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	New home construction	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	General contracting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Set up the site: fencing, signs, toilets, power and induction	Public entering the work area Electric shock from cords and power tools	**High Possible / Serious injury**	1.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 1.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.6 Use a spotter when moving equipment or materials across public paths. [Administrative] 1.7 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 1.8 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 1.9 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 1.10 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 1.11 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 1.12 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
2	Site cut, footings and slab	Being hit by heavy equipment Hitting underground services Trench or excavation collapse Wet concrete and cement burns Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, excavations and trenches	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 2.3 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 2.4 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.6 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 2.7 Hand expose or hydrovac services before machine digging inside the locate tolerance zone. [Engineering] 2.8 Click Before You Dig: lodge a locate request with your provincial one-call service and wait for the locates. [Administrative] 2.9 Follow your province's ground disturbance rules and keep locate sheets on site. [Administrative] 2.10 Use methods that keep people out of the trench, such as directional boring or working from the surface. [Elimination] 2.11 Barricade or cover the excavation so people and equipment cannot fall in. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Shore, slope or use a trench box in any trench deeper than 1.2 metres (1.5 metres in Alberta and Manitoba). [Engineering] 2.13 Keep spoil, materials and equipment at least 1 metre back from the edge. [Engineering] 2.14 Inspect the excavation at the start of each shift and after rain or anything that could weaken it. Record it. [Administrative] 2.15 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 2.16 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 2.17 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 2.18 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE]		
3	Frame and roof with scaffold and edge protection	Falling from height Falling from a roof edge Crane and lifting failure Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**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 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 3.8 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.9 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 3.10 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 3.11 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 3.12 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 3.14 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 3.15 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 3.16 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative]		
4	Lock up: brick, windows and roof covering	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Glass handling and breakage Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	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 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 4.7 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 4.9 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 4.10 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 4.11 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 4.12 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 4.13 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 4.14 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 4.15 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 4.16 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				container. [Administrative]		
5	Fit out with all trades, managing who works where	Slips and trips Electric shock from live wiring General dust Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 5.6 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 5.7 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 5.9 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 5.10 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 5.11 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 5.12 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.13 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 5.14 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 5.15 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Final clean, remove the site fence and hand over	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] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.6 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) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hearing protection Work gloves Full body harness (fall arrest) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Knee pads Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Cut-resistant gloves N95 respirator	Roof access permit Fall protection plan Lift plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Excavator	Provincial operator training				
Concrete pump truck					
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			
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Nail gun					
Circular saw					
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