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	Blockwork wall	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Bricklaying

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check footing and starter bars, capping rebar	Impalement on rebar	**High Possible / Serious injury**	1.1 Cover or cap all exposed bar ends with approved caps or covers. [Engineering] 1.2 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 1.3 Use edge protection near starter bars so nobody can fall onto them. [Engineering] 1.4 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 1.5 Wear gloves, safety glasses and safety boots when handling bar. [PPE]	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Move blocks with plant or two people	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Being hit by heavy equipment	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 2.8 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.10 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.11 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.12 Make eye contact with the operator before going near.	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 2.13 Operators are trained and competent for each machine. [Administrative] 2.14 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]		
3	Cut blocks with water suppression	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 3.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 3.6 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 3.7 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 3.8 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 3.9 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 3.10 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 3.11 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 3.12 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.13 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.14 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.15 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.16 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Lay blocks from scaffold once above chest height	Falling from height Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 4.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 4.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 4.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 4.8 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.9 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.10 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.11 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.12 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]		
5	Core fill with pump or mixer, propping walls as needed	Wet concrete and cement burns Structural collapse during alterations	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	5.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 5.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 5.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 5.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 5.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 5.6 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 5.7 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 5.9 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 5.10 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 5.11 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Clean up	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]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]		

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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) N95 respirator Hearing protection Work gloves High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Knee pads Safety goggles	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Cement mixer					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Concrete pump truck					
Telehandler	Provincial lift truck or telehandler operator training				

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		
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