

<b><u>SNS JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS</u></b>		<b>Job:</b> SNS Site – Control System Routine Installation and Testing	<b>Date:</b> 10/24/200 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NEW  <input type="checkbox"/> REVISED
		JSA NO ICS-0004 Rev. 0		
		<b>Title of person who does job:</b> Engineers & Technicians	<b>Supervisor</b> D. Gurd	<b>Analysis by:</b> P. Wright, W. DeVan
		<b>Approved by:</b> D. Gurd		
<b>SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL HAZARDS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED ACTION OR PROCEDURE</b>		
		General good shop practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that co-workers read and follow the recommendations of this JHA when working in the controls shop.</li> <li>• When performing operations that require safety glasses, make sure that observers either wear safety glasses or are well clear of the work area</li> </ul>		
Working on site before and after BOD	Incidental hazards due to installation tasks performed by others in the same vicinity, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• objects dropped by others performing overhead work</li> <li>• collision with moving equipment</li> </ul>	Be defensive: Watch out for moving equipment, overhead work, etc. and if present stay out of the way.  Wear a hardhat, safety glasses, and hard-toed shoes at all times prior to BOD for the area where work is performed  After BOD for the area where work is performed: Know and obey rules regarding personal protective equipment (PPE) for the area in which you are working (e.g. hardhat, safety glasses, and/or hard-toed shoes may or may not be required, depending on the hazards present in the area).		
Installation of cables in cable trays	Falls, e.g. from a step ladder	Do not perform work that exposes you to a fall of more than 4 feet while working on a platform or 6 feet while working on ladders. Complete SNS “Ladder and Scaffolding Safety” and “Fall Protection Awareness” safety training courses. [If it turns out that engineers/technicians need to perform work requiring fall protection, then this JHA must be amended. Meanwhile, Davis-Bacon labor should be used to perform all work requiring fall protection.]		

SEQUENCE OF BASIC JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	RECOMMENDED ACTION OR PROCEDURE
Installation and testing of electrical circuits	Voltages greater than 50 volts represent a shock or electrocution hazard	Do not perform work on or near exposed, energized electrical circuits over 50 volts under this JHA. All fabrication and testing on circuits over 50 volts shall take place when the circuit/components are de-energized. Complete SNS "Electrical Safety Awareness", "Lockout/Tagout", and "SNS Lockout/Tag out of hazardous energy sources" safety training courses. [If you need equipment locked out before you can perform work: At present, the Controls Group does not have a Lockout/Tag out program in place. Until this is worked out, you must get somebody trained in LOTO (for example, an electrician) to perform the lockout]
Chemical Solvents	Hazardous waste	Only water-soluble resins should be used. Chemical solvents are not approved for use under this JHA.
Soldering	Resin core can splatter resulting in injury to eye Soldering iron can cause burns	Wear safety glasses while working with a soldering iron. Use of proper soldering equipment is required. Use the soldering iron holder. See general good practices section.
Drilling	Chips from drill bit could strike eye	Wear safety glasses during all drilling operations. See general good practice section.
Sawing, hammering; clipping wires, wire-ties, etc.	Fragments could strike eye	Wear safety glasses during the following operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sawing</li> <li>• Hammering</li> <li>• Cutting operations with wire cutters or similar tools</li> </ul>
Lifting or moving heavy equipment	Muscle strain, back injury	Get assistance when lifting heavy items. Use good posture when lifting. Use pallet jack or hand truck to move heavy items. If vision is blocked while moving large items, get assistance to direct the movement and keep other persons clear. Complete SNS "Back Safety" training course.

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Terminating fiber optic cables	Glass fiber could pierce skin or damage cornea.	Wear safety glasses when terminating fiber optic cables. Exercise good housekeeping with glass fiber pieces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not let pieces of fiber stick to your clothing or drop to the floor where they can cause injury later.</li> <li>• Use tweezers or tape to pick up cut or broken pieces of the glass fibers.</li> <li>• Deposit scrap pieces of fiber on a loop of tape kept on hand for that purpose alone.</li> <li>• Prior to disposing of scrap glass fibers, completely encase the fiber pieces in tape. Make sure no fiber pieces are exposed.</li> </ul>
Testing fiber optic cables	No hazard identified.	The Noyes SMLP 5-5 fiber optic power and loss test equipment uses a class 1 laser. While the power of this laser is low enough that it poses no hazard, it is good practice to avoid looking directly at the outputs of any optical fibers or optical sources.



**SNS Site  
Control System Routine  
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**YOU MUST READ AND  
SIGN OFF ON THIS  
DOCUMENT BEFORE  
PERFORMING TASKS IN  
THIS AREA**