THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00717**	**REV:**	**2**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**5-5-25**
JHA TITLE:	**Elevated Work**	**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**

Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Scaffold Use (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold User	Unauthorized Use Fall to Elevation Below Slips and Trips	· Touching-the-tag: before each use, ensure a scaffold inspection has been completed for the shift. Never use any scaffold without a proper tag that displays the current date and shift. 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.
			· Indicate on scaffold requests when intended use will require scaffold capacity greater than light duty (i.e., 25 pounds per square foot).
			· Ensure scaffold is not loaded in excess of its duty rating
			· Discontinue use of exposed, exterior scaffolds when snow/ice begin to accumulate or storms/high winds occur. Notify a Scaffold Competent Person prior to resuming use.
			· Inspect the scaffold prior to use, looking for holes in the platform, missing handrails and other potential hazards. Ensure the decking and hole covers are free of sharp edges, splinters, and delamination.
			· Maintain housekeeping and accumulation of materials to prevent dropped objects
			· Notify scaffold erectors when pearl weave, toe board, or other dropped object prevention controls need repair
			· Utilize 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
			· 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.
			· Consider all scaffolds without tags as red-tagged scaffolds.
			· Never access a yellow-tagged scaffold without establishing and maintaining 100% proper fall protection.
			· The use of scaffold systems as anchor points shall be in accordance with manufacturer's requirements for the scaffold system. Additional evaluation of scaffold anchor points shall be performed by the Fall Protection Qualified Person in conjunction with the scaffold qualified person, as required
			· 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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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
			· Climbing on scaffolding components (e.g., cups, rings, diagonal members) is not allowed.		
			· See JHA-00725, Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly, for hazards and controls pertaining to scaffold assembly and disassembly.		
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Fall Protection Risk Assessment	Fall to Elevation Below	· Never work at heights or near openings without required fall protection		
			· Never expose yourself, or direct or allow others to be exposed, to potential falls from unprotected heights of 6 feet or greater without the use of positive fall protection or fall arrest equipment		
			· Always secure fall protection or fall arrest equipment at an approved anchorage point.		
			· Never work around exposed edges and floor openings that are not securely covered and/or closed off with hard barricades		
			· Immediately report the presence of all unguarded floor openings to the supervisor		
			• Where work tasks must be completed outside of primary fall prevention and/or protection systems (e.g., standing on structural steel, working on top of equipment, or exiting MEWP at elevation), or where conventional fall protection equipment/systems are not feasible or create a greater hazard, or additional specialty fall protection is required (e.g., tie-off below the waist, horizontal lifelines) then the Superintendent responsible for the work must evaluate the activity using CFN-1323, *Elevated Work Risk Assessment Permit*.		
			· The risk assessment shall:		
			o Be performed in the specific work area and be focused on a specific work task		
			o Review alternate means to accomplish the task without the need for secondary or unconventional fall protection systems or scenarios (e.g., tying off below the waist)		
			o Review anchorage points and associated equipment required for a proper PFAS		
			o Be approved by the responsible Supervisor, ES&H Representative, and/Superintendent (initiator) prior to starting the work task		
			o Attached/completed and approved risk assessment maintained with the FLHA Card for the task		

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			o Be re-evaluated and voided if the work configuration changes beyond the scope of CFN-1323
			o Be returned to the ES&H Advisor who signed the assessment with the applicable FLHA Card when the activity is complete or the assessment is voided.
			o The completed and approved risk assessment must be posted with the FLHA Card for the task
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Working from Cable Trays	Fall to Elevation Below	Working from cable trays is only permitted for 5-inch-deep cable trays that are adequately supported as determined by the PFE or designee. Personnel working from temporary platforms connected to cable trays shall maintain 100% fall protection through the use of safety harness/lanyards, connectors, and anchor points. The following are additional requirements that must be satisfied prior to accessing cable trays: 1) Installation of cable tray and the necessary support system is complete and the live load imposed by the worker accessing the cable tray is no more than 200 lbs. 2) ¾-inch-thick plywood, or equivalent, has been installed and secured to the cable tray (e.g., use removable clamps/hardware in accordance with OSHA 1926.502[i][3]) 3) Identification of energized cables in the tray and issuance of ERAT per Y17-95-64-880, UPF Electrical Safety in the Workplace, if applicable. Completion of form CFN-1323, Elevated Work Risk Assessment Permit, is required for proper authorization to allow using a cable tray as a working platform or as a bridge to step across from one side of the tray to the other and is subject to loading and platform fastening restrictions specified by Engineering as identified on the form.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Secondary Fall Protection	Fall to Elevation Below	These systems must be worn and used in the absence of primary fall prevention systems. When secondary fall protection systems are utilized, 100% tie-off to an appropriate anchorage point (including travel/transitioning) is required when personnel are exposed to the potential fall hazard
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Anchorage Points	Fall to Elevation Below	Anchorages utilized in fall arrest systems must be independent from all other uses and capable of supporting 5,000 lbs. per person attached or it must be designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a Fall Protection Qualified Person as part of a complete PFAS that maintains a safety factor of at least two

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Anchorage Adapters and Connectors	Fall to Elevation Below	Anchorage adapters must be capable of supporting 5,000 lbs. per person attached or designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a Fall Protection Qualified Person as part of a complete PFAS that maintains a safety factor of at least two. Anchorage adapters shall be manufactured and designed for the intended purpose, and must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	PFAS Systems	Fall to Elevation Below	Fall protection in the form of full-body harnesses and lanyards must be used in situations where it is impracticable to provide primary fall prevention systems
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Harnesses	Fall to Elevation Below	When using harnesses:
			· Only full-body harnesses shall be utilized in fall arrest systems body/waist belts are prohibited
			· Full body safety harnesses must be secured via UPF/Subcontractor-supplied lanyard to a secure anchorage point · The dorsal (back) D-ring of the harness shall be utilized in fall arrest and restraint systems
			· Full-body harnesses must be properly fit to the user and the rated capacity shall not be exceeded
			Field modifications to any part of a full-body harness is prohibited
			See attached directions (pg. 22) on properly securing Fall Protection Snap Hooks.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Lanyards	Fall to Elevation Below	Fall arrest lanyards must be provided with the harness system in order to reduce the shock loading in the event of a fall. The lanyard and anchorage point should limit the maximum free fall to 6 feet or less
			Requirements for using fall arrest lanyards include:
			· Tie-off to an anchor point should occur at waist height or above
			· User-rated capacities of fall arrest lanyards shall not be exceeded
			· Only one lanyard connector can be attached to the dorsal (back) D-ring of the full-body harness at a time

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· The attachment of multiple lanyard connectors to a D-ring is prohibited, as it presents a potential for connectors to interact in the event of a fall, which could cause a failure or detachment of the connector from the D-ring · Connectors (i.e., snap hook, pelican hook, carabineer) utilized in fall arrest systems shall be double action, at a minimum
			· Fixed-length, 6-foot, shock-absorbing lanyards shall not be utilized when total fall distance (measured from the anchor point) is less than 18.5 feet
			· Only safety harness/lanyard systems furnished by the UPF (or subcontractor employer) are to be used.
			Positioning Lanyards
			· Requirements for using positioning lanyards include:
			o Positioning lanyards are to be utilized for work positioning only and are not designed for fall arrest capabilities
			o Positioning lanyards shall be attached to an anchorage point capable of supporting 3,000 lbs., at a minimum
			Positioning lanyards are to be attached to D-rings at the harness belt location for work positioning purposes
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Horizontal Lifelines	Fall to Elevation Below	· Horizontal life lines shall be secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member meeting the requirements of the system manufacturer
			· Tags or signs indicating the maximum number of persons allowed to be attached to a lifeline shall be affixed to each lifeline. A weekly inspection shall be documented on the tag, indicating it is safe for use, by personnel trained in the installation of these systems
			Horizontal life lines will not be used for any purpose other than providing fall protection (e.g., not as a handrail)
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Self-Retracting Life Lines	Fall to Elevation Below	· Self-retracting life lines shall be secured to an approved anchorage point by means of an anchorage connector in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
			· Self-retracting lifelines shall be installed in a manner that prevents potential swing fall hazards. Personnel shall not work outside of the 15-degree work radius (below the anchor point) unless the activity is evaluated by a Fall Protection Competent Person and the equipment is designed for the application

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Do not attach a standard shock absorbing lanyard to a SRL
			Users shall conduct a daily pre-use inspection, including physical check for retraction and braking functionality
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Fall Restraint	Fall to Elevation Below	· Fall restraint utilizes a full-body harness, lanyard, and anchorage point, but in a manner that attachment to the anchorage point prevents an individual from accessing the fall hazard
			· Fall restraint systems shall be installed to allow movement of personnel up to the unprotected side or edge, but must not allow personnel to go over the unprotected side or edge, exposing them to a potential free fall
			Anchor points for fall restraint systems must be capable of supporting at least 1,000 lbs. per person attached or twice the maximum expected force needed to restrain the person from exposure to the fall hazard
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Working from Ladders	Fall to Elevation Below	When working from ladders:
			· Personnel working at 6 feet or greater in height shall wear and utilize an approved PFAS
			· Personnel utilizing ladders within 6 feet of guardrail systems must evaluate the work for the implementation of PFAS or modifications to the existing guardrail system (e.g., installing a third guardrail level)
			All access ladders (portable and permanent) 14 feet in length or greater shall be equipped with a SRL or approved ladder-climbing device.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Structural Steel Erection	Fall to Elevation Below	· Personnel erecting structural steel shall maintain 100% fall protection through the use of safety harness/lanyards, horizontal lifelines, connectors, anchorage adapters, and aerial lifts
			The use of ladders and aerial lifts shall be maximized as the safe method of vertical travel in structural steel elevations
			· Climbing of columns and diagonal structural steel members is prohibited
			· Personnel traveling horizontally across structural steel shall utilize a horizontal lifeline system. In the absence of a horizontal lifeline system, personnel must avoid walking on the top flange of beams and should straddle the beam, walking on the lower flange of the beam

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Where anchorage points for fall arrest harness/lanyard system attachment are located below waist height or at foot-level, shock-absorbing lanyards or self-retracting lifelines rated for additional free fall shall be utilized and requirements documented on a UCN-26359
			Only authorized personnel (e.g., structural ironworkers with 29 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1926.750, Subpart R, Steel Erection, training) may work on floors/platforms/catwalks that are incomplete and only to perform the necessary activities to install primary fall prevention systems (e.g., guardrail, grating, floor decking). These personnel shall be protected with an appropriate PFAS
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Reinforcement Steel/Concrete Work	Fall to Elevation Below	· Fall protection may be achieved through the use of self-retracting lifelines or use of double lanyards to maintain 100% fall protection
			· On rebar walls, personnel shall secure their lanyard to an approved rebar anchor point designed by a Fall Protection Qualified Person at a point above the worker's head. These persons shall receive specific instruction on the equipment to be used and the practices to be implemented
			On form walls, personnel shall use patented construction form tie-off attachments or lifelines to secure their safety lanyards. These persons shall receive specific instruction (briefing on the AFPP) on the equipment to be used and the practices to be implemented
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Leading Edges	Fall to Elevation Below	Each person who is constructing a leading edge shall be protected from fall by a combination of guardrail systems and/or PFAS, as appropriate. Fall arrest systems utilized in leading edge activities shall be manufactured and designed to withstand leading edge fall hazards (e.g., edge impact, cut, abrasion) and maintain adequate fall clearance
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Aerial and Scissor Lifts	Fall to Elevation Below	Personnel riding in, or working from, aerial and scissor lifts must wear an approved safety harness/lanyard system with the lanyard secured to the platform anchorage point at all times
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Rigging and Crane Assembly Disassembly	Fall to Elevation Below	Personnel performing rigging and crane assembly/disassembly activities shall be provided with appropriate fall protection systems. Anchorage adapters/connectors must be connected to suitable anchor points (e.g., chords and lacings) capable of supporting at least 5,000 lbs. per employee attached

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Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Loading or Off-Loading Trailers	Fall to Elevation Below	Personnel performing loading and off-loading activities from trailer decks shall:
			· Confirm loads are stable and will not shift during handling operations
			· Inspect trailer decks for holes or damage that may cause trips or falls
			· Not stand between hoisted loads and material or fixed objects on the trailer
			· Use taglines to control loads
			· Use ladders, attached or secured to the trailer, for access. The ladder and/or grab rails must extend 36 inches above the trailer deck
			Be provided with an adequate PFAS if a fall exposure of 6 feet or greater exists
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Inspections	Fall to Elevation Below	· A designated competent person will perform quarterly inspections of fall protection equipment and visually mark the equipment in accordance with ML-SH-801768-A001, *UPF Quarterly Inspection Color Codes*
			· Fall protection equipment that does not have the current quarterly color code marking, or that is damaged or defective, shall be tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a "Do Not Use" tag and returned to the Rigging Loft for inspection.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	Rescue Planning and Response	Fall to Elevation Below	For work activities where self-rescue involving the use of heavy equipment (e.g., aerial lift, crane) is feasible, the equipment used to perform the self-rescue must be staged in close proximity and be accessible to the work activity.
Creating Floor and Wall Openings	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	General requirements for floor and wall opening/holes include:
			· All covers shall be constructed of substantial material appropriate for the environment (e.g., ¾ inch exterior grade plywood, steel plate, grating)
			· All covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of personnel, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time

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

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Creating Floor and Wall Openings	Walking or Working Surface Modification	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Activities performed by personnel creating a floor hole or modifying existing walking/working surfaces (deemed safe for use via primary fall prevention measures) shall be controlled through a UCN-23432, *Walking/Working Surface Modification Permit*.
			The requirements of the permit include:
			· Only those Crafts who are specifically trained to perform such work (e.g., structural steel ironworkers, carpenters) will be allowed to remove/replace the cover/grating/floor plate/handrail
			· A standard guardrail system shall be installed around any potential opening that presents a fall hazard. All access points to the area shall be equipped with a swing gate or equivalent and properly marked, "(Danger – Fall Protection Required beyond This Point)"
			· Fall protection must be provided and used by those working inside the barricaded area
			· Walking/working surfaces below the work area shall be evaluated for dropped objects or other hazards to personnel below. As necessary, the area(s) below the work area shall be barricaded to prevent access, protecting personnel from exposure to dropped objects
			· Illumination needs shall be evaluated prior to the start of work and additional lighting shall be provided, where required. The remaining grating/floor plate/handrail bordering the removed grate(s)/floor plates(s) sections must be protected from movement or slippage by securing with wire, clips or other means capable of preventing displacement
			· Removed material must be set in an area so as not to create a tripping hazard or interfere with other work activities. Stacks or bundles of removed material must be organized and stored in accordance with floor-loading limits
			· When reinstalling covers/grating/floor plate/handrail, the Supervisor shall verify all material has been completely re-installed, correctly positioned, and properly fastened/secured

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
			· When all items have been reinstalled and properly secured, the area shall be inspected by the Supervisor and authorized BNI ES&H Representative for completeness, the barricade can be removed, and the area released for general use		
			· If covers must be altered or cut to accept piping, conduit, etc., the personnel performing the work must contact the responsible Supervisor and area Carpenter Supervisor for authorization prior to making any modifications.		
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		
			When using a ladder: - Do not use ladders in any manner other than their intended purpose		

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			- Two or more people will not work from the same ladder unless it is specifically designed for two people - Place portable ladders on a level and stable surface and secure them or have them held by another person to prevent slipping - Personnel shall face the ladder when ascending or descending and use both hands to grasp the ladder - Do not carry materials or tools in hands while ascending or descending ladders - If working from portable ladders, then remain within the confines (side rails) of the ladder - Prevent unauthorized entry in the area below the ladder with barricades or flagging when overhead hazards are present during ladder use - Do not stand on the platform or top step of a stepladder (i.e., top two steps) - Do not sit on or straddle a stepladder to perform work - When accessing another elevation, extend the top of the ladder 36 inches beyond the upper landing surface. If this is not possible because of the ladder's configuration, install a grab rail(s) 36 inches above the landing to help personnel mount and dismount the ladder
Ladders	Job-Made Ladders	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· In instances where manufactured ladders are infeasible, wooden job-made ladders can be constructed and used. Job-made ladders must comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart X, *Stairways and Ladders*
Ladders	Ladder Inspection	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· Ladders that do not have the current quarterly color code marking shall be tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a “Do Not Use” tag until inspected and color coded · Ladders that are damaged or defective shall be immediately tagged out of service at the point of discovery using a “Do Not Use” tag and returned to the Tool Crib
Ladders	Ladder Storage	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· When not in use, store portable ladders to protect them from the elements and direct sunlight store ladders away from excessive heat and in areas with good ventilation · Other materials are not to be stored on ladders
Roofing Work	General Requirements		· Prior to performing any work, including preliminary inspection, the structural integrity of the roof will must be evaluated by a certified/professional structural engineer

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· Personnel engaged in roofing work will be protected from fall hazards through primary fall prevention systems (e.g., guardrails, floor hole covers) and/or an approved secondary fall protection system (e.g., PFAS and horizontal lifeline)
			· Personnel engaged in roofing work shall take measures to prevent dropped objects using primary controls referenced in Section 5.0, Dropped Object Prevention
Roofing Work	Material or Equipment Storage	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	In accordance with Y17-95-64-847, UPF Field Material Control and Traceability, storage of material/equipment will:
			· Minimize total material to be stored on roofs. Storage locations need to be evaluated for structural integrity
			· Be secured at the end of each shift. Waste and scrap material must be secured and/or removed at each shift
			· Not be stored within 6 feet of the roof edge unless guardrails are erected with debris netting or equivalent
			· Fuel-powered (e.g., gas or diesel) work equipment must be stored on an approved spill pan or drip tray
			· Only sufficient fuel for the day's work is allowed to be stored on the roof structure.
Roofing Work	Warning Line System	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	When establishing and using a warning line system, comply with the following provisions:
			· Erect the warning line no closer than 6 feet measured perpendicularly from the roof's edge
			· When erecting a warning line, complete the following:
			o Use warning lines made of rope (cannot be red, yellow, or combined yellow and magenta in color), wire, or chain
			o Affix highly visible flagging at no less than 6-foot intervals along the warning line system, and affix intermittent warning signs from all approach directions along the warning line system Use stanchions to support the warning line
			o The warning line is supported so its lowest point (including sag) is no less than 34 inches from the walking/working surface and the highest point is no more than 39 inches from the walking/working surface

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			o With the warning line (rope, wire, or chain) attached, the stanchions are to resist (without tipping over) a force of at least 16 lbs. applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches above the walking/working surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the roof edge
			o The warning line rope, wire, or chain is to have a minimum tensile strength of 500 lbs., and (when attached to the stanchions) is to be capable of supporting, without breaking the loads applied to the stanchions as prescribed in the previous bullet
			o Personnel outside (beyond) the warning line system are required to utilize PFAS
Suspended Personnel Platform	Risk Evaluation	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Hoisting personnel is prohibited except when the use of conventional means of reaching the work site (e.g., personal hoist, ladder, stairway, mobile elevated work platform, or scaffold) would be more hazardous or would not be possible because of structural design or work site conditions.
			If it is determined by the Site Manager, with concurrence from the BNI ES&H Manager and PFE, a SPP will be used over other conventional means, then the requestor shall:
			· Conduct a risk evaluation before a lifting plan is prepared using UCN-23252, Suspended Personnel Platform Risk Evaluation, to document the results of the evaluation
			· Obtain signed approval on the evaluation from the Site Manager, BNI ES&H Manager, and PFE prior to proceeding with any use of a SPP
			· Post the completed form to the critical lift plan and associated work package
Suspended Personnel Platform	Pre-Work Lifts and Inspections	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Prior to lifting personnel, the following lifts and inspections shall be performed:
			· Proof Test Lift – prior to a work sequence where one or more lifts of an occupied personnel platform are planned in order to accomplish a work task or after any repair or modification to platform or rigging components
			· Trial Lift – at the beginning of each shift in which personnel will be hoisted
			· Occupied Test Lift – prior to each lift with personnel and material/tools on board to verify the securing and balance of the platform
Suspended Personnel Platform	Suspended Platform	Fall to Elevation Below	· With the test load evenly distributed on the platform, lower the platform by controlled load lowering, then brake and hold in a suspended position for a minimum of five minutes
			· After proof testing, the PIC must inspect the platform and rigging to determine if the test has been passed

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
	Capacity Proof Test	Dropped Objects	· Document the results of the Proof Test in Section 4 of UCN-23253, *Suspended Personnel Platform Safety Checklist*
			· Personnel hoisting must not be conducted until the PIC determines the platform and rigging have successfully passed the proof test
Suspended Personnel Platform	Trial Lift	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	At the beginning of each shift, a trial lift with the unoccupied personnel platform loaded at least to the anticipated lift-weight must be made from ground level (or any other location where personnel will enter the platform) to each location at which the platform will be hoisted and positioned Where there is more than one location to be reached from a single set-up position, perform either of the following:
			· Individual trial lifts for each location
			· A single trial lift, in which the platform is moved sequentially to each location
			Perform a trial lift immediately prior to each shift in which personnel will be hoisted. In addition, the trial lift must be repeated prior to hoisting personnel in each of the following circumstances:
			· The equipment is moved and set up in a new location or returned to a previously used location
			· The lift route is changed, unless the PIC determines the new route presents no new factors affecting safety
			The PIC must determine that:
			· Required safety devices and operational aids are activated and functioning properly
			· Nothing interferes with the equipment or the personnel platform in the course of the trial lift
			· The lift does not exceed 50% of the equipment's rated capacity at any time during the lift
			· The load radius to be used during the lift has been accurately determined
			Immediately after the trial lift, the PIC must:
			· Conduct a visual inspection of the equipment, base support or ground, and personnel platform to determine whether the trial lift has exposed any defect or problem or produced any adverse effect

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· Confirm that upon the completion of the trial lift process, the test weight has been removed Document the results of Trial Lift and the results of Post-Trial Inspection in Section 4 of UCN-23253
Suspended Personnel Platform	Occupied Test Check	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	The following are requirements when completing an occupied test check immediately prior to each lift: Hoist the platform a few inches with the personnel and materials/tools on board and inspect by the PIC to ensure it is secure and properly balanced.
			The following conditions must be determined by the PIC to exist before the lift of personnel proceeds:
			· Hoist ropes are free of deficiencies
			· Multiple part lines are not twisted around each other
			· The primary attachment is centered over the platform
			· If the load rope is slack, then inspect the hoisting system to ensure all ropes are properly seated on drums and in sheaves
			· If any deficiencies are found with the equipment that poses a safety hazard, then stop the lift, tag the equipment with a "Danger - Defective Tool/Equipment - Do Not Use" tag, and report the situation to supervision
			· Document the results of the Occupied Test Lift Inspection on Section 5 of UCN-23253
Suspended Personnel Platform	Platform Criteria	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	A personnel platform (man basket) shall be designed and configured as follows:
			· The personnel platform and attachment/suspension system used for hoisting personnel has been designed by a qualified structural engineer who is familiar with structural engineering
			· The system used to connect the personnel platform to the equipment allows the platform to remain within 10 degrees of level, regardless of boom angle
			· The suspension system is designed to minimize tipping of the platform because of movement of personnel occupying the platform
			· The personnel platform itself (excluding the guardrail system and PFAS anchorages) has the capability of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least five times the maximum intended load
			· All welding on a personnel platform and its components is performed by a certified welder familiar with the weld grades, types, and material specified in the platform design

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Personnel platforms shall be equipped with a standard guardrail system and provide enclosure at least from the toe-board to mid-rail
			· Personnel platform fall arrest system anchorage points must be designed/engineered for that use
			· A grab rail is installed inside the entire perimeter of the personnel platform except for access gates/doors
			If installed, access gates/doors of all types (including swinging, sliding, folding, or other types) shall:
			· Not swing outward. If they do because of the size of the personnel platform (e.g., a one-person platform) is infeasible for the door to swing inward and allow safe entry for the platform occupant, then the access gate/door may swing outward
			· Be equipped with a device that prevents accidental opening
			· Headroom is sufficient to allow personnel to stand upright in the platform
			· In addition to the use of hard hats, provide overhead protection on the personnel platform when personnel are exposed to falling objects. Such platform overhead protection cannot obscure the view of the operator or platform occupants (such as wire mesh that has up to 1/2-inch openings) unless full protection is necessary
			· All platform edges are smooth enough to prevent injury
			· A plate or other permanent marking listing the weight of the platform and its rated capacity is conspicuously posted on the platform
Suspended Personnel Platform	Safety Devices	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Safety devices include:
			· Equipment (except for derricks and articulating cranes) with a variable angle boom must be equipped with all of the following:
			o A boom angle indicator that is readily visible to the operator
			o A boom hoist-limiting device
			o Articulating cranes must be equipped with a properly functioning automatic overload protection device
			· Equipment with a luffing jib must be equipped with:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			o A jib angle indicator that is readily visible to the operator
			o A jib hoist-limiting device
			o Equipment with telescoping booms must be equipped with a device that indicates the boom's extended length clearly to the operator or have measuring marks on the boom
			o Anti-Two-Block – A device that automatically prevents damage and load failure from contact between the load block, overhaul ball, or similar component, and the boom tip (or fixed upper block or similar component) shall be used. The device(s) must prevent such damage/failure at all points where two-blocking could occur
			o Controlled Load Lowering – The load line hoist drum must have a system, other than the load line hoist brake, which regulates the lowering rate of speed of the hoist mechanism. This system is required when lifting personnel Free fall of the load line hoist is prohibited
			· The use of equipment in which the boom hoist mechanism can free fall is also prohibited Personnel hoisting operations must not begin unless the devices listed above are in proper working order. If a device stops working properly during such operations, then the operator must safely stop operations. Personnel hoisting operations must not resume until the devices are again working properly. Alternative measures are not permitted
Suspended Personnel Platform	General Safe Work Practices	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Hoisting of the personnel platform must be performed in a slow, controlled, and cautious manner with no sudden movements of the equipment or the platform.
			Platform occupants must:
			· Keep all parts of the body inside the platform during raising, lowering, and horizontal movement. This provision does not apply to an occupant of the platform when it is necessary to position the platform or while performing the duties of a signal person
			· Not adjust working height by standing or sitting on the top/mid rails or use any other means/devices to raise their working height
			· Not pull the platform out of plumb in relation to the hoisting equipment
			· Take appropriate measures to prevent dropped objects (e.g., tool lanyards)

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Not load the platform in excess of its rated capacity. The platform is only to be used for personnel, their tools, and the materials needed for their work
			· Must remain in direct communication with the signal person (where used) or the operator when being hoisted
			· Secure the platform to the structure where the work is to be performed, before exiting or entering a hoisted personnel platform that is not landed, unless it can be demonstrated that securing to the structure would create a greater hazard
			· Not move the platform when it is tied to the structure until the operator receives confirmation that it is freely suspended
			· Use tag lines when necessary to control the platform
			· Must remain at the equipment controls, on-site, and in view of the equipment at all times while the platform is occupied
			· When wind speeds (sustained or gusts) exceed 20 miles per hour, personnel platform lifts shall be terminated until safe conditions exist where the lift can resume.
			· A qualified person must determine if, in light of indications of dangerous weather conditions (e.g., lightning, rain/snow) or other impending or existing danger, it is not safe to lift personnel. If it is not, then the lifting operation must not begin (or, if already in progress, must be terminated)
			Fall Protection
			· Persons occupying the personnel platform must be provided with, and use, a PFAS attached to an approved anchorage point.
Suspended Personnel Platform	Pre-Lift Meeting and Brief	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	Immediately prior to the personnel lift, a pre-lift meeting will be held to discuss the operation, roles and responsibilities, and safety topics associated with the lift. During the pre-lift meeting, discuss the completed UCN-23252.
			Personnel required to attend the meeting include the following:

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Equipment operator
			· Rigger
			· Signal person
			· Personnel to be lifted
			· Supervisor responsible for the lift
			· PIC
			The pre-lift meeting should include a FLHA briefing. The following aspects should be discussed:
			· · Critical lift plan
			· Avoidance of overhead cables/wires
			· Avoidance of protruding objects and structures
			· Dropped object prevention
			· Training requirements
			· Power supply (where applicable)
			· Inspection and testing
			· General access arrangements
			· Interface with other operations
			· Potential changes to work patterns
			· Weather conditions
			· Any other guidance or conditions related to the lift

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Suspended Personnel Platform	Repairs	Fall to Elevation Below Dropped Objects	· After any repair or modification of the SPP or the platform and rigging, the equipment must be proof-tested to 125% of the platform's rated capacity by holding the platform in suspension for five minutes. The platform will not be used for hoisting personnel until the proof-testing requirements are satisfied

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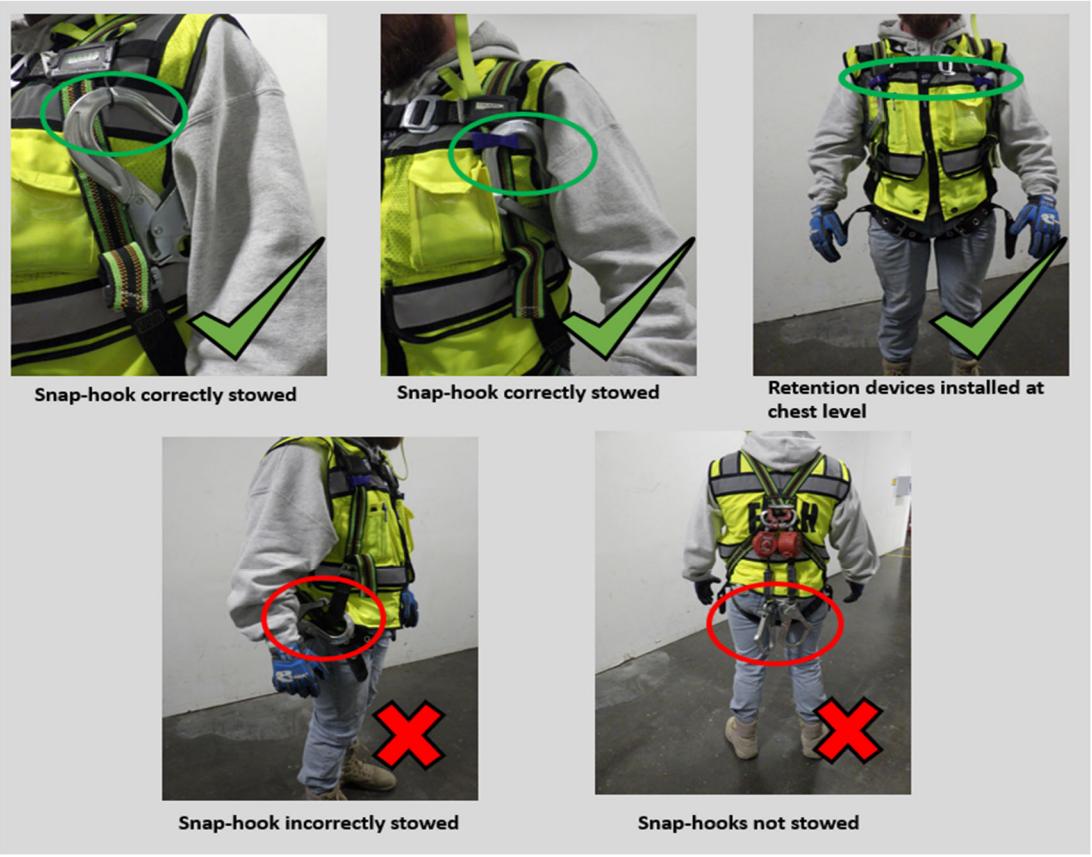
Securing Fall Protection Snap Hooks

When not in use, ensure your fall protection lanyard snap hooks are stowed in the manufacturer supplied or a replacement snap hook retention device. Replacement retention devices SHALL be installed at chest level.
Daily pre-use inspection of your fall protection harness includes verifying the availability, placement, and integrity of a snap hook retention device (manufacturer provided or secondary). Notify your supervisor of any deficiencies.
Additionally, when wearing your harness, chest & leg straps shall be buckled.
Note: Replacement snap-hook retention devices are located in the fall protection shack.
See examples below:



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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:	Joseph W. Haid 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)	Justin Swanson Printed Name/Signature			04/25/25 Date	