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	Formwork installation and stripping	**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	Check the formwork design and that props sit on sole plates on firm ground	Formwork collapse	**High Unlikely / Fatality**	1.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 1.3 Formwork collapse: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Plan deliveries and crane lifts of form materials, with an exclusion zone under the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 2.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 2.5 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative] 2.6 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.7 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.8 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 2.9 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 2.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 2.11 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.13 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.14 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.15 Make eye contact with the operator before going near.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative]		
3	Install edge protection before anyone works near an edge	Falling from height Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 3.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 3.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 3.8 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 3.11 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 3.12 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 3.13 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 3.14 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Cut and fix form ply and timber with saw guards working	Saw cuts and kickback Nail gun injuries Wood and MDF dust Loud noise	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 4.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 4.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 4.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 4.5 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Substitution] 4.6 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Engineering] 4.7 Keep your free hand at least 30 cm from the nailing point. [Administrative] 4.8 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.9 Buy pre-cut or pre-finished timber where you can. [Substitution] 4.10 Cut outdoors or in a well-ventilated area away from others. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.11 Use saws and sanders with dust collection connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 4.12 Clean up with a vacuum, not a broom or compressed air. [Administrative] 4.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 4.14 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 4.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative]		
5	Erect props, bearers and joists in the designed order, bracing as you go. Work from a platform or from below, never walking on unfixed joists	Formwork collapse Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling from height Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 A competent person inspects the formwork and props before the pour and signs it off. [Administrative] 5.2 Follow the design for prop spacing, bracing and pour rate. [Administrative] 5.3 Formwork collapse: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.4 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.5 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.6 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.7 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.8 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.9 Falling from height: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Lay the deck, cover penetrations and cap rebar bars that stick up	Falling through a floor opening or void Impalement on rebar Falling from height Strong wind and storms Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Falling through a floor opening or void: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.2 Cover or cap all exposed bar ends with approved caps or covers. [Engineering] 6.3 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Engineering] 6.4 Use edge protection near starter bars so nobody can fall onto them. [Engineering] 6.5 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Administrative] 6.6 Falling from height: see step 3 for the full controls	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 6.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 6.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 6.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 6.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative]		
7	Inspect forms and props and get sign off before the pour, then watch them during it	Formwork collapse Wet concrete and cement burns	**High** **Unlikely / Fatality**	7.1 Keep people out from under the formwork during the pour. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.2 Use formwork designed by a competent person or engineer for the load. [Engineering] 7.3 A competent person inspects the formwork and props before the pour and signs it off. [Administrative] 7.4 Follow the design for prop spacing, bracing and pour rate. [Administrative] 7.5 Watch for movement or bulging during the pour and stop if it happens. [Administrative] 7.6 Do not strip formwork until the concrete reaches the strength the engineer requires. [Administrative] 7.7 Wear a hard hat, safety boots and gloves. [PPE] 7.8 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 7.9 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 7.10 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 7.11 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 7.12 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
8	Strip forms only when the engineer says so, from a safe position, back propping as designed	Falling tools and materials Structural collapse during alterations Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	8.1 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 8.2 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 8.3 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.4 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 8.5 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 8.6 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 8.7 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 8.8 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 8.9 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs.	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 8.10 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 8.11 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative]		
9	Denail, stack timber and clean up	Cuts from sharp edges Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium** **Likely / Minor injury**	9.1 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 9.2 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 9.3 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 9.4 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 9.5 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 9.6 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 9.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 9.8 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 9.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 9.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 9.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 9.12 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**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) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Work gloves Hearing protection Full body harness (fall arrest) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) N95 respirator Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Knee pads Cut-resistant gloves	Lift plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Circular saw					
Nail gun					
Power drill					
Mobile crane	Provincial crane operator certification, qualified rigger	Pre-use check each shift; inspected, tested and maintained to CSA Z150 as adopted by your province			
Hand tools					

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		

Check	Yes	No
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