

	RISK ASSESSMENT	FORM
		3.1-7

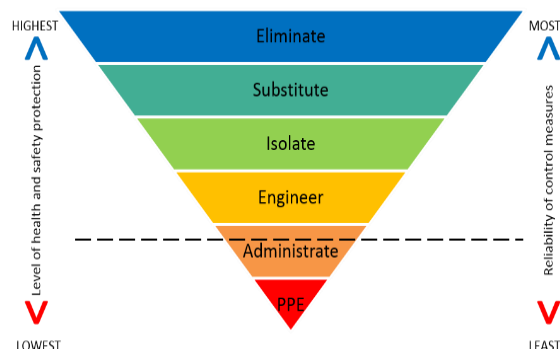
Describe the task, activity or issue being evaluated	Downstream Health Impacts - Fabricated Steel Structures and Assemblies Lifecycle: Transport, Installation, Use & Maintenance, End of Life	Person/s conducting evaluation:	Gavin Clarke (HSEQ Manager) Rohin Rutherford (Welding Supervisor) Jerry Choo (Controls & Document Coordinator)	Date:	17/08/2026
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Description of Identified Hazard(s)	Control Measures <u>Apply Hierarchy of control:</u> 1. Elimination, 2. Substitution, 3. Engineering, 4. Administrative, 5. PPE	Residual Risk Rating		
		L	C	R
Transport / Installation / End of Life - Heavy steel structures or assemblies may fall, roll, overturn or move unexpectedly, causing crush injury or fatality.	Engineering/Administrative: Support and restrain loads; use suitable rated mechanical lifting/handling equipment; confirm load weight, configuration and centre of gravity; competent operators/riggers; planned loading/lifting/dismantling; exclusion zones; no persons beneath suspended loads.	D	5	High
Transport / Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Manual handling of steel components may cause musculoskeletal strain or injury.	Eliminate/Engineering: Use mechanical handling where practicable. Administrative: assess weight, size, shape and access before handling; team handling only where suitable; plan handling route and maintain stable footing.	D	3	Mode rate
All downstream stages - Sharp edges, corners, burrs or damaged steel/coatings may cause cuts, lacerations or puncture injuries.	Engineering: Remove/deburr sharp projections where practicable. Administrative/PPE: inspect before handling; protect exposed sharp edges where necessary; use suitable gloves, long clothing and eye protection for the task.	D	2	Low
Installation / End of Life - Pinch/crush points during positioning, alignment, bolting, assembly or dismantling may injure hands or body.	Engineering/Administrative: Control component movement; use tag lines/positioning tools where suitable; keep hands/body clear of pinch points; establish exclusion zones; secure/support components before releasing lifting equipment.	D	4	High
Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Falls may occur where the steel structure must be accessed at height.	Eliminate/Engineering: Perform work from ground where practicable; provide suitable work platforms/access and fall-prevention systems. Administrative: site-specific risk assessment/SWMS and competent workers; fall-arrest only where higher-order controls are not practicable.	D	5	High
Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Drilling, cutting or grinding steel may generate flying particles, noise, vibration and hot metal, causing eye, hearing or burn injuries.	Engineering: Use suitable guarded tools and extraction where applicable. Administrative/PPE: inspect tools; control access; hot-work controls where required; eye/face and hearing protection, gloves and protective clothing appropriate to the task.	D	3	Mode rate
Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Welding or thermal cutting steel may generate welding fumes and gases harmful by inhalation.	Eliminate: avoid unnecessary onsite hot work. Engineering: adequate ventilation/local exhaust ventilation. Administrative/PPE: task-specific hot-work assessment; competent workers; suitable RPE and PPE selected for the process and exposure.	D	4	High
Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Heating, welding, cutting or grinding galvanised steel may generate zinc-containing fumes or coating particulates, causing respiratory effects.	Administrative: identify galvanised finish before disturbance and review available supplier information. Engineering: ventilation/LEV and controlled removal where required by approved work procedure. PPE: suitable RPE, eye and skin protection.	D	3	Mode rate
Installation / Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Cutting, grinding, sanding or heating painted/powder-coated steel may generate coating dust, fumes or decomposition products.	Administrative: identify coating where practicable and review coating SDS/product information before disturbance. Engineering: avoid unnecessary disturbance; ventilation/LEV/dust extraction. PPE: suitable RPE, eye and skin protection for the identified coating/task.	D	3	Mode rate
Installation - Wet cementitious/concrete grout may cause skin/eye irritation or alkaline burns during use around baseplates or connections.	Administrative: grout to be used by installer in accordance with manufacturer SDS/instructions; avoid direct contact; provide washing facilities. PPE: impervious gloves, protective clothing and eye/face protection as specified by SDS.	D	3	Mode rate
Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Cutting, grinding or demolition of hardened concrete/grout may generate respirable crystalline silica dust.	Eliminate: avoid unnecessary disturbance. Engineering: use wet methods and/or on-tool extraction; isolate work area. Administrative/PPE: task-specific silica risk controls; suitable RPE and PPE; competent workers and exposure controls as required.	D	4	High
Use & Maintenance / End of Life - Unknown, aged or subsequently applied coatings/contamination may generate hazardous dust or fumes when disturbed during maintenance or dismantling.	Administrative: inspect and identify coatings/contamination before disturbance where practicable; obtain available SDS/product information; treat unknown coatings conservatively. Engineering/PPE: controlled removal, ventilation/extraction and suitable RPE/PPE.	D	3	Mode rate

Assessment basis: Generic downstream lifecycle assessment for fabricated steel structures and assemblies. Product may be uncoated, hot-dip galvanised, painted or powder coated; cementitious/concrete grout may be used during installation. This assessment does not cover HVAC manufacturing/fabrication processes. Project/site-specific conditions and subsequent modifications must be assessed by the party controlling that work.

Actions Required to Implement controls	Person(s) Responsible	By When	Status
Approve this generic downstream product health impact assessment and reference it in SSA Credit 2.3 Health Impacts Declaration.	HSEQ Manager	Prior to SSA submission	Closed
Maintain/access supplier SDS or technical information for paint, powder coating, galvanising-related products and cementitious grout where applicable to a project.	HSEQ / Project Team	As applicable	Ongoing
Provide relevant product drawings, weights/lifting information and known surface-finish information to downstream parties where applicable.	Project Team	Prior to dispatch / installation	Ongoing
Downstream parties to complete task/site-specific risk assessments, SWMS, lifting plans and chemical/SDS reviews for their transport, installation, maintenance or dismantling activities.	Downstream duty holder	Before work	Required

RISK HIERARCHY OF CONTROLS



Eliminate – completely remove the hazard

Substitute - replace a hazardous substance, practice or process with a less hazardous one

Isolate – separate people from the risk of harm

Engineer - change work processes or physical work environment (e.g. by redesigning work, plant, equipment, components etc.)

Administrate - design and establish policies, procedures and practices to reduce people's exposure to a risk

PPE - cover and protect a person's body from hazards

AIM FOR CONTROLS ABOVE LINE

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE (see below)				
	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Extreme 5
A (Almost certain)	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
B (Likely)	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
C (Possible)	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
D (Unlikely)	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
E (Rare)	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5

RISK RATING & RESPONSE	
Extreme	UNACCEPTABLE - WORK NOT TO COMMENCE Manager/Supervisor to review control measures immediately
High	ACCEPTABLE - conditional on all controls being implemented DAILY CHECK & MONITOR RISK FOR IMPROVEMENT - Manager/Supervisor
Moderate	ACCEPTABLE – controlled by routine procedures ROUTINE CHECK - Manager/Supervisor
Low	ACCEPTABLE – controlled by routine procedures ROUTINE CHECK - Manager/Supervisor

CONSEQUENCE	Description
Extreme	Safety: Fatality or permanent disability Environment: Release (e.g. spill/leak, emission, explosion) causing serious irreversible environmental harm
Major	Safety: Lost time injury or illness (LTI) Environment: Release (e.g. spill/leak, emission, explosion) causing serious reversible environmental harm
Moderate	Safety: Medical treated injury (MTI) – medical professional/hospital outpatient Environment: Release (e.g. spill/leak, emission, noise, or odour) causing environmental harm, nuisance
Minor	Safety: First aid treatment – assistance by first aider or nurse Environment: Release (e.g. spill/leak, emission, noise, or odour) contained with negligible environmental harm or nuisance
Insignificant	Safety: Minor first aid, self-administered Environment: Release (e.g. spill/leak, emission, noise, or odour) contained on-site immediately no environmental harm, nuisance - onsite