THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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JHA NO.:	**JHA-00758**		**REV:**	**1**	**ISSUE DATE:** **8/27/26**
JHA TITLE:	**Fence Installation**		**WORK PACKAGE NUMBER:**	**N/A**	**SPECIFIC LOCATION:** **N/A**

Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
Project Expectations	N/A	N/A	**ALL EMPLOYEES HAVE SUSPEND/STOP WORK AUTHORITY**. All employees are reminded that they have both the authority and responsibility to stop work when they perceive that an unsafe condition exists that threatens themselves, their coworkers, and/or the environment. Every employee has the right to a safe workplace, safe working conditions, and to understand the hazards of the workplace. **ALL INJURIES, ILLNESSES, AND INCIDENTS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE LOUDON COUNTY FENCE SITE REPRESENTATIVE IMMEDIATELY.** **ALL PERSONNEL ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK BY ASKING QUESTIONS AND OFFERING SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE WORK PROCESS AND REDUCE INJURIES.** Feedback on work methods, hazard controls, and preventive measures during all phases of work is essential to continuous improvement of work processes. Help us make your job easier and safer.
Fence Installation	Run rail and stretch tension wire	Release of stored energy (snap-back)	Inspect come-along prior to use. Operate Come-a-long per manufacturer's instructions. Inspect cable, hooks, and cable puller prior to use – Do not use if damaged Do not exceed the rated capacity. Do not use handle extensions (cheaters). Do no leave unattended materials and equipment under tension. Do not over tension the material. 1) One person will hold the coil at one end of the stretch while partner pulls wire out and connects to the terminal; 2) While tightening tension wire, partner will hold wire securely to prevent recoil
		Pinch Points Lacerations	Evaluate pinch hazard prior to running rail and stretching wire Inspect area for trip and fall hazards Be aware of the presence of ruff, jagged edges on material and project-approved gloves will be worn at all times
	Layout chain link fabric and stretch	Release of stored energy (snap-back)	Inspect come-along prior to use. Operate Come-a-long per manufacturer's instructions. Inspect cable, hooks, and cable puller prior to use – Do not use if damaged Do not exceed the rated capacity. Do not use handle extensions (cheaters). Do no leave unattended materials and equipment under tension. Do not over tension the material.

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
		Pinch Points Lacerations	1) Fire or Six people (depending on the weight – no more than 30lbs/person) will lay 50' roll out and stand it up against posts; 2) while tightening chain link, temp ties will be placed to hold wire to posts. Evaluate pinch hazard prior to running rail and stretching wire Inspect area for trip and fall hazards Be aware of the presence of ruff, jagged edges on material and project-approved gloves will be worn at all times
	Hang barbwire arms and barbwire	Release of stored energy (snap-back) Lacerations	Wear project-approved gloves at all times when handling barbwire. Be aware of hand placement and body positioning. Caution will be used when moving and installing barbwire. Maintain proper tension on barbwire, overstretching can cause it to break and snap-back. Clean trimmed and excess barbwire from site immediately.
	Hang and adjust gates	Ergonomic Hazards	Prior to moving gate, observe for obstacles in path, remove tripping hazards. Evaluate load, position adequate personnel around gate while transporting. Bring object close to body, center weight over feet, bend at knees, lift smoothly avoiding quick jerky movements, shift using power muscles such as core and legs instead of leaning the body. Be aware of hand and body positioning to avoid pinch points. Multiple workers will hold gate to decrease muscular strain as assistant adjusts hinges to desired heights. Tighten hinges slowly to avoid the pinch points. Reference the manual material section from proper lifting techniques and weight limitations. Reference the Ergonomic Hazards Section in this JHA.
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,	Follow JHA-00721 Hand and Power Tools when performing grinding activities. Tools used on the UPF construction site shall not be manufactured, altered, modified, or in any way changed without the explicit approval of the UPF Site Manager and ES&H Manager.
			Personnel shall Ensure hand tools are safe by performing the following:
			· Inspecting tools before each use for damage or defects, such as:
			o Cracked handles
			o Damaged cutting edges

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
		and/or Other Combustion Gases, Chemical Asphyxiation Struck-by Abrasion	o Splitting or cracked parts
			o Broken adjusting components
			o Insulation damage (e.g., flattened, cuts, abrasions, burnt or discolored
			conductors, melted cord caps, cord deformation)
			· Verifying that the work package identifies non-sparking tools when the work to be
			performed may require them
			· Testing daily ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) receptacles prior to use, including
			portable units
			· Verifying tools and their components (e.g., guards, retainers, and other safety mechanisms) are not altered and that they are operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications
			· Ensuring guards are in place for tools, such as saws and grinders, while they are in operation
			· Ensuring that tools are not abused, are kept in good operating condition, and are
			only used for their intended purposes
			· Double insulating or grounding all electrically powered tools. If there is evidence that the ground pin has been damaged or removed, then immediately take the tool out of service, tag it, and return it to a controlled area for repair
			· Protecting temporary construction outlets used for 120-volt tools with GFCI devices
			· Inspecting woodworking tools for the following:
			o Fixed power-driven tools have disconnect switches that can be either locked or tagged in the off position
			o Circular saws that are over 20 inches in diameter and/or operated over 10,000 peripheral feet per minute have clearly marked operating speeds
			o Installed automatic feed devices are covered and/or guarded

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
			· Ensuring that the manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings used for conducting compressed air are not exceeded		
			· Ensuring that the pressure of compressed air used for cleaning purposes is less than 30 pounds per square inch. Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning or blowing dust from any part of the body or clothing		
			· Securing airline hoses for hand tools and other equipment together (i.e., with whip restraints) to preclude uncontrolled whipping in the event that hose couplings become separated while under pressure		
			· Protecting air-supplying hoses exceeding 1/2-inch internal diameter with an excess flow valve to prevent whipping in the event of hose separation or failure		
			· Installing air receivers and associated drains, traps, gauges, and safety valves to promote ease of access and safe operation		
			· Having personnel Ensure portable grinders are properly configured for either a		
			left-handed or right-handed person's use, as applicable		
			· Providing portable grinders with a hood-type guard with side enclosures that cover the spindle and at least 50 percent of the wheel. All wheels shall be inspected regularly for signs of fracture		
			· Bench grinders shall be equipped with deflector shields and side cover guards that have:		
			o A maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides not more than 90 degrees, except when work requires contact with the wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle		
			o An angular exposure not exceeding 125 degrees		
			o An exposure not beginning more than 65 degrees above the horizontal plane of the spindle		
			o Have tool rests with a maximum clearance of 1/8-inch between the wheel and		

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			grinding stone
			· Hand-held grinders shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch.
			· Supervisors shall Ensure frequent light dressings on bench grinders are performed.
			· When turning on a bench grinder, the users shall stand off to one side until the wheel has come up to full speed.
			· Personnel shall inspect all wheels before use for signs of fracture.
			· Prior to operating a bench grinder, personnel shall conduct a "ring test" (i.e., gently tap the wheel with an object, which should yield a metallic tone or "ring"). If there is a "dead" sound, then take the grinder out of service and replace the wheel
			· Electric bench grinders shall be equipped with an anti-restart feature to prevent restart after an electrical power outage
			· Shop machines (e.g., drill presses, fixed saws, or bench grinders) shall be effectively fastened or secured in place to prevent movement during operation and use.
			· Tool safety retainers shall be installed on portable tools when required by the tool manufacturer (e.g., nail gun retainer).
			· Fuel-powered tools shall not be used in unventilated areas. Fuel shall be dispensed only from approved safety cans. These cans shall be properly labeled and stored.
			· Cutting tools approved for general application are cutters with an integrated safety device (i.e., self/automatic retracting blade) or safety design (i.e., scissors, shears, wire strippers, or recessed/protected blades).
			· Prior to using cutting tools not approved for general use (i.e., fixed blade knives), Ensure the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) identifies the hazards and controls associated with the use of the tool(s) and that approval is received from the ES&H Manager or designee. The approval shall be documented on the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) card for the specific task. Refer to Y17-95-64-823, UPF Field Level Hazard Assessment/ Job Hazard Analysis Program (FLHA/JHA) Process.

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Portable Band Saws (i.e. cutting posts)	Portable Band Saws	Laceration	All portions of band saw blades will be enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table Band saw wheels shall be fully encased.		
			Always adhere to the following requirements:		
			· Keep hands away from cutting area and blade.		
			· Always keep both hands on the tool handles.		
			· Always keep your hands out of the line of the band saw blade.		
			· Ensure the material being cut is secured via approved methods (i.e., bench vise, c-clamp).		
			NOTE: Never hold the material that is being cut!		
			· Always wait until the motor has reached full speed before starting a cut.		
			· Prevent unintentional starting. Ensure the switch is in the off position before connecting to power source and/ or battery pack, picking up or carrying the tool.		
			· Remove any adjusting key or wrench before turning the power tool on.		
			· Do not overreach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.		
			· Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing and gloves away from moving parts.		
			· Do not force the power tool. Use the correct power tool for your application.		
Electrical Extension Cords	Electrical Extension Cords	Electrical Shock	· Follow the requirements of UPF-MANUAL-CM-001		
			· An item found with defects shall be tagged “Danger. Defective Tool/Equipment. Do Not Use” and returned to a controlled area		
			· Tagged items that are returned shall be checked by an authorized worker to be repaired, returned to the manufacturer, or destroyed as determined by Construction Supervision		
			· No taping of extension cords shall be permitted as repair.		

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Emergency Eyewash/Showers (i.e., when splash hazard exists during grouting activities and setting of posts)	Emergency Eyewash/Showers	Exposure to Hazardous Chemical	· Construction Supervision will consult with IH to evaluate and pre-plan the need for emergency flushing stations where workers may be exposed to chemical or other material hazards
			· The Responsible Supervisor, or Designee, will perform weekly eyewash inspections using form UCN-23381, *UPF Weekly Eyewash Inspection Checklist*, and records will be submitted to UPF DMC and stored in InfoWorks
			· Any obstructions, damage, improper flow, or any other potential problems are to be reported immediately to supervision for resolution
			· Supervision will contact a Subject Matter Expert (SME) to address any obstructions, damage, improper flow, or any other potential problems
			· SMEs will perform initial, six-month, and intermittent maintenance or repair inspections using form UCN-23382, Eyewash Station Change-out Inspection Log, and return to a designated record storage area
Manual Material Handling	Pallet Jack Use	Muscle Strain/Sprain	· Do not overload the machine. Be aware of dynamic loading! Sudden load movement may briefly create excess load causing product failure
		Ergonomics	· Use as intended only. Do not use machine to support personnel
		Pinch Points	· Always load the machine evenly and centrally
		Crushed By	· Keep clear of fork and load while raised
		Struck By	· Only use on flat, level surface able to withstand weight of machine and load
		Caught Between	· 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 (i.e., manual handling of posts, fence	Manual Material Handling	Muscle Strain/Sprain	· Supervisors will be trained in the basics of manual material handling, hazards and basic controls, and conducting basic risk assessments for material handling work
		Ergonomics	· 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

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rolls and grout bags)		Pinch Points	· 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*
Hazardous Material Use (i.e., grout and caulking)	Hazardous Material Storage	Improper Storage of Hazardous Materials	· Hazardous materials must be stored in containers compatible with the material and in a way that protects human health and the environment from unintended exposure to the hazards associated with the materials
		Spill	· A "first in, first out" storage strategy must be used to help Ensure material does not expire and become a waste product
		Fire	· Storage must be performed in accordance with the completed UCN-23353 and SDS requirements, paying attention to storage temperatures, to prevent product degradation and thus waste generation
			· Storage areas must be kept organized so materials can be properly inspected, inventoried, and segregated considering their compatibility
	Labeling of Hazardous Materials	Inadequate Hazard Communication	· Labeling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Appendix B, *Container Labeling Instructions*
			· Labels shall have the Product Identifier and words, pictures, symbols, or a combination thereof that can provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical
			· Project Personnel may transfer hazardous materials from a bulk container to a suitable portable container for immediate use during their shift only
			· Individual stationary containers (e.g., storage tanks) must have signs, placards, or other appropriate signage attached to them that contain the same information as a manufacture's original label

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	Use and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	Contact with Chemicals (adsorption, inhalation, ingestion, Asphyxiation) Improper Disposal of Hazardous Materials	· Contact IH or ES&H Representative if UCN-23353 SDS Evaluation Form is not completed for the specific chemical/product that you are working with
			· Review UCN-23353 and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the chemical/product prior to starting the work
			· Follow the assigned work controls specified in the SDS Evaluation Form
			· Disposal of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the completed UCN-23353 for the given product/chemical and in accordance with PL-SH-801768- A002, *Construction Waste Management Plan for the Uranium Processing Facility*
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	General Requirements	Laceration Abrasion Contusion	· 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

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			· 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
	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.
High Noise Activities	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.
	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.
Barricades and Signs (Life Critical Activity)	General Requirements	Improper Hazard Control and Communication	Review the applicable work activities and implement the associated work controls listed in JHA-00712, Barricades, PPE, FLHA
Safety Watch	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).

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Safety Watch	Equipment Watch (Spotter)	Moving Equipment	· The sole purpose of a Spotter is to assist an equipment operator in maintaining adequate clearance between the equipment and hazards. The operator and Spotter(s) will jointly identify and discuss responsibilities, method of communication, location of the Spotter(s), blind spots, and resources needed to execute the task successfully leveraging the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process		
			· The following practices should be considered when planning the activity:		
			o Achieving eye contact and an acknowledgment from the equipment operator before walking near or around heavy equipment		
			o Never having Spotters stand within the blind spot of equipment operators or truckers		
			o Never allowing personnel to stand within the swing radius of equipment while it is operating		
			o Checking around and underneath trucks and equipment for personnel before operating them		
High Noise Activities	Hearing Conservation Program	Noise	Workers are responsible for complying with the requirements of the HCP, including the following:		
			· Wear required hearing protection PPE (e.g., earmuffs and/or earplugs)		
			· Wear noise dosimeter devices, as assigned by PIH or ES&H Representative		
			· Follow HCP-required safety postings		
			· Attend or participate in HCP training or other requirements (e.g., audiograms)		
			Noise hazards will be assessed as part of the work planning process via job hazard analysis (JHA). In addition, workers will review noise hazards and hazard controls at the work location daily (or more frequently as appropriate) via the Field Level Hazard Assessment (FLHA) process		
			Workers must wear hearing protection devices when any of the following situations or conditions applies:		
			· Waiting for a sound-level survey to be completed		

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			· Performing a task whose work documents (e.g., JHA, FLHA) and/or this program require workers wear hearing protection
			· Working in or passing through posted noise hazard locations as specified by the area postings or signs
			· Using tools designated as high-noise equipment.
Environmental Conditions (Heat Stress)	Heat Stress Communications	Heat Stress	When heat is combined with physical activity, loss of fluids, fatigue, and other conditions, then heat-related occupational illnesses and injuries may occur. Be alert to conditions that could cause heat stress and take precautions to prevent it. Check with your ES&H representative for details on how to address extremely hot and/or humid conditions.
			Heat stress can be reduced by taking the following precautions:
			· Drink plenty of cool water
			· Follow a work-and-rest regime developed by the ES&H representative in coordination with your supervisor
			· Make sure you understand the signs and symptoms of heat stress, which include the following:
			o Heat cramps - painful muscle cramps caused by a loss of body salt through excessive sweating
			o Heat exhaustion - indicates the body's cooling system is not working properly. The victim will sweat heavily the victim's skin will be cool and moist and the victim will seem tired, confused, clumsy, irritable, or upset. Victims of heat exhaustion may tell you that they are all right, even when they are exhibiting obvious symptoms, because heat exhaustion affects their ability to exercise good judgment
			o Heat stroke - the deadliest of all heat stress conditions. The victim's body temperature will rise the victim's skin may be hot, red, and dry and the victim may complain of headache or dizziness. The victim will probably be weak, confused, or upset

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			o If you feel any of these symptoms, seek first aid immediately. Know the location of the nearest first-aid station and the on-site Occupational Health Services location		
			· Heat stress communications include:		
			o When heat stress conditions are anticipated, ES&H will post advisories for heat stress (Daily Information Sheet and Safely Speaking). Supervisors flow down this information and advice employees when they are at increased risk of developing heat-related illness		
			o When a work/rest regimen is in effect, ES&H will communicate the work/rest regimen via radio announcements and text messages		
			o Supervisors and STRs are responsible for flow down of work/rest announcements and for understanding in what areas their employees/subcontractors are working		
			o A repeat radio notification will be sent out five minutes after the first one to ensure all workers affected by the work/rest regimen are notified and have enough time to take their rest period, if applicable		
			o Work/rest regimens are mandatory. Cool-down areas must be utilized during the rest period.		
	Hot Weather Preparation	Heat Stress	When heat stress conditions are expected in upcoming activities, supervision shall begin planning for hot weather by taking the following steps:		
			· Establishing cooling stations (e.g., vehicles, shade structures, cool rooms) for areas that may implement a work/rest cycle		
			· Setting up air-moving equipment (e.g., fans, air-conditioners)		
			· Preparing other materials and equipment, as necessary		
			· Briefing workers on heat-related hazards, symptoms, and work controls, encouraging the practice of self-determination		
			· Beginning the evaluation of potential heat-related conditions/tasks		
			· Identifying preventative measures in daily and weekly planning meetings		
			· Briefing supervisors on acclimatization		

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Working with Materials Containing Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) (i.e., Grout Mixing)	Methods of Compliance	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	· For tasks performed indoors or in enclosed areas, provide a means of exhaust as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust
			· For tasks performed using wet methods, apply water at flow rates sufficient to minimize release of visible dust
			· For measures implemented that include an enclosed cab or booth, Ensure the enclosed cab or booth is maintained as free as practicable from settled dust, has door seals and closing mechanisms that work properly, has gaskets and seals that are in good condition and working properly, is under positive pressure maintained through continuous delivery of fresh air, has intake air that is filtered through a filter that is 95% efficient in the range between 0.3 and 10.0 micrometers (e.g., Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value rating of 16 or better), and has heating and cooling capabilities
			· If the equipment/task is not listed or does not apply as indicated in Attachment A, then the use of engineering controls and associated work practice controls shall be considered as the primary method for controlling worker exposures to respirable silica dust.
	Work Practice Controls	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	Work in accordance with ML-SH-801768-A010***, Uranium Processing Facility Field Guide to Silica Compliance*** Typical work practice controls include the following:
			· Inspect and maintain controls to prevent or fix malfunctions that could result in increased exposures
			· Confirm that nozzles spray water at the point of dust generation for wet method controls
			· Confirm that hoses are not kinked on a tool used with a dust collector
			· Moisten crystalline silica dust before sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming
			NOTE: *Material must be continuously and thoroughly wetted at all times with no visible dust generation*
			· Schedule work so that tasks that involve high exposures are performed when no other
			applicable project personnel are in the area
			· When necessary, barricades and signs shall be used to control personnel access to areas to limit not only the number of applicable project personnel exposed to respirable crystalline silica but also the levels to which applicable project personnel are exposed

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			· Follow the applicable sections of UPF-CP-318, *Respirator Use and Issuance* and UPF-CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*.
	Housekeeping	Inhalation of Particulates (Silica)	· Compressed air cleaning of surfaces or clothing is not allowed unless this method is used in conjunction with a ventilation system that effectively captures the dust cloud created by the compressed air. Workers shall use a ventilation system with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter or other approved method to clean surfaces or clothing if necessary
			· Dry sweeping or dry brushing is prohibited where such activity could contribute to applicable project personnel exposure to silica. Use wet sweeping or shoveling, or a HEPA-filtered vacuum cleaner
			· Concrete slurry (e.g., from dust control methods or excess water from concrete
			cleaning) shall be removed from work areas by wet vacuuming or other similar methods and placed into appropriate concrete washout bins, containers or other locations to prevent accumulation of silica dust on work surfaces
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.
	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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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**
			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.
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
	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

UPF JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· 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 - 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
	Ladder Inspection	Fall to Elevation Below	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
	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

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Activity	**Sub-Activity**	**Hazard**	**Control**		
Grouting/Concrete Repair Activities	Grouting/Concrete Mixing Activities	Inhalation (Silica) Foreign Body to Eye Caustic/Chemical Burn	· Utilize a bucket/container with local exhaust ventilation attachment (e.g., Ardex Dustfree, Hippo mixer, etc.) connected to a vacuum with integrated HEPA filtration		
			· When conducting periodic maintenance of the HEPA vacuums (i.e. changing the bags, filters, etc.) at a minimum wear a half-face respirator (APF 10). Handle parts and components of the vacuum with care not to suspend the material accumulated on the surfaces		
			· Barricade and Signage: Install danger barricade tape with completed danger signs or tags around the activity that requires respiratory protection to adequately protect adjacent personnel		
			· Conduct mixing activities in an area with good natural ventilation away from other workers. Do NOT perform mixing activities in an enclosed or confined area (e.g., trench box)		
			· Mix concrete / grout in a manner that minimizes the generation of airborne dust. Minimize drop distance, and if a long drop is unavoidable, use enclosed chutes or slides. Handle empty bags with care not to suspend the residual material		
			· Ensure eyewash station is in immediate work area of the grout activities		
			· Wear sealed safety glasses or goggles and a face shield when mixing grout using power tools or mechanical mixer or when cleaning the tools or mixer		
			· Remove concrete / grout from skin immediately		
			· When performing grout tasks requiring direct hand contact with wet grout wear chemical resistant gloves (e.g., PVC, Neoprene, or Nitrile)		
			· Disposable coveralls may be worn to keep work clothing free of dust accumulations. After use do not shake coveralls or use compressed air to remove dust from clothing		
Vibration Producing Equipment and Activities (i.e., mixing grout w/ drills)	General Requirements	Hand/Arm Vibration	· Do not exceed the trigger-time limits listed in ML-SH-801768-A008, *Power Tools Hand-Arm Vibration Levels*. Note that these limits are cumulative over the course of a work shift. Contact IH if you are using several different power tools continuously within the work shift		
			· Take breaks from the source of the vibration every hour – perform a different task or rotate with a co-worker		

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Activity	Sub-Activity	Hazard	Control
			· Check tools before using them to Ensure they have been properly maintained and repaired to avoid increased vibration caused by faults or general wear
			· Avoid over-gripping or forcing a tool or work-piece more than is necessary
			· Encourage good blood circulation by:
			o Keeping warm and dry by dressing appropriately
			· Massaging and exercising the fingers during work breaks.
Defeating Safety Devices (Life Critical Activity)	Guards / Safety Protection Devices	Unsafe Conditions	Never Disable, bypass, modify, or remove any safety protection devices without written authorization from the Site Manager and ES&H Manager. This includes, but it's not limited to:
			· Disconnect load indicators
			· Remove Guards or handles from rotating equipment or tools
			· Fix or lock triggers and power switches to keep them in the "on" position
			· Hardwire electrical wires into outlets
			· Use damaged or defective equipment and/or tools
			· Skip or bypass required inspections before using equipment and/or tools
			· Operate equipment without deploying outrigger pads when they are required
Ergonomic Hazard Activities (i.e., manual handling of posts, fence rolls and grout bags)	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.

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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.

THE NATION'S URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY

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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			08/27/26 Date	
APPROVAL:					
ES&H:	**Connor McDonnell** Printed Name/Signature			08/27/26 Date	
SITE MANAGER: (COI-CM-801768-A087)	**Brian Rygwelski** Printed Name/Signature			08/27/26 Date	

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Revision #	Revision Changes
1	Follow JHA-00721 Hand and Power Tools when performing grinding activities.