steel plate, grating) ▪ -All covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight ▪ of personnel, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any ▪ one time ▪ -All covers shall be secured (e.g., screws, nails, bolts, 9 wire) to prevent accidental ▪ displacement by the wind, equipment, or personnel ▪ -Floor hole/opening covers are required to be marked with a sign stating: ▪ "DANGER – Floor Hole/Opening – Do Not Remove Cover"			
Concrete Demolition	Hydraulic Hammer	Noise, Flying debris, Silica	When setting up the work area danger tape must be erected no less than 25' around the equipment. Personnel are NOT allowed to be inside the barricade area during the concrete demolition activities. If employees are down wind of the activity water must be used to control the silica dust.			

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Ensure a new corresponding CFN-1251, *UPF Construction Attendance Sheet*, is signed and inserted in the CWP to document JHA briefing.					
PREPARER:	Nicholas Prewitt Printed Name/Signature			04/25/25 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Anton Panev Printed Name/Signature			04/25/25 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Chris Pruett Printed Name/Signature			04/25/25 Date	