



UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.: JHA-00738		REV: 2	ISSUE DATE: 2-21-2025
JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools	Improper Use of Tools/Equipment Laceration/Grinding Wheel Failure Fire Electric Shock Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and or Other Combustion Gases, Chemical Asphyxiation Struck-by Abrasion	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in JHA-00721, Hand and Power Tools
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





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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Hazardous Material Use	Hazardous Material Storage	Improper Storage of Hazardous Materials Spill Fire	· 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, <i>UPF Ergonomics Lifting Guidelines</i>
			· 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
Hazardous Material Use	Labeling of Hazardous Materials	Inadequate Hazard Communication	· 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
			· Labeling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Appendix B, <i>Container Labeling Instructions</i>
Hazardous Material Use	Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	Contact with Chemicals (adsorption, inhalation,	· 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
			· 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



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		ingestion, Asphyxiation) Improper Disposal of Hazardous Materials	· 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
			· 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>
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
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (85) and Ninety-Nine (99) dBA.	Noise	· Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, <i>Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools</i>
			· 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
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels over One-Hundred (100) dBA	Noise	o Contact Industrial Hygiene to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas.
			· 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



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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	Confined Space Watch (Attendant)	Confined Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:



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			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:
			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



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Confined Space Entry (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Engulfment/Entrapment Hazardous Atmosphere Limited Access/Egress	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.
			· 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



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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, <i>Confined Space Entry Evaluation</i>
Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)	Field Level Hazard Assessment Process	Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Prior to beginning work activities each day or after an extended break or interruption (e.g., shift change, weekend), perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Using UCN-23552, perform the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a FLHA briefing with the work crew and support disciplines Resolve any issues/concerns with the work crew



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			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
Scaffold Use (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold User	Unauthorized Use Fall to Elevation Below Slips and Trips	· 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.
			· 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



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			· 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
			· 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



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Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in JHA-00717, Elevated Work
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure, Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	· Never operate any mechanical elevated work platform without documented training
			· Never stand on the toe board, mid-rail, or top rail of the basket
			· Never work from the basket without being tied off to the manufacturer's designated anchor point, even during ground positioning
			· Never exit the basket at height unless prior, documented approval for the deviation has been obtained from Project ES&H personnel
			· Follow the operating requirements defined in UPF-CP-224, <i>UPF Aerial/Scissor Lift Operations</i> , 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



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			· 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, <i>Aerial/Scissor Lift Daily Checklist</i>
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	Operating Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure, Equipment, or Commodities Fire Entrapment Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	Only trained and qualified personnel shall operate aerial or scissor lift devices in accordance with the following:
			· All personnel must wear an approved PFAS in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.0, <i>Fall Prevention and Protection</i>
			· 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



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel riding in the equipment should keep their hands off the handrail when raising or lowering the basket use interior grab rail for balance when provided Do not tie electrical cords, welding leads, or hoses to an aerial/scissor lift when operated (traveling horizontally or vertically) When at the work location, the operator should engage the emergency stop function and close the platform mounted control panel cover (if equipped) to prevent accidental movement
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)	Exiting Aerial/Scissor Lifts at Elevation	Limited Access/Egress Dropped Objects Electrical Shock Fall to Elevation Below	Aerial/scissor lifts may be used to access elevated work areas or structures by exiting or entering the lift platform under the following requirements:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other established safe access to the work area (e.g., stairs)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The job must be evaluated to ensure the use of an aerial lift is the safest means to access the elevated area or structure
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Responsible Supervisor for the work and an ES&H Representative must approve the activity and document the approval on the FLHA Card
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel must use the lift manufacturer's access point (e.g., gate, slide bar) when entering or exiting the lift
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladders must be vendor-certified as American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Type 1A or greater
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only nonmetallic ladders will be purchased and used on the site (fiberglass ladders are recommended)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tripod ladders (ladders with three legs) are prohibited
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Straight ladders longer than 20 feet are prohibited



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Ladders	Ladder Use	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· 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
			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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			When using a ladder: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ladders that are damaged or defective shall be immediately tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a "Do Not Use" tag and returned to the Tool Crib
Ladders	Ladder Storage	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Other materials are not to be stored on ladders
Mobile Elevated Work Platforms	General Requirements	Contact with Surrounding Structure,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The operator is to ensure adequate clearance is obtained between the lift and structures, equipment, and/or commodities



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JHA NO.: JHA-00738		REV: 2	ISSUE DATE: 2-21-2025
JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
(MEWPs) (Life Critical Activity)		Equipment, or Commodities Falls Inadvertent Movement Electrical Shock	· The operator and/or supervisor to perform a pre-work walkdown and determine the need for a spotter(s) when conditions similar to those listed below are encountered
			· Area blind spots exist OR
			· Obstructions exist in the path of planned travel (e.g., clutter, other equipment, other activities) OR
			· Obstructions exist when raising or lowering the lift OR
			· Aerial lift tip over potential. Contact supervision and ES&H prior to operating an aerial lift on uneven surface OR
			· Other (e.g., abrupt edges, holes, tight spots, soft surfaces)
			· Employees riding or working from any aerial lift must wear an approved safety harness securely connected with a personal fall limiter (6ft SRL) to the lift anchorage point at all times
			· To prevent inadvertent lift/platform control activation, engage the Emergency Stop switch when the lift is not in motion
			· Always treat electrical equipment/cables and components as if they are energized. Any electrical components obstructing the operation of an aerial lift must be removed, properly protected, or managed with the use of a spotter
			· Standard 120-volt extension cords and 208-volt (single-phase twist lock) extension cords are a tool of the trade and craft persons can plug or unplug these cords after shedding the load (e.g., turning off the welder, tool, or heater)
Installation of Electrical Cable and Wire	Power Tugger Assisted or Manual Installation of Electrical Cable	Tripping Hazards Same-level Falls	· Only Temporary Power Electricians can plug in, unplug, or route 480-volt cord sets
			o Only Temporary Power Electricians can operate or reset any breakers in temporary electrical equipment such as panel boards.
			Use Caution (yellow) barricade or manually control area with personnel when conditions presenting tripping hazards exist (e.g., Cable looped on the ground during cable pulling activities). These hazards must be separated from personnel actively engaged in cable pulling activities and other adjacent personnel. Walkways must be maintained unobstructed by tripping hazards.



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JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Potential Energy Release	Ensure cable pulling rope, sheaves, rollers and attachments are rated for greater tension (load) than the expected sustained tension (load) generated during the cable pulling process and located properly to facilitate a safe installation. Additionally, all anchor points shall be verified to withstand the expected pulling force generated.
			· Ensure properly sized and rated cable reel jack-stands, rollers and spindle are used
			· Ensure rollers, sheaves, etc., are mounted in such a manner that damage to surrounding equipment, cable, etc., is eliminated
			· Place personnel with communications equipment at locations to monitor and assist in cable pulling activities
			· Ensure personnel are positioned in such a manner to eliminate line of fire or pinch point concerns in the event of equipment failure
Installation/Removal of Electrical Equipment, Cables, and Accessories	General Requirements	Electric Shock Arc Flash Burns	· Ensure power is isolated, performing a live dead live test to any equipment, devices and cable/conductors
			· Ensure LOTO is applied and verified prior to accessing existing Electrical equipment and accessories
			· Always perform the required independent zero energy verification
			· Arc Flash PPE shall be worn where exposure exists
			· Ensure installations comply with site procedures and regulations
			· Cables and leads are installed with the minimum 7' clearance above floor level
			· Cables are installed on insulated non-conductive supports
			· Ensure testing is maintained in a barricaded area, to ensure work area is safe for work crews and other workers
			· Ensure electrical equipment has the required safe access/egress clearance to disconnecting means:



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JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			o 36" to 120/208-volt
			o 42" to 480-volt
			· Standard 120-volt extension cords and 208-volt (single-phase twist lock) extension cords are a tool of the trade and craft persons can plug or unplug these cords, after shedding the load (e.g., turning off the welder, tool, or heater)
			· Only Temporary Power Electricians can plug in, unplug, route, or relocate 480-volt cord sets
			- If uninstalling conduit, no cutting tools shall be used (band saw, reciprocating saw). Conduit shall be uninstalled by manually unthreading the conduit. Any deviation must have documented approval from the Lead Electrical Superintendent and the Lead Field Engineer.
			- Work instructions to uninstall conduit in constructions status C4-C7 shall identify the conduit number of the conduit to be removed, the cables inside the conduit, and the Construction Status of the cables in SETROUTE.
			- If cables have been turned over to Start-up, ensure any applicable hazard control document has been obtained prior to starting work. This may include an Energy Isolation Permit, Work Authorization, or Electrical Hazard Risk Assessment and Testing Form (ERAT).
			Ensure cables are removed prior to removing or modifying conduit.
Defeating Safety Devices (Life Critical Activity)	Guards / Safety Protection Devices	Unsafe Conditions	Never Disable, bypass, modify, or remove any safety protection devices without written authorization from the Site Manager and ES&H Manager. This includes, but it's not limited to:
			· Disconnect load indicators
			· Remove Guards or handles from rotating equipment or tools
			· Fix or lock triggers and power switches to keep them in the "on" position
			· Hardwire electrical wires into outlets
			· Use damaged or defective equipment and/or tools



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JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Ergonomic Hazard Activities	Various Activities	Musculoskeletal Disorder Injury	· Skip or bypass required inspections before using equipment and/or tools
			· Operate equipment without deploying outrigger pads when they are required
			Contact ES&H/IH (Radio: Channel 1) to evaluate your work activity if any of the following risk factors are encountered.
			<i>Risk Factors</i>
			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.



UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

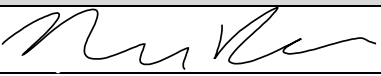
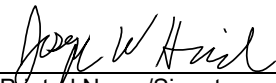
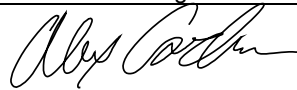
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JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vibration, both whole body and hand-arm, can cause a number 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.
General Site Activities	General Area Lighting	Inadequate Lighting	· Establish lighting based on schedule, volume of use, and security concerns for parking lots and non-production areas
			· Protect lightbulbs from breakage in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance or as required by regulating agencies
			· Position light fixtures in such a manner that will prevent employees from coming into contact with the fixtures during work operations
			· Clearly illuminate ladder access and egress
			· Ensure metal-case sockets are grounded
			· When work is in progress, then minimum illumination intensities in construction areas shall be as shown in Table 1 of UPF-CP-200. General construction area lighting is 5 foot-candles. Contact your supervisor and ES&H to evaluate lighting of specific areas.



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JHA TITLE:	Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays	WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:	N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION:	N/A
Ensure a new corresponding CFN-1251, <i>UPF Construction Attendance Sheet</i> , is signed and inserted in the CWP to document JHA briefing.					
PREPARER:	Nicholas Prewitt	 Printed Name/Signature		02/21/25 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Joseph W. Haid	 Printed Name/Signature		02/26/25 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Alex Carlson	 Printed Name/Signature		02/26/25 Date	



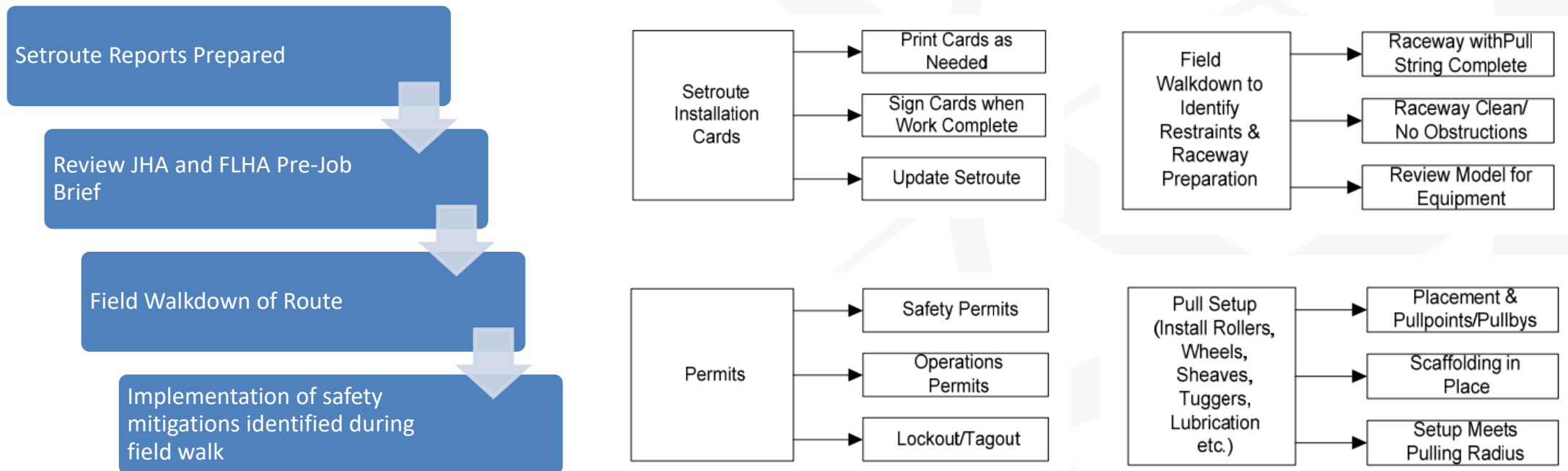
UPF Cable Pulling Training



THE NATION'S
URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

Understanding the Cable Pulling Process at UPF

- Review JHA-738/Cable Pulling Procedure Y17-95-64-840
- Proper route planning and field walkdown of route
- Assessment of pull setup and body positioning
- Staging, permits and barricade use during pulling activities



Content Overview

- JHA Revision highlights
- Material Storage and Handling
- Wire Reel Setup
- Ladders Safety
- Harness Fitting and Use
- Setup of Red and Yellow Barricades
- Material Handling of Cable Slack Loops



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JHA TITLE: Electrical Cable Pulling – Indoor on Non-Energized Trays		WORK PACKAGE NUMBER: N/A	SPECIFIC LOCATION: N/A
Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools	Improper Use of Tools/Equipment Laceration/Grinding Wheel Failure Fire Electric Shock Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and/or Other Combustion Gases, Chemical Asphyxiation Struck-by Abrasion	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in JHA-00721, Hand and Power Tools
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
Manual Material Handling	Manual Material Handling	Muscle Strain/Sprain Ergonomics Pinch Points	- 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.
			- 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

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JHA-00738 Revision Highlights

General Site Activities	General Area Lighting	Inadequate Lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish lighting based on schedule, volume of use, and security concerns for parking lots and non-production areas
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect lightbulbs from breakage in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance or as required by regulating agencies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position light fixtures in such a manner that will prevent employees from coming into contact with the fixtures during work operations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly illuminate ladder access and egress
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure metal-case sockets are grounded
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When work is in progress, then minimum illumination intensities in construction areas shall be as shown in Table 1 of UPF-CP-200. General construction area lighting is 5 foot-candles. Contact your supervisor and ES&H to evaluate lighting of specific areas.
Installation of Electrical Cable and Wire	Power Tugger Assisted or Manual Installation of Electrical Cable	Tripping Hazards Same-level Falls	Use Caution (yellow) barricade or manually control area with personnel when conditions presenting tripping hazards exist (e.g., Cable looped on the ground during cable pulling activities). These hazards must be separated from personnel actively engaged in cable pulling activities and other adjacent personnel. Walkways must be maintained unobstructed by tripping hazards.

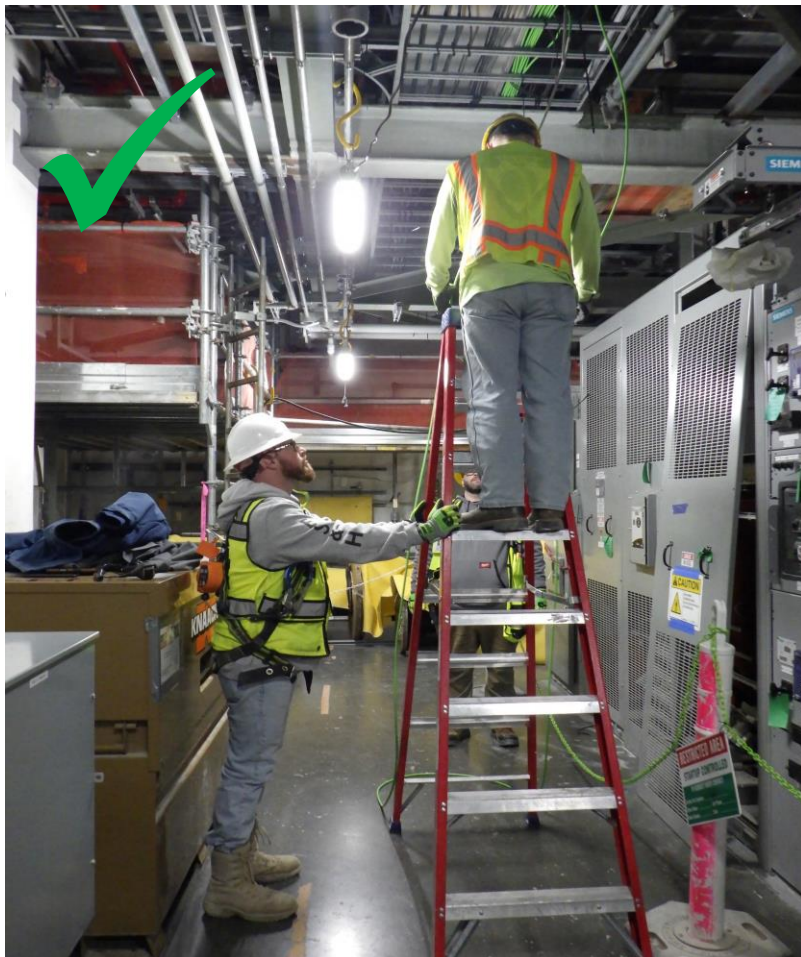
Material Storage and Handling



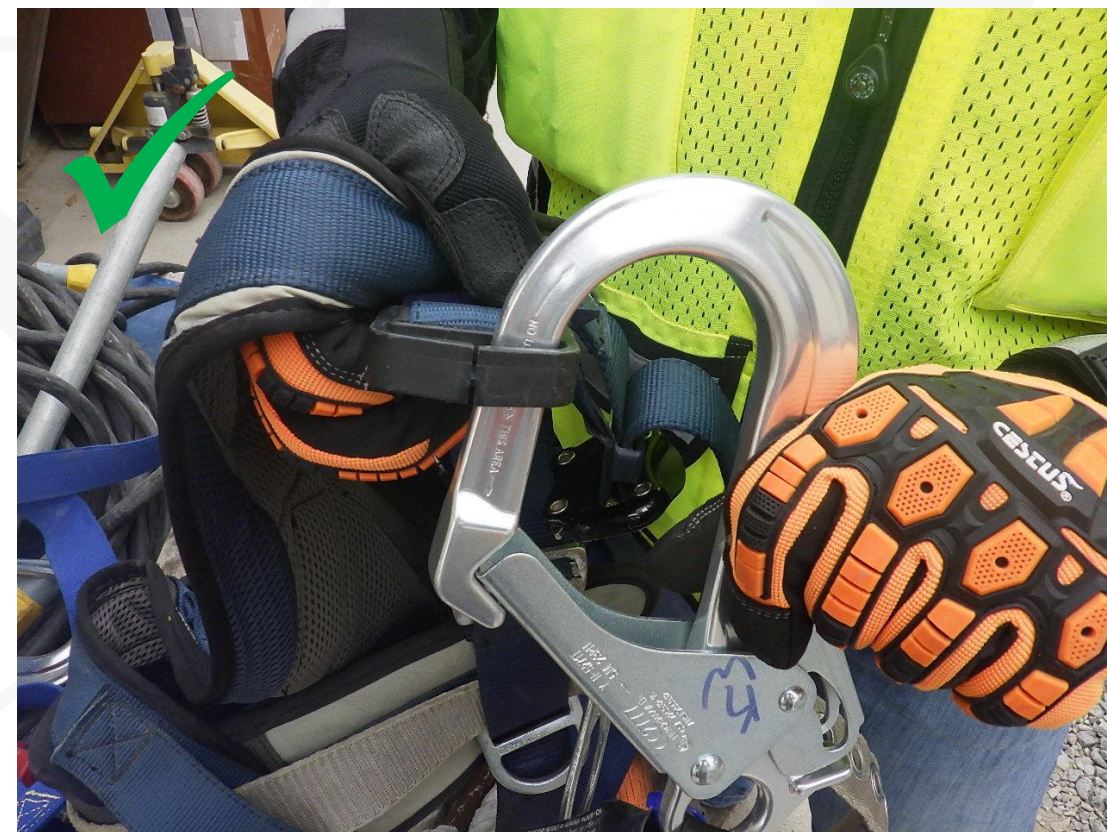
Wire Reel Setup



Ladders Safety



Harness Fitting and Use

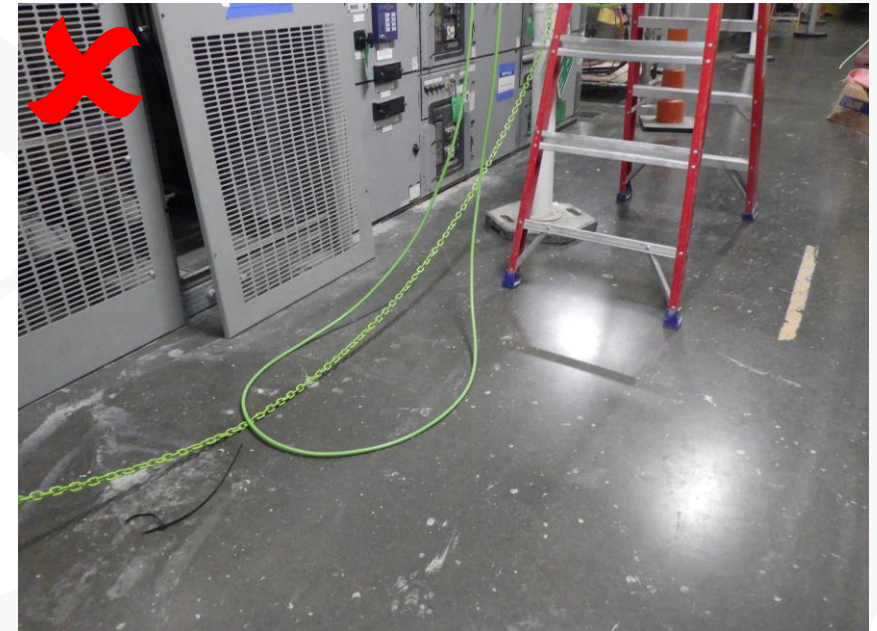
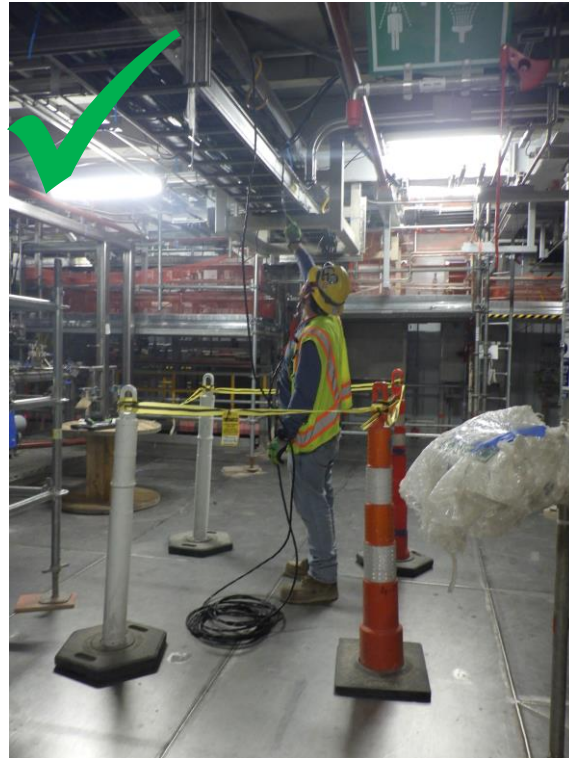


Setup of Red and Yellow Barricades



Material Handling of Cable Slack Loops

Use Caution (yellow) barricade or manually control area with personnel when conditions presenting tripping hazards exist (e.g., Cable looped on the ground during cable pulling activities). These hazards must be separated from personnel actively engaged in cable pulling activities and other adjacent personnel. Walkways must be maintained unobstructed by tripping hazards.



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