FIELD LEVEL
RISK ASSESSMENT TRAINING

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Overview

- What is a Hazard Assessment?
- Compliance with the OHS
- When is one required?
- How do I conduct one?
- 4 step process
- FLRA – A valuable tool
- QUIZ

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Definition

- A hazard assessment is an evaluation of a work place, or work situation, to identify the potential for hazards that an employee may encounter while performing the job.

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Definition

- A Field Level Risk Assessment(FLRA) is a technique that focuses on job tasks as a way to identify hazards before they result in injury, illness, property damage, or worse.
- It focuses on the relationship between the worker, the task, the tools, and the work environment
- Ideally, after you identify uncontrolled hazards, you will take steps to eliminate or reduce them to an acceptable risk level

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Requirements

- OH&S requires employers to provide a place of employment that is free of recognized hazards that are causing, or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees
- Employers must comply with occupational safety and health legislation that requires the identification, assessment and control of workplace hazards

The MOST common and useful tool used to comply with this requirement, is the FLRA!

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Benefits

- Reduced injuries
- Reduced absenteeism
- Increased productivity
- Increased morale
- And it protects employees!
- Sets performance standards
- Standardizes operations based on acceptable safe practices and PPE
- Provides a form of training documentation regarding the employee's knowledge of the job requirements.
- Complies with OH&S Legislation

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Where To Begin

- The most logical place to begin is to review your accident and illness reports.
  - Is there a work area that seems to have more accidents and injuries than others?
  - Is there a type of injury that seems to occur more frequently than others?

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Where To Begin Continued

- If injury and illness reports do not point you towards a place to begin, consider beginning with:
    - Near Misses
    - New Tasks Or Positions
    - Tasks That Have Changed
    - Non-Routine Jobs
    - Routine Jobs

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Work Area Assessment

- After you have chosen a place to start, perform a walk-through of the work area, looking for hazards as indicated in this training.

Helpful Tip: Involve other workers in this process!

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Step 1

- You must identify the hazards in your work area
- As you walk through the area and discuss work tasks with employees, look for the following hazards.

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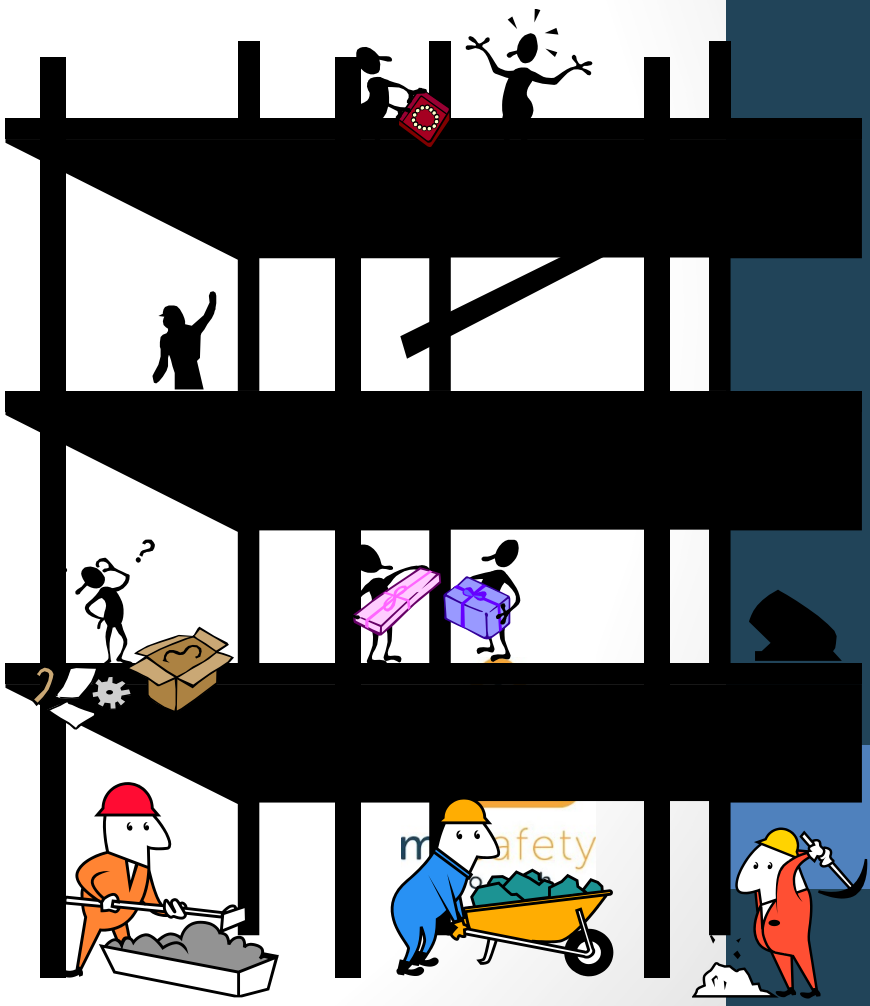
Falling Objects

- Are there objects which may fall from above onto employees?
  - Employees working overhead?
  - Tools or materials handled above your head?



Harmful Dusts/Fumes

- Are employees exposed to chemicals or harmful dusts/mists/fumes? Examples:
  - Any chemical which poses a health hazard
  - Asbestos
  - Welding fumes
  - Solder fumes
  - Silica
  - Post Blast Airborne Toxins

Reference: Obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet on the product in question from the supplier and review the information provided for health hazards and suggested controls.

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Energy Sources

- Are there energy sources which could be harmful if accidental release or startup occurs?
  - Electrical
  - Pneumatic
  - Hydraulic
  - Thermal
  - Mechanical
  - Gravity

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Sharp Objects

- Are there sharp objects which could cut or pierce the body?
  - Glass
  - Knife blades
  - Sheet metal
  - Nail guns
  - Needles
  - Splinters (wood)
  - Burrs (metal)

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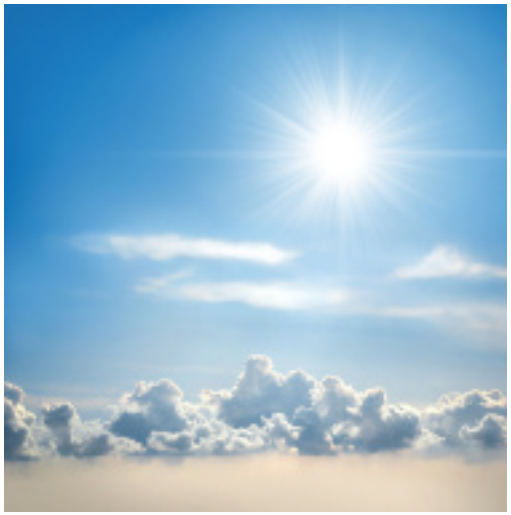
Temperature Extremes

- Are there hot or cold surfaces which could burn or freeze employees?
  - Welded parts
  - Cryogenic materials
  - Autoclaves
- Ovens/stoves
  - Molten metals



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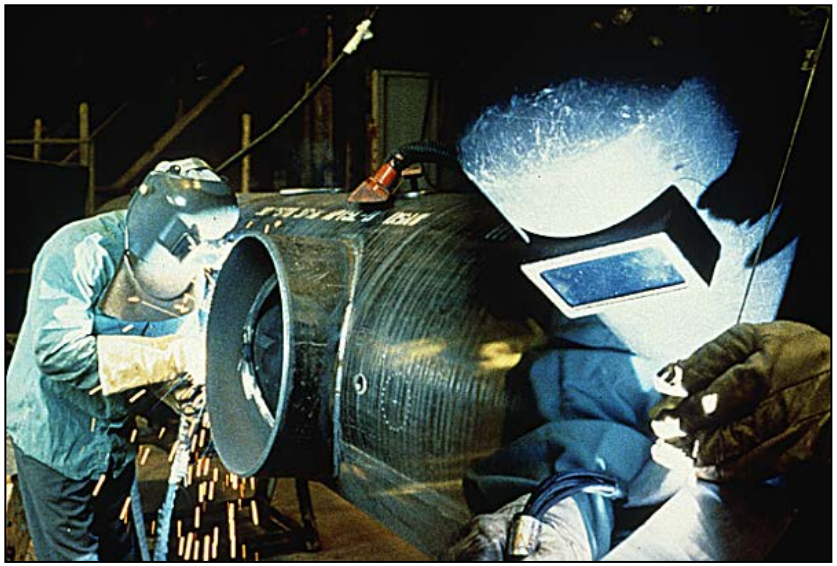
Light Radiation

- Is there light radiation which could be harmful to the skin or eyes?
  - Welding
  - Cutting
  - Lasers
  - X-ray



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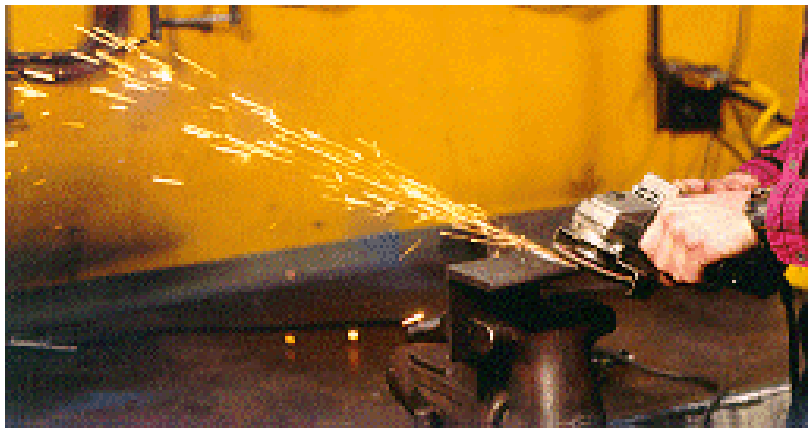
Flying Debris

- Will employee be operating, or be exposed to, tools/equipment which may generate flying debris?
  - Hammering
  - Sawing
  - Chipping
  - Grinding
  - Drilling
  - Buffing
  - Cutting



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Excessive Noise

- Will employee be operating, or be exposed to, tools/equipment which may generate excessive noise?
  - Jack-hammering
  - Woodworking machinery
  - Metalworking machinery
  - Operating heavy equipment

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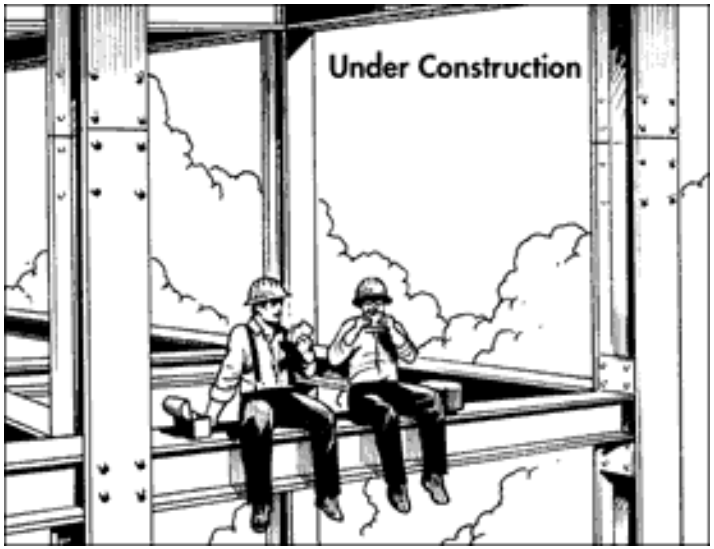
Workplace Layout

- Does the layout of the workplace create a potential hazard?
  - Fall hazards of 6 feet.
  - Low clearances
  - Confined spaces
  - Open holes



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Fire/Explosions

- Is there the potential for a fire or explosion?

STEP 2

- Once the hazards have been identified, you must implement effective controls to eliminate the hazard, reduce the hazard to an acceptable manner, or protect the employee.

STEP 3

- Evaluate the level of risk for each hazard to help determine what type of control should be implemented to reduce exposure.

STEP 4

- Select an appropriate solution to each hazard.
  - Always consider eliminating the hazard (if possible) first.
  - If elimination is not possible, consider reducing the hazard to an acceptable level.
  - If an acceptable level cannot be reached, select and provide appropriate personal protective equipment for the employee.

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Engineering Controls

- Engineering controls eliminate exposure to the hazard. They are;
  - relatively permanent
  - can be costly
  - can be time-consuming

EXAMPLES of Engineering Controls...

- Isolation
- Process Change
- Design
- Workplace Layout
- Substitution
- Ventilation

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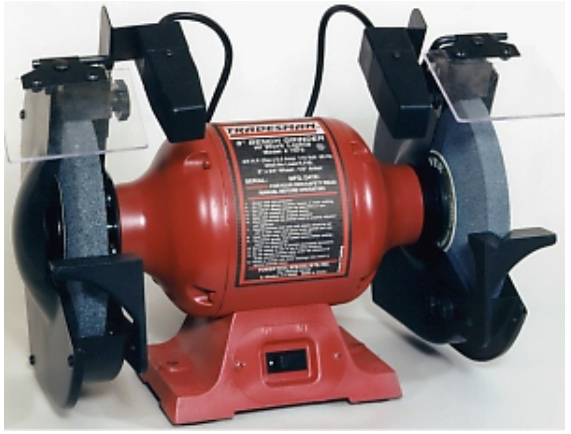
Isolation

- Isolate the employee from the hazard.
  - Control rooms
  - Machine guarding
  - Protective barriers and shields
  - Guardrails
  - Clearance distances



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Design

- Is there new (or existing) technology on the market for the product which, by it's design, protects the person using it?

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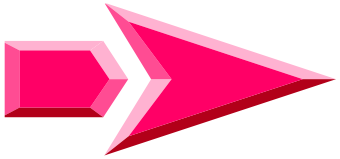
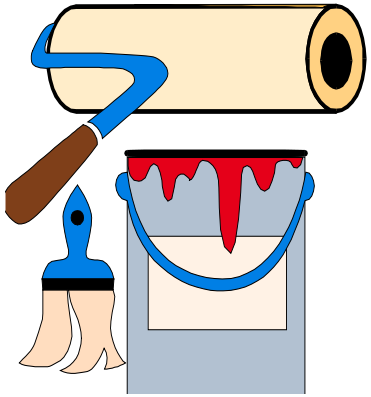
Process Change

- Can a non-hazardous process be substituted for a hazardous process?

Spray Painting





Dipping or Brushing

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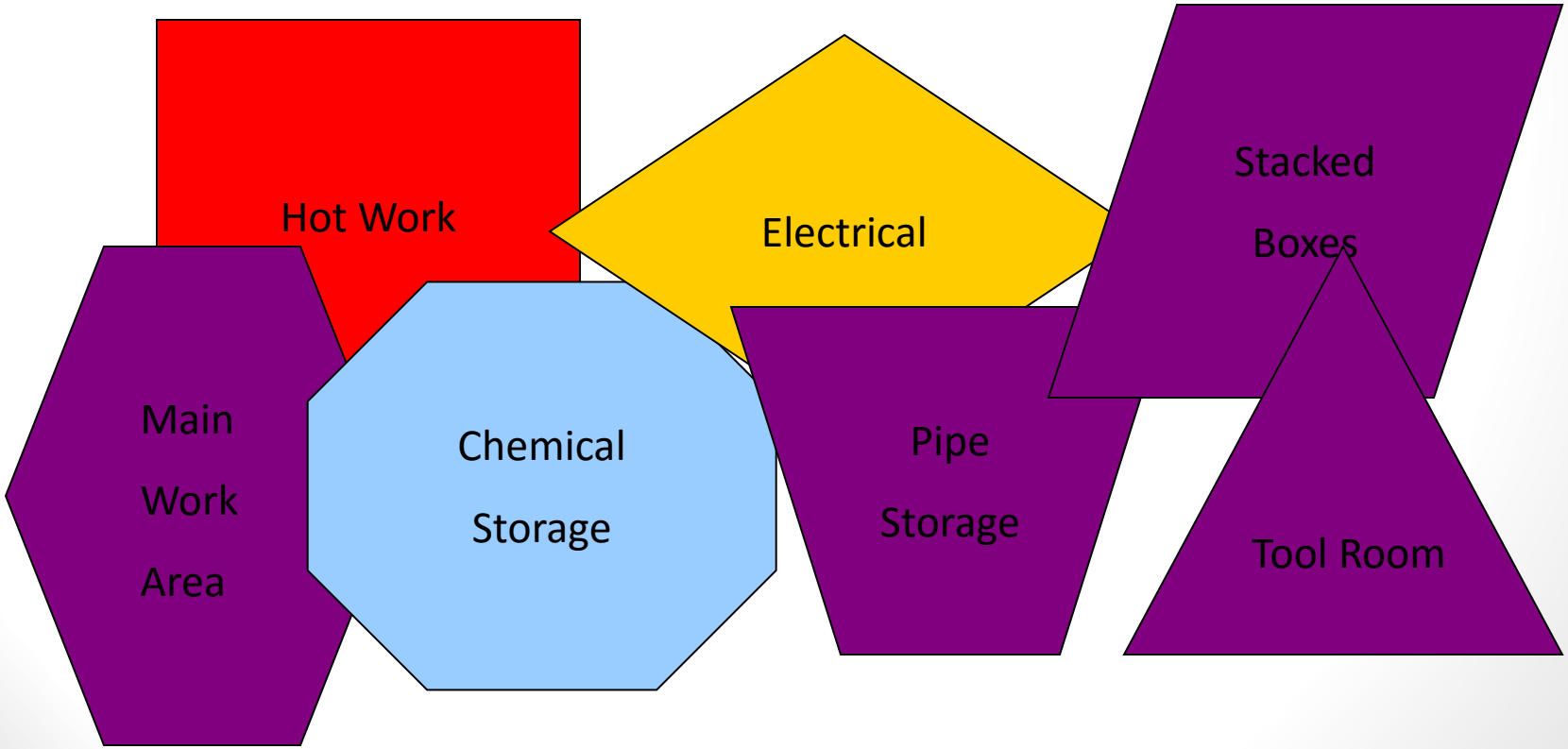
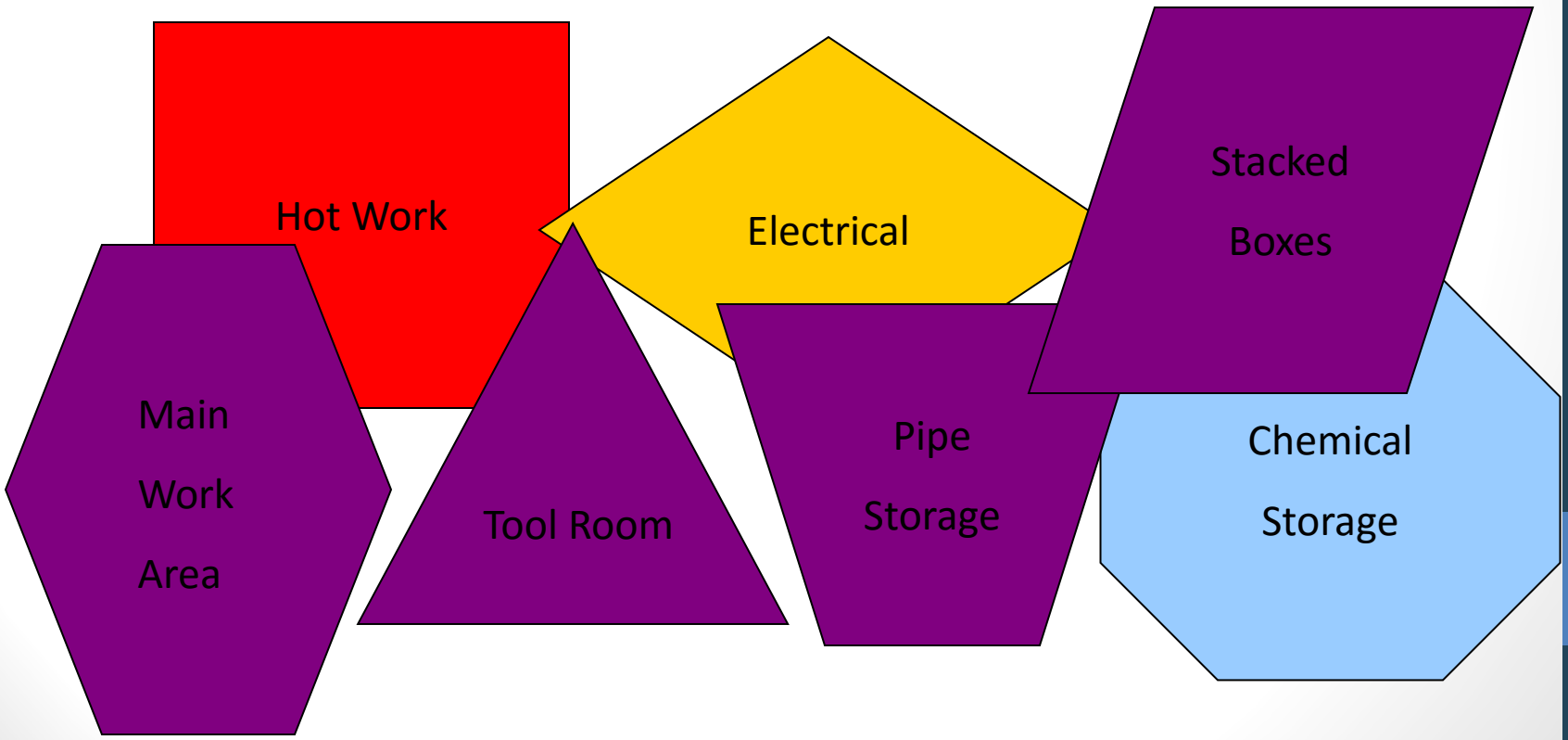
Work Area Layout

- Can a hazardous work area layout be improved?



Work Area Layout

- Chemical storage area was moved away from hot work and electrical hazards.

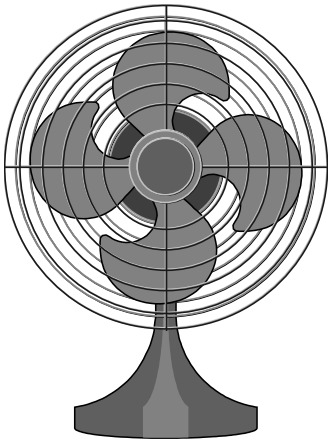


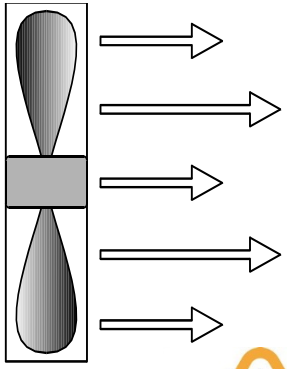
Substitution

- Can a non-hazardous product be substituted for a hazardous product?
  - Pesticides
  - Solder
  - Cleaning agents
  - Solvents

Ventilation

- Will ventilation improve the air quality to an acceptable (i.e. safe) level?





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Administrative Controls

- Administrative controls reduce employee exposure to a hazard
  - They do NOT eliminate the hazard, but provide an acceptable way to work around the hazard

EXAMPLES of Administrative Controls...

- Reduction
- Rotation
- Training

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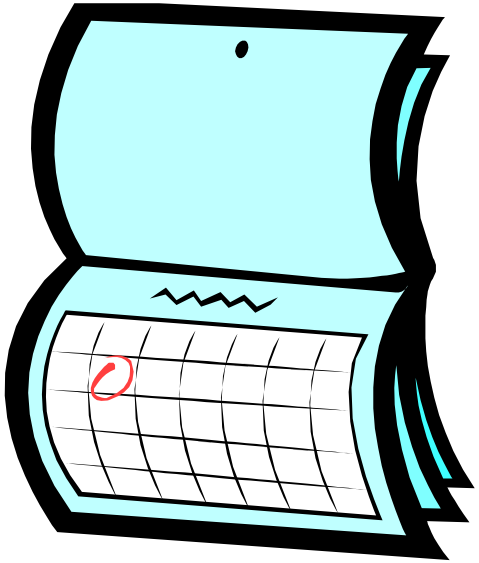
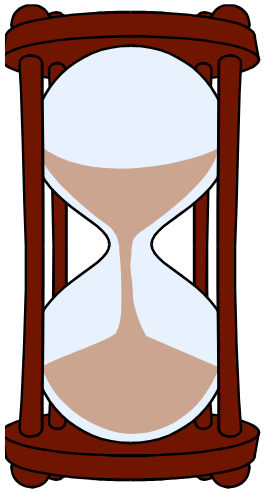
Reduction

- Can you reduce the frequency of performing the hazardous task?



Rotation

- Can employees be rotated to reduce exposure time?
- Micro breaks should be taken throughout shift



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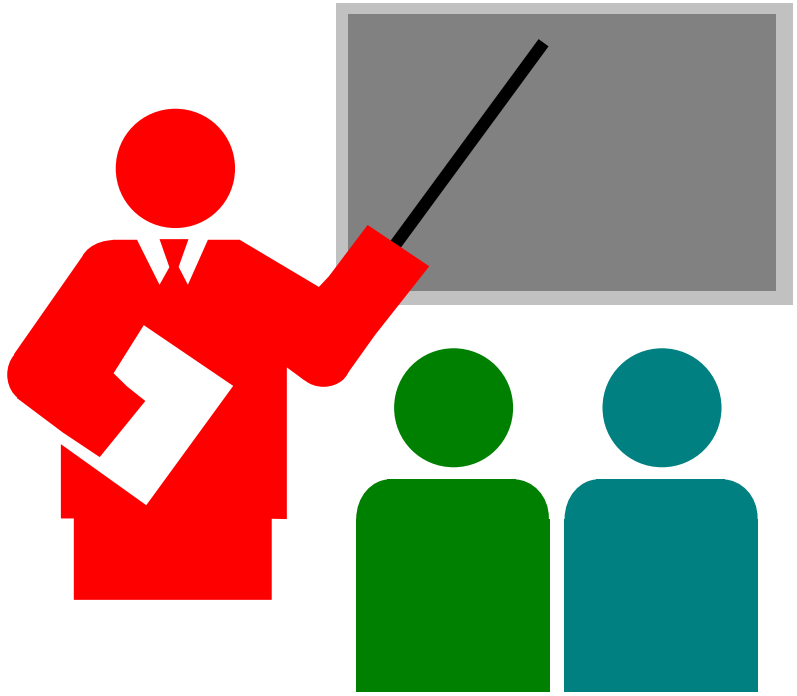
Training

- Can employees be trained to recognize hazards and employ safe work practices?



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Protect The Employee

- If the hazard cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level, the employee must be protected from exposure.
- This protection requires that the employee wear and/or use appropriate personal protective equipment as a LAST LINE OF DEFENSE

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Personal Protective Equipment

- Hard Hat
- Steel Toe Boots
- Gloves
- Safety Glasses
- Face Shields
- Respirators
- Hearing Protection
- Coveralls
- Long Sleeves

Summary

- Identify hazards in the workplace that could result in injury or illness.
- Evaluate the level of risk to help determine what controls to implement.
- Select an appropriate solution to control the hazard and/or protect the employee.

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