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	Pour a concrete slab	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Concreting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Plan truck and pump access, checking for overhead power lines and soft ground	Contact with overhead power lines Being hit by heavy equipment Road traffic	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 1.2 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 1.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.4 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 1.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 1.6 Treat all lines as live. If equipment touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Administrative] 1.7 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 1.9 Being hit by heavy equipment: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 1.10 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 1.11 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.12 Road traffic: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Set up traffic control at the site entry and a spotter for reversing trucks	Road traffic Public entering the work area	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Elimination] 2.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Engineering] 2.4 Set up signs and cones to your provincial traffic control manual, with trained traffic control persons. [Administrative] 2.5 Get a road occupancy permit from the municipality or	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				road authority before you start. [Administrative] 2.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear high-visibility clothing to CSA Z96. [PPE] 2.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 2.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 2.13 Use a spotter when moving equipment or materials across public paths. [Administrative]		
3	Check formwork, edge forms, rebar and caps on starter bars before the pour	Formwork collapse Impalement on rebar	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 3.3 A competent person inspects the formwork and props before the pour and signs it off. [Administrative] 3.4 Follow the design for prop spacing, bracing and pour rate. [Administrative] 3.5 Watch for movement or bulging during the pour and stop if it happens. [Administrative] 3.6 Do not strip formwork until the concrete reaches the strength the engineer requires. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a hard hat, safety boots and gloves. [PPE] 3.8 Cover or cap all exposed bar ends with approved caps or covers. [Engineering] 3.9 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 3.10 Use edge protection near starter bars so nobody can fall onto them. [Engineering] 3.11 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear gloves, safety glasses and safety boots when handling bar. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Set up the pump with outriggers on pads and an exclusion zone around the boom and hose. Never open a line or clear a blockage until the pressure is released	Being hit by heavy equipment Contact with overhead power lines	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 4.3 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 4.4 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.5 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 4.6 Operators are trained and competent for each machine. [Administrative] 4.7 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE] 4.9 Contact with overhead power lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative]		
5	Place concrete, keeping clear of the hose end and wearing gloves and boots	Wet concrete and cement burns Lifting and carrying heavy loads Slips and trips	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	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 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.8 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.9 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.10 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.11 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.12 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.13 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.14 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.15 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Vibrate and screed, keeping power leads out of wet concrete	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Electric shock from cords and power tools Repetitive work and awkward postures	**High Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 6.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 6.3 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				6.5 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative] 6.6 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 6.7 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 6.8 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 6.9 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 6.10 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 6.11 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 6.12 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 6.13 Repetitive work and awkward postures: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]		
7	Finish the surface, taking breaks in heat and sun	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Repetitive work and awkward postures	**High Possible / Serious injury**	7.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 7.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 7.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 7.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 7.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 7.6 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 7.7 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 7.8 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 7.9 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 7.10 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE] 7.11 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 7.12 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 7.13 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 7.14 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 7.15 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
8	Wash out the pump and trucks only in the set wash out area, away from drains	Wet concrete and cement burns Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	8.1 Wet concrete and cement burns: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 8.3 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 8.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 8.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 8.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 8.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
9	Cut control joints the next day 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**	9.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 9.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 9.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 9.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 9.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 9.6 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 9.7 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 9.8 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 9.9 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 9.10 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 9.11 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 9.12 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 9.13 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 9.14 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 9.15 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 9.16 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious 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) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Work gloves Safety goggles Knee pads Hearing protection Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) N95 respirator	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Concrete pump truck					
Plate tamper					
Hand tools					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					

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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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