FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

Document: FLHA-001 Rev 1
Assessed: 2026-11-09 16:45
Valid for this shift / task only
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Brick repointing	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Bricklaying

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Set up access and barricade below	Falling from height Public entering the work area Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**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 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 1.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.13 Use a spotter when moving equipment or materials across public paths. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Rake out joints with a grinder on extraction, wearing a respirator	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Angle grinder injuries Loud noise	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 2.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Eye injuries Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits		2.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 2.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 2.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 2.6 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 2.7 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 2.8 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 2.9 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 2.10 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.11 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 2.13 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.14 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 2.15 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 2.16 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 2.17 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative]		
3	Mix and apply mortar	Wet concrete and cement burns Repetitive work and awkward postures	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	3.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 3.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 3.3 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 3.4 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 3.5 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 3.6 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 3.7 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 3.8 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 3.9 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				repetitive work. [Administrative] 3.10 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative] 3.11 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]		
4	Clean down and vacuum dust	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 4.2 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.3 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 4.4 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 4.5 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 4.6 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 4.7 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	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
Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Hearing protection Work gloves CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Face shield Cut-resistant gloves Safety goggles Chemical-resistant gloves Knee pads	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Angle grinder					
Rolling scaffold	Provincial scaffold training				

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
HEPA vacuum					
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		
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