# UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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| **JHA NO.:** | | **JHA-00712** | **REV:** | **4** | **ISSUE DATE: 8/19/2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JHA TITLE:** | | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| General PPE Requirements | Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Laceration<br>Abrasion<br>Contusion<br>Struck-by-<br>Overhead Flying Particles<br>Burn | PPE shall be capable of providing protection against risk(s) without compromising | | | |
| | | | individual safety | | | |
| | | | · PPE shall properly fit the user/worker | | | |
| | | | · PPE shall be compatible with the work to be performed | | | |
| | | | · PPE shall be of safe design and construction and in compliance with a nationally recognized standard for the work to be performed. Nationally recognized PPE standards include those from the following organizations: | | | |
| | | | o American National Standards Institute (ANSI) | | | |
| | | | o American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) | | | |
| | | | o National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) | | | |
| | | | o National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) | | | |
| | | | o Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) | | | |
| | | | · PPE shall be used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. PPE that has been altered beyond the manufacturer's recommendations is prohibited at the UPF construction site. Any such PPE shall be removed from the site and then either repaired or destroyed | | | |
| | | | · Specialized PPE, such as respirators or fall protection, requires additional training and/or medical qualifications before use. These items are outlined in their respective procedures | | | |
| | | | **Safe Work Apparel—Construction/Warehousing Areas** | | | |
| | | | · Minimum safe work apparel requirements include: | | | |
| | | | o Durable shirts with full-length sleeves (continuous) that cover the entire upper torso and arms. Shirts constructed of mesh and/or netting material are prohibited | | | |
| | | | **NOTE:** ***Arm sleeves (synthetic/compression material) combined with short-sleeved shirts do not meet this requirement.*** | | | |

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| | | | | | | |
| | | | o Full length durable pants in good condition that extend to the ankles | | | |
| | | | o Clothing made of natural fibers (e.g., cotton) is recommended | | | |
| | | | o Avoid wearing loose clothing, rings, and/or necklaces that may contact or get caught or tangled in moving parts, equipment, or energized systems | | | |
| | | | **Head Protection** | | | |
| | | | · Hardhats must comply with ANSI Z89.1, ***American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection***. Hardhats must be worn in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and with the brim facing forward, unless the ES&H Manager or designee provides a written exception. Hardhats, other than those issued by the UPF, or current employer (subcontractor), are prohibited | | | |
| | | | · Do not wear a ball cap or any unapproved headgear under the hardhat. Hardhats fit best when worn directly on the head however, some garments (e.g., bandanas, welding skullcaps, fabric winter liners, and tight-knit stocking caps) may be worn under the hardhat as long as these items do not diminish the protective properties of the hardhat | | | |
| | | | · Hardhats must be worn at all times while on the UPF construction site, with the following exceptions: | | | |
| | | | o Inside an enclosed vehicle/equipment cab | | | |
| | | | o In an office | | | |
| | | | o Taking a break in a designated PPE-free area | | | |
| | | | o Walking on a designated PPE-free pathway between the office/trailer building and the parking lot | | | |
| | | | · A hardhat must be worn in conjunction with a welding hood when performing welding or similar hot work operations | | | |

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| | | | · The use of a welding hood alone without a hardhat is allowed if approved/authorized by the Responsible Superintendent and an ES&H Representative. This exemption may occur when welding needs to take place in a location that is physically restrictive and impedes the safe use of a hardhat. The use of alternative head/face protection must be evaluated and implemented as determined by the evaluation | | | |
| | | | · Store hardhats in a clean and dry location. Never use paint, solvents, hydrocarbon-type cleaners, glue, or other similar chemicals on hardhats. These substances can cause serious damage that may not be visible upon inspection | | | |
| | | | · Visually inspect the shell and suspension system of the hardhat daily for breakage, cracks, scratches, gouges, hairline cracks, discoloration, chalky appearance, or other unusual condition. Inspect the shell for brittleness by flexing the brim. Any of these conditions indicates a loss of protection from impact and electrical conductivity | | | |
| | | | **Alternate Forms of Head Protection** | | | |
| | | | · Alternate forms of head protection, such as bump caps or climbing helmets, may be suitable for select work tasks that require maneuvering in tight spaces with low overhead clearance or overhead hazards from falling/flying objects are not present | | | |
| | | | · Use of an alternate form of head protection may be allowed when: | | | |
| | | | o Hardhats have been demonstrated to be impractical or create an additional hazard | | | |
| | | | o There is no exposure to falling/flying objects that a hard hat would protect the user from | | | |
| | | | o The task is evaluated by the Responsible Superintendent and an ES&H Representative and documented on the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) card for the task | | | |

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| | | | **Footwear—Construction/Warehousing Areas**<br>· Personnel assigned to or visiting Construction/Warehousing areas shall wear safety-toed, sturdy leather work boots that cover the ankle and meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM F2413, Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective (Safety) Toe Cap Footwear. Footwear such as tennis/athletic shoes, open-toed shoes, sandals, moccasins, high heels, boat shoes, and mules are not acceptable footwear at construction and warehousing locations | | | |
| | | | · Footwear must be in good condition, free from holes, tears, and other damage that impacts their protective qualities | | | |
| | | | · Use metatarsal guards in conjunction with the protective footwear as identified in the JHA for the task | | | |
| | | | · Personnel assigned to or visiting Construction/Warehousing Support Facilities (e.g., office trailers or buildings) shall wear sturdy, closed-toed shoes in good condition with a maximum one-inch heel. Footwear such as open-toed shoes, sandals, moccasins, high heels, boat shoes, flats, mules, etc., are not acceptable footwear | | | |
| | | | · **Eye protection (safety glasses) must meet the specifications of ANSI Z87.1, *American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices***<br>· ***Refer to ML-SH-801768-A002, UPF Eye and Face Protection List, for task-specific eye and face protection directives*** | | | |
| | | | · Do not wear non-photochromic glasses with tinted lenses inside a building or other structure with limited (temporary) illumination, regardless of whether they are prescription or non-prescription glasses | | | |
| | | | · Wear eye protection at all times while on the UPF construction site or warehouse area, except when: | | | |
| | | | o In an office or a trailer | | | |
| | | | o Operating a vehicle or equipment inside an enclosed cab | | | |
| | | | o Wearing goggles or respiratory protection that provides equal or greater levels of protection | | | |

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| | | | · Personal prescription eyewear must have impact-rated (ANSI Z87.1) lens, frames, and permanently affixed side shields. If assistance is needed in determining whether specific glasses meet the ANSI standard, then contact a supervisor or an ES&H Representative | | | |
| | | | · Inspect eye and face protection for damage and wear and tear before each use. Before wearing safety glasses, inspect the frames for cracks and deformation and inspect the lenses for extensive scratches that limit visibility. Inspect goggles for pliability to ensure a good fit to the face. Check the headband and vents, if applicable, for signs of degradation and deterioration. Inspect face shields and suspension systems for breakage, cracks, scratches, and other detrimental conditions | | | |
| | | | · Safety glasses, goggles, and face shields may be cleaned with an eyeglass cleaner. Do not use ammonia, alkaline cleaners, abrasive cleaning compounds, or solvents | | | |
| | | | · **Hand protection shall be worn in all active Construction and Warehousing areas with the exception of designated PPE-free areas or for tasks that have been evaluated and require gloves to be removed (e.g., touchscreen use)** | | | |
| | | | · Utilize hand protection appropriate for the hazards and the tasks to be performed | | | |
| | | | · The following are for hand protection: | | | |
| | | | o Impacts, cuts, abrasions, and infections | | | |
| | | | o Extreme temperatures | | | |
| | | | o Chemicals and other hazardous substances | | | |
| | | | o Inspect hand protection before each use. Discard damaged and/or worn gloves with holes, tears, and/or other signs of deterioration | | | |
| | | | · The following are for Hand Protection selection: | | | |

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| | | | o Use only hand protection that is approved and provided by the Project. Refer to ML-SH-801768-A003, ***UPF Gloves Matrix***, for a sample of Project approved hand protection | | | |
| | | | · Selected hand protection must meet or exceed the following minimum requirements | | | |
| | | | · Gloves must meet cut resistance equal to or greater than Level A5 as defined in ANSI/International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) 105 (2016), ***American National Standard for Hand Protection Classification***, or equivalent | | | |
| | | | · Gloves must meet puncture resistance equal to or greater than Level 2 as defined in EN 388 2003, ***Protective Gloves against Mechanical Risks***, or equivalent | | | |
| | | | · Where impact hazards are identified (e.g., present risks to hands or fingers such as being caught in/between or struck by/against hazards), gloves with impact protection are required | | | |
| | | | **High-visibility apparel**<br>When required in accordance with Table 1. High-visibility apparel includes safety vests, jackets, shirts, and other personal protective safety clothing that is intended to provide visibility during both daytime and nighttime usage and that meets the Performance Class 2 requirements of ANSI 107, ***American National Standard for High-Visibility Apparel and Headwear***. | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Hot Work | Burn | Clothing shall be selected to minimize the potential for ignition, burning, entrapment of hot sparks, or electric shock. Personnel performing welding and associated hot work activities shall: | | | |
| | | | · Wear a shirt, jacket, or equivalent that meets the requirements of hazard risk category 2 (in accordance with NFPA 2112, ***Standard on Flame-Resistant Clothing for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Short-Duration Thermal Exposures from Fire***) | | | |
| | | | · Wear pants/trousers made from heavier materials (e.g., heavy cotton, denim) that overlap footwear to prevent spatter from entering | | | |
| | | | · Keep sleeves and collars buttoned | | | |
| | | | · Wear clothing that is free from pockets, hoods, or cuffs that can trap sparks or slag | | | |

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| | | | · For heavy work (e.g., Carbon Arc Cutting over 500Amps, Oxyfuel Gas Weld over 1/2" plate), flame-resistant leggings or other equivalent means shall be used to give added protection to the legs, when necessary | | | |
| | | | · Cape sleeves or shoulder covers with bibs made of leather or other flame-resistant material shall be worn during overhead welding, cutting, or other operations, when necessary | | | |
| | | | · Additional evaluation of hot work PPE will be performed during the hot work permit process and pre-job/FLHA card briefing | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Welding | Arc Flash | · Personnel performing welding activities shall wear a welding helmet (hood) that meets the requirements of ANSI Z87.1 to protect themselves from welding arc, sparks, and spatter | | | |
| | | | · Filter lenses shall be selected for the specific welding operation in accordance with ANSI Z49.1, A***merican National Standard for Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes***, Table 1 – "Guide for Shade Numbers." Refer to Appendix B, ***Guide for Shade Numbers in Welding – reference task specific JHA for specific shade requirements.*** | | | |
| | | | **NOTE:** ***Minimum shade requirements for welding operations are identified in the JHA for the activity.*** | | | |
| | | | · Safety glasses or goggles must be worn in addition to the welding helmet | | | |
| | | | · Support personnel in the immediate welding area must wear a similar level of eye and face protection | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Task Specific Eye/Face Protection (Grinding) | Flying Particles | **Refer to JHA-721, Hand and Power Tools, for Additional Controls when using grinders.** · **Refer to ML-SH-801768-A002, *UPF Eye and Face Protection List*, for task-specific eye and face protection directives** | | | |
| | | | · Goggles and sealed eyewear (e.g., spoggles) may be required to provide protection from impact, dust, mists, and splashes that are generated by work activities | | | |

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| | | | · Face shields are required when workers are exposed to flying objects, molten metal, liquid chemicals, or potentially hazardous light radiation. Face shields shall be worn in conjunction with primary eye protection (safety glasses or goggles) | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Rotating Equipment | Caught Between | Wearing gloves or loose clothing around rotating equipment can pose a risk of entanglement. An ES&H Representative and Responsible Superintendent will evaluate the task, equipment function, and manufacturer's instructions and provide recommendations for the task. | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Hearing Protection - General | Noise | · Refer to UPF-CP-312, ***Hearing Conservation Program***, for the selection and use of hearing protection equipment | | | |
| | | | · Care includes discarding disposable earplugs when they possess visible signs of uncleanliness. Reusable earplugs and earmuffs must be cleaned and sanitized. Cleaned and sanitized reusable hearing protection must be kept in a clean, dry area | | | |
| | | | · Inspect reusable earplugs and earmuffs for wear and tear. Return damaged earmuffs for repair or disposal. | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (85) and Ninety-Nine (99) dBA. | Noise | · Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, ***Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools*** | | | |
| | | | · Wear approved single hearing protection devices with a minimum NRR of 21 | | | |
| | | | · Barricade and Signage: | | | |
| | | | o Install caution sign, or caution barricade tape with caution signs or tags requiring hearing protection on the barricade to establish the eighty-five (85) dBA boundary around the work area | | | |
| | | | o Contact Industrial Hygiene to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas. | | | |
| Personal Protective | Hearing Protection - Noise Levels | Noise | · Reference ML-SH-801768-A011 Sound Levels of Common Construction Power Tools | | | |
| | | | · At a minimum, wear single hearing protection devices with NRR of 33 (i.e. red, white and blue foam earbuds) AND ear muffs | | | |

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| Equipment (PPE) | over One-Hundred (100) dBA | | · Contact IH or ES&H Representative if the anticipated noise levels are greater than 114dBA prior to engaging in the activity | | | |
| | | | · Use employee and or job rotation to reduce the time of exposure. When performing activities in enclosed spaces such as enclosed cells, pits, vaults or other similar spaces that may adversely affect noise levels or where multiple noise sources are present contact ES&H for further evaluation | | | |
| | | | · Barricade and Signage: | | | |
| | | | o Install danger barricade tape with danger signs or tags to identify the one hundred (100) dBA boundary area | | | |
| | | | o Identify area outside of danger barricade with caution single hearing protection required signs. Contact IH to evaluate size of these boundaries | | | |
| | | | o Contact IH to evaluate noise levels for new/changed work activities or when working in enclosed areas. | | | |
| Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) | Field Level Hazard Assessment Process | Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards | · FLHA is a pre-task briefing that must be used daily by crews at the beginning of their work shift or when new tasks are undertaken. It is a process of employee participation to identify and mitigate environmental, safety, and health risks and hazards associated with their planned work that day. The JHA process must not replace, or be a substitute for, the daily FLHA process. | | | |
| Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) | Implementing Field Level Hazard Assessment | Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards | Field supervision to include front line supervisors, ES&H, construction management, and project management personnel, should attend FLHA meetings frequently to confirm their quality and listen to the hazard assessments and controls discussed by employees.<br><br>Prior to beginning work activities each day or after an extended break or interruption (e.g., shift change, weekend), perform the following: | | | |
| | | | · Perform a Walkdown and review the work location with involved personnel | | | |
| | | | · Review area hazards to ensure they are identified and hazard controls/mitigations are in place to eliminate/reduce them | | | |
| | | | · Ensure there are no new hazards unidentified and uncontrolled by the approved JHA | | | |

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| | | | Using UCN-23552, perform the following: | | | |
| | | | o Conduct a FLHA briefing with the work crew and support disciplines | | | |
| | | | o Resolve any issues/concerns with the work crew | | | |
| | | | o List and discuss the scope of work, anticipated hazards, and controls/mitigation measures for the work to be performed | | | |
| | | | o Ensure personnel document participation in the "Employee" section of UCN-23552 | | | |
| | | | o Conduct appropriate FLHA briefings when any of the following conditions exist: | | | |
| | | | · The work area changes | | | |
| | | | · Personnel with different classifications will be working in close proximity | | | |
| | | | · Differing types of work are performed in close proximity | | | |
| | | | · The work activity changes | | | |
| | | | · The Responsible Superintendent deems it necessary | | | |
| | | | · Turn in completed forms (i.e., UCN-23552, UCN-23464, UCN-23544, CFN-1268) as applicable at the end of each shift at the designated collection points. The end of shift review/de-briefing section must be completed before submitting these forms to UPF DMC. | | | |
| Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) | Startup Operations | Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards | For Startup operations, implement the FLHA process For Startup Testing and test support activities, use UCN-23464. For Startup Preventive Maintenance activities, use UCN-23544. | | | |
| Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) | Tower Crane Operations | Unidentified and Unmitigated Hazards | For UPF Tower Crane operations, implement the FLHA process | | | |

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| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | General Requirement | Improper Barricade Use | Where a hazard is likely to be introduced from planned work or is identified in the workplace and cannot be immediately eliminated, the area around the hazard should be guarded by a barricade appropriate for the type of hazard | | | |
| | | | Signs or tags must be used in conjunction with barricades to provide specific warnings and other essential information about the hazards and risks that exist beyond the barricade. | | | |
| | | | Barricades, signs, and tags may incorporate the use of color to indicate severity of hazard or communicate other environmental, safety, or health information. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Barricade Types | Improper Barricade Use | A barricade is defined as a system or device designed to warn personnel about a hazard or restricted area. | | | |
| | | | Barricades can be classified as protective (hard) or warning (soft), depending on the intended use and the hazard necessitating their use. | | | |
| | | | Barricades completely enclose the hazard, are equipped with a designated entry and exit point (except for exclusion zones), and contain a sign or tag identifying the barricade owner and hazard being protected | | | |
| | | | Protective barricades, also referred to as hard barricades, provide a physical barrier erected around a potential hazard to protect people and/or prevent entry into a specific area. | | | |
| | | | Protective barricades, which may include guardrail systems (i.e., permanent handrails, scaffold, and timber members) are used to prevent exposure to long-term hazards, significant hazards, or environmentally protected resources. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Guardrail Systems | Improper Barricade Use | When barricades are used for fall prevention, they must meet the specification of a guardrail system. | | | |
| | | | Top rails shall be 42 inches plus-or-minus three inches (i.e., 39 to 45 inches) above the walking/working level. | | | |

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| | | | When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of this section. | | | |
| | | | Mid-rails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members shall be installed between the top rail of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface according to the following guidelines:<br>· Mid-rails, when used, shall be installed at a height midway between the top rail and the walking/working surface (approximately 21 inches)<br>· Screens and mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between the top rail supports<br>· Intermediate members (such as balusters), when used between posts, shall not be more than 19 inches apart | | | |
| | | | Guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds applied within two inches of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge. | | | |
| | | | A toeboard, or equivalent mesh/debris netting, must be installed on guardrails for all elevated work surfaces where dropped objects can present a hazard to personnel working below. | | | |
| | | | Toeboards shall be a minimum of 3½ inches in vertical height from their top edge to the level of the walking/working surface. They shall have no more than ¼-inch clearance above the walking/working surface. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Warning Barricades | Improper Barricade Use | Warning barricades, also referred to as soft barricades, are used to provide temporary warning of hazards or denote restricted access and are erected to alert personnel that they be nearing a hazard. | | | |
| | | | Warning barricades may include plastic chain, flagging, rope, fabric, and plastic mesh netting. They do not provide the same level of physical protection as protective barricades. | | | |
| | | | Where hazards are expected to exist for more than 24 hours (e.g., excavations), a protective barricade should be erected. | | | |

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| **JHA NO.:** | | **JHA-00712** | **REV:** | **4** | **ISSUE DATE: 8/19/2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JHA TITLE:** | | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| | | | Danger (red) warning barricades are erected around imminent danger activities (i.e., dropped object prevention, pressure testing activities, respiratory protection required areas). | | | |
| | | | Caution (yellow) warning barricades can be erected around activities that pose minor to moderate safety risk (i.e., wet/slippery surfaces, tripping hazards). | | | |
| | | | **NOTE**: Soft barricades are <u>never</u> to be used for edge protection for fall hazards greater than 6 feet, regardless of the length of exposure | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Barricade Management | Improper Barricade Use | Barricades must be erected as directed by the supervisor responsible for the work. | | | |
| | | | Personnel initiating work necessitating a barricade are responsible for erecting it, unless such duties are assigned to a specific project group or subcontractor. | | | |
| | | | Personnel working inside a barricade are responsible for maintaining it. | | | |
| | | | Barricades must be erected and tagged prior to starting work and removed as soon as the work is complete. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Barricade Construction | Improper Barricade Use | Barricades must be complete, continuous, and uninterrupted for the location being protected | | | |
| | | | Permanent or substantial structures that prevent entry may be used as part of the barricade. | | | |
| | | | Barricade size must be appropriate for the workspace, and large enough to provide protection to personnel from the hazardous task being performed and should not occupy more area than is needed to accomplish the work task. | | | |
| | | | Over-barricading for convenience (e.g., large-scale space acquisition by trades to keep other trades from accessing non-work areas) should not occur. | | | |

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| **JHA TITLE:** | | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| | | | Barricades should be erected in a manner that will allow other personnel and work groups to carry out their work. However, barricades must be kept separate and cannot share a side with barricades used by other work groups. | | | |
| | | | Coordination between work crews must occur where Simultaneous Operations (SIMOPS) will exist (i.e., when the execution of two or more tasks by two or more work crews at the same location at the same time will occur). | | | |
| | | | Barricade boundaries must be an adequate distance away from hazards to assure that employees outside the barricade are not affected by the hazard. | | | |
| | | | Tags and/or signs must be used to provide personnel outside of barricades with important safety information | | | |
| Barricade Management | Sharing Barricades | Dropped object exposure via unauthorized access | **(Review UPF-CP-214-Barricades and Signs, Appendix C Elevated Work Sharing Barricading)**<br><br>Before implementing an elevated work shared barricade with another work group, the Responsible Superintendent(s)/Subcontractor Technical Representative(s) (STRs) will ensure the following requirements are met:<br><br>Affected personnel from both work groups participate on a joint FLHA card to identify the dropped object hazards and the controls that will be employed<br><br>An Overhead Safety Watch (hereinafter referred to as "Watch") is designated and noted on the FLHA card<br><br>The Watch will be positioned outside of the barricaded area and must be in a position to observe the coexisting activities<br><br>The Watch will have no other duties assigned that would interfere with their ability to perform their duties | | | |

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| **JHA TITLE:** | | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| | | | Communication between personnel conducting the coexisting work activities will be maintained by the Watch<br><br>Prior to moving or changing work location, personnel will communicate their intentions with the Watch to ensure the coexisting work activities are not impacted<br><br>Multiple Watches may be required to adequately oversee the work activities; communication between multiple Watches and the elevated work groups must be maintained<br><br>If at any point during the elevated work activities, the Watch is unable to maintain observation and/or communication with the work groups, activities shall be paused; the Watch will be repositioned and/or the coexisting work activities reevaluated<br>**NOTE:**<br>A 1-foot, horizontal separation distance for every 2 feet of vertical work location shall be maintained between work groups within the shared barricade. When the 1 to 2 ratio cannot be maintained between the two work activities, the uppermost elevated work will be directed to pause and secure the work until the appropriate distance can be re-established within the confines of the shared barricade. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Access Requirements | Improper Barricade Use | Barricades should have at least one designated access point (e.g., entry/egress gate). | | | |
| | | | Access points should be opened only for the purpose of moving authorized personnel and equipment into or out of the barricade | | | |
| | | | Entry to barricades should be thought the access point(s). Personnel should not climb over or duck under barricades. | | | |
| | | | Red (danger) barricades must be erected around hazards that pose immediate danger to life and health. | | | |

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| **JHA TITLE:** | | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| | | | Only personnel working to eliminate a hazard, typically members of the work crew, may be inside a red barricaded area while the work activity is ongoing or when the hazard exists. | | | |
| | | | Entry by other personnel not involved in the work task is prohibited. | | | |
| | | | Yellow (caution) barricades can be erected around hazards that pose a minor or moderate safety risk. | | | |
| | | | Personnel may enter yellow barricaded areas, providing they have a legitimate reason to enter, have recognized the hazard, and receive verbal approval from a member of the work crew responsible for the barricade. | | | |
| | | | The barricade owner should require personnel making entry to read and sign the FLHA verifying their understanding of the identified hazards and agreement to follow safe work practices. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Radiography Barricading | Improper Barricade Use | The radiography area must be clear of unauthorized personnel prior to each exposure and under constant visual surveillance during each exposure. | | | |

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| **Activity** | **Sub-Activity** | **Hazard** | **Control** | | | |
| | | | Bypassing a radiography barricade, and entry to a radiography area, by unauthorized personnel is the equivalent of bypassing a red (danger) barricade. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Exclusion Zones | Improper Barricade Use | Exclusion zones can be for safety, health, or environmental reasons. They most commonly involve locations posing immediate danger to life and health, a significant need for environmental protection, or investigation of a significant incident. | | | |
| | | | They differ from other red barricade areas in that no personnel can access an exclusion zone unless the hazard or condition has been completely removed or otherwise made safe, and at least one side of the exclusion zone barricade has been removed or lowered to the walking surface. | | | |
| | | | Tags and/or signs must clearly indicate that the barricade is established as an exclusion zone. | | | |
| Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity) | Signs and Tags | Improper Barricade Use | Signs should be printed on material suitable to the environment (e.g., plastic or metal), or protected in a way to prevent damage and fading. | | | |
| | | | Signs should be removed when the hazard is no longer present, and replaced when significantly damaged or illegible. Signs should include a description of the hazard(s) and instructions, as applicable. | | | |
| | | | Signs should be provided to help enforce proper use of personal protective clothing and equipment and provide specific instructions appropriate to tasks or conditions. | | | |
| | | | Prohibition signs can be displayed for restricting access or entry, no smoking areas, no parking, and any other unauthorized acts. | | | |
| | | | Tags should include a description of the hazard(s) and instructions, as applicable. Contact information for the Responsible Supervisor should be included on the tag. | | | |

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| **JHA TITLE:** | **Barricades, PPE, FLHA** | **WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:** | **N/A** | **SPECIFIC LOCATION:** | **N/A** |
| Ensure a new corresponding CFN-1251, ***UPF Construction Attendance Sheet***, is signed and inserted in the CWP to document JHA briefing. | | | | | |
| **PREPARER:** | | Derek Whitman<br>Printed Name/Signature | | 08/19/26<br>Date | |
| **APPROVAL:** | | | | | |
| **ES&H:** | | Jonathan Nichols<br>Printed Name/Signature | | 08/19/26<br>Date | |
| **SITE MANAGER:**<br>(DOA-CM-801768-A214) | | Brian Rygwelski<br>Printed Name/Signature | | 08/20/26<br>Date | |

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| Revision Change Log: 4/13/2026 | Revision Changes: Pages 13-14 |
|---|---|
| 2 | Barricade Management Sharing Barricades Dropped object exposure via unauthorized access Before implementing an elevated work shared barricade with another work group, the Responsible Superintendent(s)/Subcontractor Technical Representative(s) (STRs) will ensure the following requirements are met:<br><br>• Affected personnel from both work groups participate on a joint FLHA card to identify the dropped object hazards and the controls that will be employed<br><br>• An Overhead Safety Watch (hereinafter referred to as "Watch") is designated and noted on the FLHA card<br><br>• The Watch will be positioned outside of the barricaded area and must be in a position to observe the coexisting activities<br><br>• The Watch will have no other duties assigned that would interfere with their ability to perform their duties<br><br>• Communication between personnel conducting the coexisting work activities will be maintained by the Watch<br><br>• Prior to moving or changing work location, personnel will communicate their intentions with the Watch to ensure the coexisting work activities are not impacted<br><br>• Multiple Watches may be required to adequately oversee the work activities; communication between multiple Watches and the elevated work groups must be maintained<br><br>• If at any point during the elevated work activities, the Watch is unable to maintain observation and/or communication with the work groups, activities shall be paused; the Watch will be repositioned and/or the coexisting work activities reevaluated<br>NOTE:<br>A 1-foot, horizontal separation distance for every 2 feet of vertical work location shall be maintained between work groups within the shared barricade. When the 1 to 2 ratio cannot be maintained between the two work activities, the uppermost elevated work will be directed to pause and secure the work until the appropriate distance can be re-established within the confines of the shared barricade. |

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| 3 | Added to Flying Particles Hazards: Page 7 for Grinding Controls<br><br>Refer to JHA-721, Hand and Power Tools, for Additional Controls when using grinders.<br><br>Refer to ML-SH-801768-A002, UPF Eye and Face Protection List, for task-specific eye and face protection directives<br><br>UPF-JHA-00712 Barricades, PPE, FLHA (R2)-Made Changes to the following.<br><br>General: Barricades, PPE, and FLHA are Controls/Tools. Consider capturing any hazard associated with their implementation in the Activity/ Sub-Activity where they are used to mitigate a given hazard (e.g.: Fall from height, leading edge work, entrapment, overhead work, grinding...). Otherwise, we end up with a "JHA" that lists, for example, "Improper Barricade Use" as a Hazard for all Activities/ Sub-Activities and corresponding Controls that are not actually Controls but definitions or condition descriptions that would appropriately be found in a procedure or as a note in another more task specific JHA.<br>Pg 1-8 – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): See General Comment above.<br>Pg 6 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/ Site Minimum - High Visibility Apparel/ Struck-by: The Control makes reference to Table 1. There is no Table 1 in this JHA.<br>Pg 9-10 – Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA): See General Comment above.<br>Pg 10 - Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)/ Startup Operations/ - The Control makes reference to Section 3.5, FLHA Process. There is no Section 3.5 in this JHA.<br>Pg 10 - Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA)/ Tower Crane Operations - I believe all Tower Crane Operations have been completed. The Control refers to CFN-1268. CFN-1268 is not available in JIT Forms. Additionally, the Control makes reference to Section 3.5, FLHA Process. There is no Section 3.5 in this JHA. |

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| 4 (8/19/2026)…page 9 | Field supervision to include front line supervisors, ES&H, construction management, and project management personnel, should attend FLHA meetings frequently to confirm their quality and listen to the hazard assessments and controls discussed by employees. |