FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

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

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Wall framing	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Carpentry

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Set up a clean, level cutting area away from walkways	Slips and trips Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	1.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 1.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 1.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 1.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 1.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 1.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE] 1.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 1.8 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 1.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 1.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 1.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 1.12 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
2	Cut studs and plates with guards working, keeping hands clear of the blade	Saw cuts and kickback Wood and MDF dust 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 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 Buy pre-cut or pre-finished timber where you can. [Substitution]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.7 Cut outdoors or in a well-ventilated area away from others. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Use saws and sanders with dust collection connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 2.9 Clean up with a vacuum, not a broom or compressed air. [Administrative] 2.10 Wear an N95 respirator for cutting and sanding. [PPE] 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	Nail frames together on the deck, using sequential trigger on nail guns	Nail gun injuries Compressed air Eye injuries	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Substitution] 3.2 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Engineering] 3.3 Keep your free hand at least 30 cm from the nailing point. [Administrative] 3.4 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Administrative] 3.5 Train new users before they use a nail gun, and check for pipes, cables and metal behind the surface. [Administrative] 3.6 Fit whip checks (safety cables) on hose joints and check hoses before use. [Engineering] 3.7 Fit a pressure regulator and keep pressure to the tool's rating. [Engineering] 3.8 Turn off and bleed the line before disconnecting. [Administrative] 3.9 Never use compressed air to clean clothes or skin, or point it at anyone. [Administrative] 3.10 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. [PPE] 3.11 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 3.12 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 3.13 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 3.14 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 3.15 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Stand frames with enough people and brace them straight away	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.6 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 4.7 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 4.9 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 4.10 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 4.11 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.12 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.13 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 4.14 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 4.15 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Guard slab or floor edges and openings near the work	Falling through a floor opening or void Falling from height Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical** **Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 5.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 5.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 5.5 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 5.6 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 5.7 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE] 5.8 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 5.9 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.10 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 5.11 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 5.12 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 5.13 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 5.14 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]		
6	Clean up offcuts and nails at the end of each day	Poor housekeeping and waste Slips and trips	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	6.1 Poor housekeeping and waste: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.2 Slips and trips: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]	**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
CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hearing protection Work gloves Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) N95 respirator Safety goggles Face shield	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Nail gun					
Circular saw					
Mitre saw					

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Air compressor					
Platform ladder					

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