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	Floor tiling	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Tiling

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Prepare and level the floor, grinding with extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 1.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 1.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 1.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 1.6 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 1.7 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 1.8 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 1.10 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 1.11 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 1.12 Wear earplugs or earmuffs rated for the noise. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
2	Move tile boxes with a trolley	Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	2.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Cut tiles wet	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Electric shock from cords and power tools Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.2 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 3.3 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 3.4 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 3.5 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 3.6 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 3.7 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 3.8 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 3.9 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 3.10 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 3.11 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Lay tiles, taking breaks from kneeling	Repetitive work and awkward postures Cuts from sharp edges	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	4.1 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 4.2 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 4.3 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 4.4 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 4.5 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE] 4.7 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.8 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.9 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.10 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				4.11 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.12 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]		
5	Grout, seal and keep traffic off	Hazardous chemicals Slips and trips Rules: WHMIS 2015 and provincial OHS regulation	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 5.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 5.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and WHMIS labels before use. Workers have WHMIS training. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Administrative] 5.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 5.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 5.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 5.9 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 5.10 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 5.11 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 5.12 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 5.13 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 5.14 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time 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
Knee pads Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) N95 respirator Chemical-resistant gloves CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Hearing protection Work gloves Cut-resistant gloves	None required

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety goggles Coveralls	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Wet tile saw					
Angle grinder					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- WHMIS training

6. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

7. 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.		

8. 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.

9. PRE-JOB CHECKS

Check	Yes	No
PPE inspected and in good condition		

Check	Yes	No
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)		

10. RE-ASSESSMENT WHEN CONDITIONS CHANGE

Time	What changed	New hazards	Controls	Initials

11. END OF SHIFT REVIEW

Completed at		**Reviewed by**	
Area cleaned up and safe		**Permits closed**	
Incidents or near misses		**Hazards remaining**	

12. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	Nov 9, 2026		First issue

13. 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