FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

Document: FLHA-001 Rev 1
Assessed: 2026-11-09 17:46
Valid for this shift / task only
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Workshop steel fabrication	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Welding and fabrication

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Move steel with a forklift or overhead crane, keeping walkways clear	Being hit by heavy equipment Crane and lifting failure Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 1.3 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 1.4 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 1.5 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 1.6 Operators are trained and competent for each machine. [Administrative] 1.7 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE] 1.9 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 1.11 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 1.12 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 1.13 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative] 1.14 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Administrative] 1.15 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Administrative] 1.16 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative] 1.17 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Cut and drill steel with guards in place	Saw cuts and kickback Angle grinder injuries Loud noise	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 2.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 2.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 2.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 2.5 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 2.6 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 2.7 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 2.8 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 2.9 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 2.10 Keep both hands on the grinder and let the disc stop before putting it down. [Administrative] 2.11 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.12 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 2.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.15 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]		
3	Weld in a booth with extraction	Welding and cutting fumes Eye injuries Fire from hot works	**Critical Likely / Serious injury**	3.1 Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. [Substitution] 3.2 Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. [Engineering] 3.3 Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume. [Engineering] 3.4 Never weld or cut in a confined space without testing the air and using forced ventilation. [Administrative] 3.5 Wear a powered air respirator or fitted respirator when extraction is not enough. [PPE] 3.6 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 3.7 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 3.8 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 3.9 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 3.10 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 3.11 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 3.12 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 3.14 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 3.15 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative]		
4	Handle hot and sharp parts with gloves	Burns from hot surfaces Cuts from sharp edges	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	4.1 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Elimination] 4.2 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Engineering] 4.3 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Administrative] 4.5 Wear heat-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 4.6 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.7 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.8 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.9 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.10 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.11 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
5	Store gas bottles upright and chained	Flammable liquids and gases Compressed air	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	5.1 Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. [Substitution] 5.2 Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work. [Engineering] 5.4 Refuel equipment outdoors with the engine off and cool. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep only what you need for the day on site. [Administrative] 5.6 Store gas cylinders upright, secured and outdoors. [Administrative] 5.7 Keep a suitable fire extinguisher where flammables are used or stored. [Administrative] 5.8 Wear chemical gloves and safety glasses when pouring or mixing. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.9 Fit whip checks (safety cables) on hose joints and check hoses before use. [Engineering] 5.10 Fit a pressure regulator and keep pressure to the tool's rating. [Engineering] 5.11 Turn off and bleed the line before disconnecting. [Administrative] 5.12 Never use compressed air to clean clothes or skin, or point it at anyone. [Administrative] 5.13 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. [PPE]		
6	Sweep up slag and offcuts	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.2 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

Risk key: risk = likelihood x consequence on a 5 x 5 matrix. Low, Medium, High, Critical. Work must not start while the risk after controls is high or above. Controls are listed in order of the hierarchy of controls: Elimination, Substitution, Engineering (guarding), Engineering, Administrative, PPE.

3. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Welding helmet (CSA Z94.3) Welding gloves CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hearing protection Coveralls High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Work gloves N95 respirator Face shield Cut-resistant gloves Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Safety goggles	Lift plan Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Welding machine					
Angle grinder					
Oxy-acetylene torch					
Lift truck (forklift)	Provincial lift truck operator training	Pre-shift inspection and periodic inspection to CSA B335 and the manufacturer			
Mobile crane	Provincial crane operator certification, qualified rigger	Pre-use check each shift; inspected, tested and maintained to CSA Z150 as adopted by your province			

5. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

6. EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Emergency number	911	**First aid kit**	In the work vehicle
Fire extinguisher	In the work vehicle	**Alarm and evacuation**	Shout for help and stop work. Make the area safe and go to the assembly point. Call the emergency number and send someone to meet the ambulance.
Reporting incidents	Report serious incidents to the provincial regulator as required.		

7. MONITORING, REVIEW AND LEGAL BASIS

The supervisor and crew review this assessment at the start of the shift, whenever the task, crew or conditions change, and before any new work process starts. Re-assess and initial the changes below.

Legal basis: Provincial occupational health and safety law (e.g. Ontario OHSA and O. Reg. 213/91, BC OHS Regulation, Alberta OHS Code). Employers must identify hazards before work starts and control them, and workers must be told about them. A field level hazard assessment is done on site, at the start of each shift or task, and reviewed again when conditions change.

Keep completed hazard assessments for at least 3 years (COR auditors sample the last 12 months). Review this FLHA and re-sign whenever the task, crew or conditions change.

8. PRE-JOB CHECKS

Check	Yes	No
PPE inspected and in good condition		
Tools and equipment inspected		
Permits reviewed and posted		

Check	Yes	No
Locates valid and on site (if digging)		
Barricades or warning ribbon in place		
Muster point and emergency plan reviewed with the crew		
SDS available for products used		
Working alone check-in set up (if anyone works alone)		

9. RE-ASSESSMENT WHEN CONDITIONS CHANGE

Time	What changed	New hazards	Controls	Initials

10. END OF SHIFT REVIEW

Completed at		**Reviewed by**	
Area cleaned up and safe		**Permits closed**	
Incidents or near misses		**Hazards remaining**	

11. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	Nov 9, 2026		First issue

12. SIGN-OFF

	Name	Signature	Date	
Prepared by				
Supervisor				
Prime contractor review				Accepted for use: Yes / No

By signing below, each worker confirms they took part in this hazard assessment, it was reviewed with them before work started, and they will follow it. Stop and re-assess if anything changes.

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Signature	Date

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Signature	Date