FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

Document: FLHA-001 Rev 1
Assessed: 2026-11-09 18:04
Valid for this shift / task only
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Ceiling sheeting	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Drywall

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Set up a mobile scaffold or trestles at the right height	Falling from height Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds	**Critical** **Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 1.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 1.8 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by trained workers supervised by a competent worker, on a firm base with sole boards and ties. [Engineering] 1.9 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 1.10 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 1.11 A competent worker inspects the scaffold before use each shift, after any change and after bad weather, and tags every access point: green safe, yellow caution, red do not use. [Administrative] 1.12 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative] 1.13 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Administrative] 1.14 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Check for cables and pipes in the ceiling space	Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 2.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 2.4 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 2.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 2.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following CSA Z462. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
3	Lift sheets with a sheet lifter and two people	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling tools and materials	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	3.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 3.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 3.10 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 3.11 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 3.12 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 3.13 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 3.14 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Fix sheets and support until fixed	Injury from power tools Repetitive work and awkward postures	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	4.1 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 4.2 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand.	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Engineering] 4.3 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 4.4 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 4.5 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE] 4.7 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.8 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.9 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.10 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.11 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 4.12 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]		
5	Clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.2 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.6 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) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) N95 respirator High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Work gloves Hearing protection	Fall protection plan

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Knee pads	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Platform ladder					
Rolling scaffold	Provincial scaffold training				
Power drill					
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		

Check	Yes	No
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