THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00725**		**REV:**	**4**	**ISSUE DATE:** **08/19/2026**
JHA TITLE:	**Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly**		**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:** **N/A**
Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly (Life Critical Activity)	Safety Requirements for Scaffolding	Unsafe Scaffold Conditions	Scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design (OSHA 1926.451[a][6]). Appendix A to Subpart L contains examples of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with this requirement.		
			Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling, or alteration. Only experienced and trained employees selected for such work by the competent person (OSHA 1926.451[f][7]) shall perform such activities.		
			Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence that could affect a scaffold's structural integrity (1926.451[f][3]).		
			Each scaffold and scaffold component shall be capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least four times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it (OSHA 1926.451[a][1])		
			Supported scaffolds with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more than 4:1 shall be restrained from tipping by guying, tying, or bracing, or equivalent means (OSHA 1926.451[c][1]). **Scaffold components that protrude into the ladder or impede the path of travel on the scaffold platforms and could cause trip/fall shall:** • **Elimination:** Where possible, protruding or tripping hazards should be removed or redesigned to clear the ladder access and walkways entirely (the most effective control measure). • **Protection:** If a component cannot be eliminated, it should be cushioned, padded, or guarded (e.g., placing foam padding or end caps over exposed pipe ends at head height) to prevent impact injuries. • **Flagging:** Highlighting remaining hazards with high-visibility hazard tape, ribbons, or warning flags alerts workers to potential trip or head-strike risks along the path of travel.		

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
			Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4:1 height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 ft (6.1 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds 3 ft (0.91 m) wide or less, and every 26 ft (7.9 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds greater than 3 ft (0.91 m) wide. The top guy, tie, or brace of completed scaffolds shall be no further than the 4:1 height from the top. Such guys, ties, and braces shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals not to exceed 30 ft (9.1 m) measured from one end (not both) towards the other (OSHA 1926.451[c][1][ii]).		
			Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates and mudsills or other adequate firm foundation (OSHA 1926.451[c][2].		
			Footings shall be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement (OSHA 1926.451[c][2][i]).		
			Unstable objects shall not be used to support scaffolds or platform units (OSHA 1926.451[c][2][ii]) (e.g., bricks, concrete blocks, or other unstable materials.		
			All scaffold access ladders shall extend at least 36 in. above the platform, or an equivalent safe access (e.g., grab bars or rails). Ladders shall be positioned so that their bottom rung is not more than 12 in. above the scaffold support level. Access ladders that are suspended off the ground elevation must have the following: •Two ladder brackets are required on starter ladder section directly below the rung for proper support. •One ladder bracket is required directly below the rung near the top of each intermediate ladder section above the starter ladder. •One bracket is required directly ABOVE a rung near the top of the TOP ladder section applying downward pressure to prevent displacement. Access ladders NOT suspended off the ground elevation must have the following: •Ladder must be resting on Sill or FIRM foundation.		

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			•Two ladder brackets are required on the starter ladder. (Placement should be between the the top two ladder rungs and between the bottom two ladder rungs when feasible) •One ladder bracket is required directly below the rung near the top of each intermediate ladder section above the starter ladder. •One bracket is required directly ABOVE a rung near the top of the TOP ladder section applying downward pressure to prevent displacement. (See detailed diagram in Y17-95-64-831 Rev10)		
			Swing gates, or equivalent, should be used integral to the scaffold guardrail system.		
			When hook-on and attachable ladders are used on a supported scaffold more than 35 ft (10.7 m) high, they shall have rest platforms at 35 ft (10.7 m) maximum vertical intervals (OSHA 1926.451[e][2][iii]).		
			All scaffold decks 14 foot. (4.3m) in height or greater shall be equipped with a self-retracting lanyard at the top of the ladder unless there is a rest platform below the 14-foot elevation or another work deck to exit off the ladder. The self-retracting lanyard connector shall be affixed with a tagline to allow for the lanyard to stay retracted when not in use (2HO-E0S0-00003-001, BESH HEALTH & Safety Fall Prevention and Protection Program Guidelines)		
			The clearance between scaffolds and power lines shall be as follows: Scaffolds shall not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved such that they are or any conductive material handled on them might come closer to exposed and energized power lines than as follows:		
			· Insulated Lines – Less than 300 volts – 3 ft (0.9 m) 300 volts to 50 kV – 10 ft (3.1 m) More than 50 kV - 10 ft (3.1 m) plus 0.4 in. (1.0 cm) for each 1 kV over 50 kV.		
			Uninsulated Lines – Less than 50 kV – 10 ft (3.1 m) More than 50 kV – 10 ft (3.1 m) plus 0.4 in. (1.0 cm) for each 1 kV over 50kV (OSHA 1926.451[f][6]).		
			Employees shall be prohibited from working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material except as necessary for removal of such materials (OSHA 1926.451[f][8]), it is the Scaffold User's responsibility to inspect before use.		

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			Work on or from scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless a competent person has determined that it is safe for employees to be on the scaffold and those.		
			employees are protected by a personal fall arrest system or wind screens. Windscreens shall not be used unless the scaffold is secured against anticipated wind forces imposed (OSHA 1926.451[f][12]).		
			Guardrails, midrails, and toe boards must be placed on all open sides of platforms more than 6 ft (1.83 m) above ground or floor. The toprail must be placed 38–45 in. (96–114 cm) high (with minimum 200 pound [91Kg] toprail capacity) with a midrail placed halfway between the scaffold planking and the toprail. Toe-boards must be at least 3.5 in. (9 cm) high. 4-in. (10 cm) toe boards are preferred. Reference OSHA 1926.451 (4)(iii) and (iv), (v) for midrail applications.		
			All guardrails and toe boards shall be securely fastened. There shall be no more than a 1/4 in. (.635 cm) space between the toe board and scaffold deck. Toe boards shall be built from materials equivalent in strength to nominal 1 in. X 4 in. (2.54 cm x 10.16 cm) construction grade lumber, which meets OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M, Fall Protection, requirements.		
			Where persons are required to work or pass under a scaffold, scaffolds shall be provided synthetic netting, or equivalent, between toe board and the toprail. This netting must be attached in such a way as to be secure and strong enough to hold expected load requirements. Barricades may be substituted if necessary.		
			Platforms shall be tightly planked for the full width of the scaffold and they should extend over the end supports between 6 in. (15.24 cm) and 12 in. (30.5 cm). A cleat or equivalent shall be used on the bottom edges of the plank to prevent slippage. All wood scaffold planking shall be a minimum of nominal 2 in. X 10 in. and certified and stamped as scaffold grade lumber. Other scaffold planking shall have proof of certification as an equivalent: metal, laminated planks, etc.		
			Scaffolds should not block or prevent access to fire protection and/or safety equipment.		
			Personnel shall be prohibited from using any untagged scaffold.		
			Scaffold erectors shall comply with fall protection requirements.		

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			Adjusting screws shall be installed only between the baseplate and the vertical frame section. The use of adjusting screws with casters is prohibited. Extending adjusting screws beyond 12 in. (30.5 cm) is prohibited, unless built for the scaffold system by the manufacturer.		
			Scaffolds should be properly braced with cross braces and/or diagonal braces to laterally secure vertical members. The length of cross braces should automatically square and align vertical members so the erected scaffolds are always plumb, square, and rigid.		
			Mingling or mixing of products of different manufacturers (whether tube and couple or fabricated fame) does not occur unless physical dimensions and strength character		
			Scaffolds should be cleaned off upon completion of daily work by the craft using the scaffold.		
			A toe board should never be used to aid access to a working platform grab bars should be used instead.		
			Tools or materials shall be removed or secured so they cannot fall or roll off when a scaffold moved.		
			The responsible supervisor using the scaffold must ensure tools, materials, and debris do not accumulate in quantities that create a falling objects or tripping hazard.		
			Scaffolds should be checked before each work shift for quality/safety and tags signed/updated accordingly.		
			Guardrails shall be surfaced to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging of clothing.		
			When dismantling scaffold structures, materials should not be thrown down. The material should be lowered to prevent damage to scaffold materials and danger to the surrounding area or personnel.		
			Access scaffolds shall not be used to store heavy materials.		
			Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on non-adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least six times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope (OSHA 1926.451[a][3]).		

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			Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least six times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope with the scaffold operating at either the rated load of the hoist, or two (minimum) times the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater (OSHA 1926.451[a][4]).		
			Ropes shall be inspected for defects by a competent person prior to each work shift and after every occurrence that could affect a rope's integrity suspension ropes shall be shielded from heat-producing processes.		
			To reduce the possibility of welding current arcing through the suspension wire rope when performing welding from suspended scaffolds, the following precautions shall be taken, as applicable: An insulated thimble shall be used to attach each suspension rope to its hanging support. Excess suspension wire rope and any additional independent lines from grounding shall be insulated (OSHA 1926.451[f][17][i]) The suspension wire rope shall be covered with insulating material extending at least 4 ft (1.2 m) above the hoist. If there is a tail line below the hoist, it shall be insulated to prevent contact with the platform. The portion of the tail line that hangs free below the scaffold shall be guided or retained, or both, so that it does not become grounded (OSHA 1926.451[f][17][ii]) Each hoist shall be covered with insulated protective covers (OSHA 1926.451[f][17][iii]) In addition to a work lead attachment required by the welding process, a grounding conductor shall be connected from the scaffold to the structure. The size of this conductor shall be at least the size of the welding process work lead, and this conductor shall not be in series with the welding process or the work piece (OSHA 1926.451[f][17][iv]) If the scaffold grounding lead is disconnected at any time, the welding machine shall be shut off and an active welding rod or uninsulated welding lead shall not be allowed to contact the scaffold or its suspension system (OSHA 1926.451[f][17][v & vi]).		
			Each employee on a single-point or two-point adjustable suspension scaffold shall be protected by both a personal fall arrest system and guardrail system (OSHA 1926.451[g][1][ii]).		

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			Fabricated frame scaffolds over 125 ft (38.0 m) in height above their baseplates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design (OSHA 1926.452[c][6]).		
			Tube and coupler scaffolds over 125 ft (38.0 m) in height above their baseplates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design (OSHA 1926.452[b][10]).		
			A light duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, bearers, runners, and bracing of nominal 2 in. (5.1 cm) outer diameter (O.D.) steel tube, aluminum tube, or pipe. The posts shall be spaced no more than 4 ft (1.22 m) apart by 10 ft (3 m) along the length of the scaffold. The runners shall be spread no more than 6 ft 6 in. (1.98 m) vertically. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be in contact with each other.		
			A medium duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2 in. (5.1 cm) O.D. steel tube, aluminum tube, or pipe. Posts spaced not more than 6 ft (1.83 m) apart by 8 ft (2.4 m) along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2.5 in. (6.35 cm) O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 4 ft (1.22 m) apart by 8 ft (2.4 m) along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2 in. (5.1 cm) O.D. steel tubing. The runners shall be spread no more than 6 ft 6 in. (1.98 m) vertically. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be in contact with each other.		
			A heavy-duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-in. (5.1 cm) O.D. steel tube, aluminum tube, or pipe, with the posts spaced not more than 6 ft (1.83 m) by 6 ft (1.83 m). Bearers shall be nominal 2.5 in. (6.35 cm) O.D. steel tubing, aluminum tube, or pipe. The runners shall be spaced no more than 6 ft 6 in. (1.98 m) vertically. Other structural metals, when used, must be designed to carry an equivalent load. No dissimilar metals shall be in contact with each other.		
			Posts shall be accurately spaced, erected on suitable bases, and maintained plumb.		

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			Cross bracing shall be installed across the width of the scaffold at least every third set of posts horizontally and every fourth runner vertically. Such bracing shall extend diagonally from the inner and outer runners upward to the next outer and inner runners.		
			Longitudinal diagonal bracing on the inner and outer rows of poles shall be installed at approximately a 45-degree angle from near the base node point of the first outer post upward to the top working platform node point of the scaffold. Where the longitudinal length of the scaffold permits, such bracing shall be duplicated beginning at every fifth post. In a similar manner, longitudinal diagonal bracing shall also be installed from the last post extending back and upward toward the first post. Where conditions preclude the attachment of this bracing to the posts, it may be attached to the runners.		
			Scaffolds shall be braced by cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces, or combination thereof, to prevent racking or collapse of the scaffold and to secure vertical members together laterally so as to automatically square and align vertical members. Scaffolds shall be plump, level, and squared, and should rest on a level surface. All brace connections shall be secured (OSHA 1926.452[w][1]).		
			Scaffold casters and wheels shall be locked with positive wheel and/or wheel and swivel locks, or equivalent means, to prevent movement of the scaffold while the scaffold is used in a stationary manner (OSHA 1926.452[w][2]). Where feasible, mobile scaffold should be tied off.		
			Manual force used to move the scaffold shall be applied as close to the base as practicable, but no more than 5 ft (1.5 m) above the supporting surface (OSHA 1926.452[w][3].		
			The height to base width ratio of the scaffold during movement is two to one or less, unless the scaffold is designed and constructed to meet or exceed nationally recognized stability test requirements (OSHA 1926.452[w][6][ii]).		
			A ladder or stairway shall be provided for proper access and exit and shall be affixed or built into the scaffold and so located that when in use it will not have a tendency to tip the scaffold.		
			Scaffolds in use by any persons shall rest upon a suitable footing and shall stand plumb. The casters or wheels shall be locked to prevent any movement.		

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			Employees shall not be allowed on scaffolds while they are being moved from one location to another.
Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly (Life Critical Activity)	Passing Material Overhead	Eye Irritation Foreign Object in Eye	*Requirements for individuals working on multi-tiered scaffold construction and demolition activities*: o Personnel working scaffold assembly or disassembly activities, where material is passed overhead, must wear site issued spoggles or face shield to prevent potential eye irritation.
Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly (Life Critical Activity)	Passing Material Overhead	Ergonomics, Line-of-fire	*Intermediate scaffold decks when transitioning material up or down:* o All scaffolds must have an intermediate scaffold platform every 6' to 8' in height while transitioning scaffold material up or down o Personnel must stagger the line to prevent personnel below from being in the line of fire
Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly (Life Critical Activity)	Passing Material Overhead	Dropped Object/Struck By	*Requirements while working inside barricaded areas where employees can not physically see work activities being performed overhead:* o When employees are required to support work inside the barricaded area, THEN PERFORM the follow: o IDENTIFY the immediate vertical drop zone of materials or tools being handled o Employees below REMAIN outside the immediate drop zone at a distance of >/= 1 ft. to 2ft. ratio when not directly working with employees overhead. o For material handling once material has been exchanged, employees below will MOVE outside drop zone and COMMUNICATE "ALL CLEAR" to elevated employees for work to continue.
Manual Material Handling	Pallet Jack Use	Muscle Strain/Sprain Ergonomics Pinch Points Crushed By Struck By	· Do not overload the machine. Be aware of dynamic loading! Sudden load movement may briefly create excess load causing product failure
			· Use as intended only. Do not use machine to support personnel
			· Always load the machine evenly and centrally
			· Keep clear of fork and load while raised

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
		Caught Between	· Only use on flat, level surface able to withstand weight of machine and load
			· Never leave a loaded machine unattended the load must always be lowered when not in use
			· Inspect before every use do not use if parts are loose or damaged.
Manual Material Handling	Manual Material Handling	Muscle Strain/Sprain Ergonomics Pinch Points	· Supervisors will be trained in the basics of manual material handling, hazards and basic controls, and conducting basic risk assessments for material handling work
			· Where manual handling is unavoidable, the supervisor will conduct an informal risk assessment as part of the FLHA process and follow up with employees before work starts
			· Inspect for shifted loads, stored energy, or loose items prior to unloading
			· Keep hands and arms clear when stacking material
			· Remove/protect sharp edges with "softeners" prior to lifting
			· To understand safe lifting limits during manual material handling, refer to OT-SH-801768-A128, *UPF Ergonomics Lifting Guidelines*
Dropped Object Prevention	General Requirements	Dropped Objects	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00715,** *Dropped Object Prevention*
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Hearing Protection - Noise Levels Between Eighty-Five (85) and Ninety-Nine (99) dBA.	Noise	· Refer to ML-SH-801768-A011, *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.
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Improper Hazard Control and Communication	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00712,** *Barricades, PPE, FLHA*
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	Prior to beginning work activities each day or after an extended break or interruption (e.g., shift change, weekend), perform the following:
			· Perform a Walkdown and review the work location with involved personnel
			· Review area hazards to ensure they are identified and hazard controls/mitigations are in place to eliminate/reduce them
			· Ensure there are no new hazards unidentified and uncontrolled by the approved JHA
			Using UCN-23552, perform the following:
			o Conduct a FLHA briefing with the work crew and support disciplines

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			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.
Work at Heights (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Fall to Elevation Below	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00717,** *Elevated Work*
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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			When using a ladder: - Do not use ladders in any manner other than their intended purpose - Two or more people will not work from the same ladder unless it is specifically designed for two people - Place portable ladders on a level and stable surface and secure them or have them held by another person to prevent slipping - Personnel shall face the ladder when ascending or descending and use both hands to grasp the ladder - Do not carry materials or tools in hands while ascending or descending ladders - If working from portable ladders, then remain within the confines (side rails) of the ladder - Prevent unauthorized entry in the area below the ladder with barricades or flagging when overhead hazards are present during ladder use - Do not stand on the platform or top step of a stepladder (i.e., top two steps) - Do not sit on or straddle a stepladder to perform work - When accessing another elevation, extend the top of the ladder 36 inches beyond the upper landing surface. If this is not possible because of the ladder's configuration, install a grab rail(s) 36 inches above the landing to help personnel mount and dismount the ladder
Ladders	Ladder Inspection	Fall to Elevation Below 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
Ergonomic Hazard Activities	Various Activities	Musculoskeletal Disorder Injury	Contact ES&H/IH (Radio: Channel 1) to evaluate your work activity if any of the following risk factors are encountered.
			Risk Factors
			The risk of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) injury depends on work positions and postures, how often the task is performed, the level of required effort and how long the task lasts. Risk factors that may lead to the development of MSDs include:
			· **Exerting excessive force**. Examples include lifting heavy objects or people, pushing or pulling heavy loads, manually pouring materials, or maintaining control of equipment or tools.

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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· **Performing the same or similar tasks repetitively**. Performing the same motion or series of motions continually or frequently for an extended period of time.
			· **Working in awkward postures or being in the same posture for long periods of time**. Using positions that place stress on the body, such as prolonged or repetitive reaching above shoulder height, kneeling, squatting, leaning over a counter, using a knife with wrists bent, or twisting the torso while lifting.
			· **Localized pressure into the body part**. Pressing the body or part of the body (such as the hand) against hard or sharp edges, or using the hand as a hammer.
			· **Cold temperatures**. In combination with any one of the above risk factors may also increase the potential for MSDs to develop. For example, many of the operations in meatpacking and poultry processing occur with a chilled product or in a cold environment.
			· **Vibration, both whole body and hand-arm, can cause a number of health effects**. Hand-arm vibration can damage small capillaries that supply nutrients and can make hand tools more difficult to control. Hand-arm vibration may cause a worker to lose feeling in the hands and arms resulting in increased force exertion to control hand-powered tools (e.g., hammer drills, portable grinders, chainsaws) in much the same way gloves limit feeling in the hands. The effects of vibration can damage the body and greatly increase the force which must be exerted for a task.
			· **Combined exposure to several risk factors**. May place workers at a higher risk for MSDs than does exposure to any one risk factor.
Hand & Power Tools	Hand, Air and Electrical Tools	Improper Use of Tools/Equipment Laceration/Grinding Wheel Failure Fire Electric Shock Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and/or Other Combustion	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in **JHA-00721,** *Hand and Power Tools*

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
		Gases, Chemical Asphyxiation Struck-by Abrasion	
Portable Circular Saws	Portable Circular Saws	Laceration	· Portable, power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe
			· The lower guard will cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work
			· The lower guard will automatically return to the covering position when the blade is removed from the work
Scaffold Assembly and Disassembly (Life Critical Activity)	Scaffold Modification or Disassembly	Dropped Objects Respiratory Hazard Eye Irritation Trips and Falls	Prior to performing scaffold modification or disassembly verify the following: • Housekeeping is acceptable (i.e., excessive accumulation of dust and debris is not acceptable). If this is not the case, pause and contact your supervisor to coordinate the clean-up. • Lighting (illumination) in the area is acceptable. If this is not the case, pause and contact your supervisor to coordinate with temp-power the installation of additional light.

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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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:	Derek Whitman Printed Name/Signature			08/20/26 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	Jonathan Nichols Printed Name/Signature			08/20/26 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (DOA-CM-801768-A214)	Brian Rygwelski Printed Name/Signature			08/20/26 Date	

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Revision # Change	Revision Changes
Rev. 4, Page 1	**Scaffold components that protrude into the ladder or impede the path of travel (cause trip/fall) shall:** • **Elimination:** Where possible, protruding or tripping hazards should be removed or redesigned to clear the ladder access and walkways entirely (the most effective control measure). • **Protection:** If a component cannot be eliminated, it should be cushioned, padded, or guarded (e.g., placing foam padding or end caps over exposed pipe ends at head height) to prevent impact injuries. • **Flagging:** Highlighting remaining hazards with high-visibility hazard tape, ribbons, or warning flags alerts workers to potential trip or head-strike risks along the path of travel.