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	Structural steel erection	**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	Review the erection sequence and lift plan, and check the crane sits on firm ground	Crane and lifting failure Structural collapse during alterations Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	1.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 1.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 1.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 1.5 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative] 1.6 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Administrative] 1.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Administrative] 1.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative] 1.9 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 1.10 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 1.11 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.12 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check for power lines and set the exclusion zone	Contact with overhead power lines Public entering the work area Falling tools and materials	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 2.2 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 2.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.4 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 2.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 2.6 Treat all lines as live. If equipment touches a line, stay in	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				the cab and keep everyone well away. [Administrative] 2.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 2.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 2.12 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.14 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative]		
3	Check holding down bolts and footings are ready before steel arrives	Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	3.1 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 3.2 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 3.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Sling and lift members with a qualified rigger and signaller	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Strong wind and storms Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.2 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.3 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.4 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.5 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.6 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.7 Strong wind and storms: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Guide members into place with tag lines, never standing under the load, and line up bolt holes with a podger, never fingers	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 5.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 5.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 5.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 5.8 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]		
6	Bolt connections from the aerial work platform, clipped on	Aerial work platform tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: Provincial OHS regulation and CSA B354.7, B354.8; Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Engineering] 6.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Engineering] 6.3 Operators are trained to CSA B354.8 and the manufacturer's instructions, and the platform is inspected to CSA B354.7. [Administrative] 6.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Administrative] 6.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Administrative] 6.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 6.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 6.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 6.10 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 6.11 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 6.12 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 6.13 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
7	Install temporary bracing or guying to the erection design before releasing the crane from each member, and leave it until the permanent bracing is complete	Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms	**High Possible / Serious injury**	7.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 7.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 7.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 7.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				7.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 7.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 7.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 7.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 7.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 7.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 7.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 7.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
8	Plumb the frame, then tension bolts or weld under a hot work permit	Welding and cutting fumes Fire from hot works Eye injuries	**Critical Likely / Serious injury**	8.1 Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. [Substitution] 8.2 Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. [Engineering] 8.3 Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume. [Engineering] 8.4 Never weld or cut in a confined space without testing the air and using forced ventilation. [Administrative] 8.5 Wear a powered air respirator or fitted respirator when extraction is not enough. [PPE] 8.6 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 8.7 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 8.8 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 8.9 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 8.10 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative] 8.11 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 8.12 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 8.13 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 8.14 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 8.15 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
9	Check connections and	Poor housekeeping and waste	**High**	9.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	permanent bracing, then clean up offcuts and bolts	Falling tools and materials	**Possible / Serious injury**	you can. [Elimination] 9.2 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 9.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 9.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 9.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 9.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 9.7 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	

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
CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Full body harness (fall arrest) Work gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Welding helmet (CSA Z94.3) Welding gloves Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Face shield Safety goggles	Lift plan Fall protection plan Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
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			
Boom lift	Provincial aerial work platform operator training (CSA B354.8)	Operator pre-use inspection each shift; periodic inspection and maintenance to CSA B354.7 and the manufacturer			
Welding machine					
Power drill					

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

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- Aerial work platform operator training to CSA B354.8

6. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

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

7. 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.		

8. 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.

9. PRE-JOB CHECKS

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

Check	Yes	No
Working alone check-in set up (if anyone works alone)		

10. RE-ASSESSMENT WHEN CONDITIONS CHANGE

Time	What changed	New hazards	Controls	Initials

11. END OF SHIFT REVIEW

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

12. REVISION HISTORY

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

13. 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