UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00715**	**REV:**	**2**	**ISSUE DATE:**	**06/15/2026**
JHA TITLE:	**Dropped Object Prevention**	**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:**	**N/A**

Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
Dropped Object Prevention	Risk Assessment	Dropped Objects	· Before starting any elevated work where the work area is six feet or more above ground or floor level, the Supervisor (e.g., Foreman or General Foreman) shall evaluate the elevated work area to ensure housekeeping is acceptable and that appropriate Dropped Object Prevention controls are implemented
			· The Supervisor shall complete and sign UCN-23553, and the Superintendent shall review and sign the UCN-23553. Any deficiencies observed during final approval shall be corrected prior to beginning any elevated work activities
			· The Supervisor shall ensure the elevated work area is free of potential dropped objects upon task completion or before the end of each shift
Dropped Object Prevention	Risk Minimization	Dropped Objects	The Hierarchy of Controls must be applied whenever possible to first eliminate the handling of tools, materials, and equipment at height.
Dropped Object Prevention	General Controls	Dropped Objects	· Holes or openings in walking or working surfaces (including wall surfaces, chutes and grating removal) must be protected by a sufficiently rated cover and secured from displacement to eliminate the potential for items to pass through the opening (refer to UPF-MANUAL-SH-A001, UPF Elevated Work Manual)
			· When standard guardrail systems are used on elevated work surfaces to prevent dropped objects, they must be properly rated and constructed with top-rail, mid-rail, and toe-board. They must be equipped with screens, mesh netting, or equivalent material extending from the walking-working surface to the top rail and along the entire opening between top-rail supports (refer to UPF-CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*)
			· Grating and chutes must be covered with tarpaulins, netting, plywood, or other suitable material to prevent falling objects in work areas where the potential exists for small objects, such as nuts and bolts, to slip through
			· If small work pieces must be assembled, a drop cloth, tool bag, or tarpaulin must be used so that pieces will not fall between scaffolding boards, planks, or grating

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· Where construction materials (e.g., lumber, grating, structural steel, piping, scaffold, and associated materials) must be brought to height for staging or handling prior to installation, establish a dedicated work area of sufficient size that is free of floor penetrations and with protected edges (e.g., guardrails with toe boards and netting, or solid barriers) to prevent personnel, tools, equipment, and materials from falling from height
			· All stacked materials must be stable, secured, self-supporting, and not above the handrail.
Dropped Object Prevention	Tool and Equipment Tether Systems	Dropped Objects	· All hand and power tools used at height must be tethered with a properly rated tool tether system or other approved means, where a dropped object potential exists. Such tethers must be properly engineered and rated for their weight to prevent them from falling if released
			· Tool tethers must be secured to an anchorage capable of withstanding the weight attached to it. This applies to in-use tools and tools left unattended where a fall from height is possible
			· Where tether points are to be installed on tools, they must be rated for purpose and installed pursuant to manufacturer's instructions by trained personnel (i.e., tethering advisor)
			· Tool lanyards must be rated for the tool to be secured and compatible with both the tether point and anchor point
			· Tool tether system components must not be used as part of a personnel fall protection system
			· Users of tool tether systems shall receive training on the system and shall be responsible for inspection of all system components prior to each use
			· Any component which is damaged or defective shall be removed from service and stored in controlled area managed by the ES&H department or appointed tethering advisor, until destroyed or sent for repair by the manufacturer
			· Approved carrying pouches or engineered clips must be used while transferring tools and equipment (e.g., radios, cellular phone, gas detectors, hard hat)

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Dropped Object Prevention	Tool and Material Bags/Buckets	Dropped Objects	· Where used for raising, lowering, hand carrying, and storing loose tools and materials, properly rated tool and material bags, buckets, or pouches must be used
			· Standard buckets, pails, or other containers without a rated lifting point must not be used in a hand-hoisting system
			· When lifting at elevation any equipment, tools, materials, etc., that can be broken down into separate pieces by latching or snapping devices (e.g., fume extractors, shop vacuums), the use of project-approved lifting bags properly rated for the weight shall be required. Prior to lifting at heights, all bags/buckets shall have a pre-use inspection to ensure the following: **Visual Inspection**: Look for visible damage such as cuts, punctures, abrasions, or wear. Inspect seams, edges, and corners for irregularities. **Closure Mechanism**: have a closure mechanism to prevent objects from falling out if the bag or bucket is tipped over or otherwise inverted. **Material Integrity**: Ensure the fabric or material is free from cuts, tears, or other damage. Lifting Points: Verify that lifting points and attachment features are securely attached and show no signs of damage. **Labels and Tags**: Confirm that all information, including load capacity, manufacturing date, hoisting/lifting requirements, and any relevant certifications, is legible and accurate. **Manufacturer Guidelines:** Follow any recommendations provided by the manufacturer for inspection, maintenance, and usage. It is essential to conduct these inspections before using any lifting equipment to prevent accidents and ensure safe lifting operations.
Dropped Object Prevention	Manually Carrying Tools and Materials at Height	Dropped Objects	**Tools**: Manually moving or transferring tools at height between persons creates drop object hazards if the tools are not properly secured and tethered. To prevent dropped objects at height the following are required when manually moving or transferring tools between elevations when the potential for dropped objects exists:
			• Use tool-tether systems to secure tools to tool belts or sealable dropped object protection bags • Always have tools 100% tethered when transferring between persons where the potential for dropped objects exists

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			Materials: Manual handling of materials requires a firm manual grip (positive control) to be maintained on material to prevent a dropped object. This includes: • Installation, modification, and dismantling activities • Carrying material from one location to another at height • Transferring materials from one person to another at height Transferring materials from one person to another at elevation requires barricading below the work area (see UPF-CP-214) and positive control methods such as "GripTwist-Confirm" (or similar).
Dropped Object Prevention	Wind Load Effects	Dropped Objects	· When working at height, material that could be dislodged or blown from a stack under windy conditions must be removed, tied down, or otherwise restrained · Timely removal of excess or unusable materials, and minimizing material stored at height, must be part of work planning and performance
Dropped Object Prevention	Temporary Work Platforms	Dropped Objects	· All temporary elevated working surfaces must be constructed with a complete guardrail system equipped with toe-boards and debris netting applied from the work surface to the top rail where feasible · Debris netting must be securely fastened, maintained, and repaired when warranted. Daily routine inspections of the netting must be made by personnel accessing the elevated work surface · Work shall not be performed from an elevated surface until after debris netting has been verified to be securely fastened with no gaps as indicated by signatures on UCN-23553 · Temporary work platforms must be constructed in a manner to eliminate gaps and holes where tools or materials could fall through
Dropped Object Prevention	Mobile Elevating Work Platforms	Dropped Objects	Work shall not be performed from an elevated surface until after debris netting has been verified to be securely fastened with no gaps as indicated by signatures on UCN-23553.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
Dropped Object Prevention	Rope and Gin/Well Wheel Use	Dropped Objects	· Rope and gin/well wheel systems must be rated appropriately with a safe working load (SWL) posted. Consideration must be given to the weight of the load and the applied force necessary to safely raise and lower the load
			· Small tools and materials must be placed in rated bags or buckets and raised or lowered with a rope
			· If the large or heavy item is to be hoisted individually without a rated lift bag, a project qualified rigger must perform the lift in accordance with Y17-95-64-871. Barricaded exclusion zones must be established underneath the hoisting activity, and the user must not stand within the barricaded exclusion zone while the load is raised or lowered
			· Hoist rope must be properly rated for the intended load and factored into the SWL for the gin/well wheel system. Hoist ropes must be inspected prior to use, and damaged ropes must be tagged and removed from service
			· Properly rated shackles must be the first choice for use as a connector
			· In the event carabiners are used, the carabiner must be a locking-type, properly rated for the intended load and used only for hoisting.
Dropped Object Prevention	Housekeeping and Material Staging	Dropped Objects	· Housekeeping requirements must be established in accordance with Y17-95-64-837, *UPF Housekeeping*
			· Non-essential tools and materials must not be staged or stored on elevated work platforms. Tools and materials must not be stored unsecured at height.
Dropped Object Prevention	Drop Zone Management	Dropped Objects	· Employees working at height must protect personnel below from falling objects by using controls such as hard barricades with toe-boards, debris netting, or erected overhead protection
			· Signage must be used to enhance awareness of the need to use and maintain controls because of personnel below

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· The potential for dropped objects, and need to restrict or prevent access, must be determined through risk assessment for the work task or work area
			· Barricades with hazard and ownership signage must be erected around the drop zone and maintained (refer to UPF-CP-214)
			· At minimum, the following zones must be applied:
			o Restricted Access Zone – An area within which a dropped object potential has been recognized and entrants are limited to the personnel needed to perform work. Physical barricades and signage must identify the covered area and the specific risk of the zone (e.g., Danger – Dropped Objects, Restricted Access Zone, Authorized Personnel Only). An example of a restricted access zone may be scaffold erection or dismantlement where ground personnel have a need to access the area inside the restricted zone for management of scaffold materials
			o Exclusion Zone – An area within which a dropped object potential has been recognized and personnel are not permitted to enter while the hazard is present or active. These zones are identified as no-entry zones, controlled to prevent unauthorized access. Exclusion zones must be distinguished from other barricading systems, including Restricted Access Zones, tagging, or signs. Tags or signs must state: "Safety Exclusion Zone, Danger Dropped Objects, Entry Prohibited" or equivalent. An example of an exclusion zone may be structural steel erection where no ground personnel are required to be present on a lower level beneath overhead work.
			· No personnel (including the barricade owner) are permitted to enter an exclusion zone while the hazard is present or active
			· If the barricade owner needs to enter their exclusion zone, the hazard must be eliminated/controlled and at least one side of the barricade must be lowered to the working surface prior to entering

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· Emergency entry into exclusion zones can only be gained by contacting the barricade owner or the responsible supervisor, so the hazard within the exclusion zone can be removed or controlled before entry
			· Where a 2:1 ratio is impractical, the task must be assessed to determine the appropriate area of the drop zone and other mitigation methods (e.g., overhead safety watch per UPF-CP-227, *UPF Safety Watches*). Where there are intervening structures, the risk of objects deflecting off of those structures must be assessed and drop zones extended to cover the lower levels affected
			· Field supervision and employees must communicate to coworkers and affected personnel the overhead hazards associated with their work tasks. Employees working below an overhead crew must inform that crew of their presence. Such hazards must be discussed and included in the FLHA and UCN-23553 for both crews
			· Overhead protection must be used to protect employees at lower elevations who are using designated walkways where overhead work or hazards exist.
Dropped Object Prevention	Incident Reporting and Investigation	Dropped Objects	Dropped objects must be reported and investigated in accordance with UPF-CP-108, *UPF Event Management and Investigation*.
Safety Watch	Process	Emergency	In the event of an emergency, individuals performing Safety Watch duties are to discontinue the assignment and respond to the emergency as required (e.g., Take Cover, Evacuation).
Safety Watch	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.)

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			· 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
			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.

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PREPARER:		**Derek Whitman** Printed Name/Signature		06/15/26 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:		**Brad Willey** Printed Name/Signature		06/15/26 Date	
SITE MANAGER or Designee: (COI-CM-801768-A087)		**Brian Rygwelski** Printed Name/Signature	Brian Rygwelski Digitally signed by: Brian Rygwelski DN: CN = Brian Rygwelski C = US O = u.s. government OU = department of energy, Y-12 NSC, people Date: 2026.06.19 09:25:57 -04'00'	Date	

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Revision #			Revision Change
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