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	Concrete cutting and core drilling	**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	Get the engineer's approval for every cut, then scan the slab and mark cables, conduits, reo and post-tension tendons. Never cut or core through a tendon	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Hitting underground services Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.4 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 1.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.6 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 1.7 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 1.9 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 1.10 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 1.11 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.12 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 1.13 Hand expose or hydrovac services before machine digging inside the locate tolerance zone. [Engineering] 1.14 Click Before You Dig: lodge a locate request with your provincial one-call service and wait for the locates. [Administrative] 1.15 Follow your province's ground disturbance rules and keep locate sheets on site. [Administrative] 1.16 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				again if the work area grows. [Administrative]		
2	Set an exclusion zone, including the floor below for coring, and keep occupants out	Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area Working in an occupied home or building	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 2.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 2.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 2.6 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.7 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.8 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 2.9 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 2.10 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 2.11 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination] 2.12 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative] 2.14 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative] 2.15 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Plan where the water and slurry will go and keep leads off wet ground, using GFCI protection	Electric shock from cords and power tools Slips and trips	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 3.2 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 3.3 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 3.4 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 3.5 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 3.6 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE] 3.7 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 3.8 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 3.9 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering]	**Low** **Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.10 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 3.11 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE]		
4	Check the blade or bit, guard and water feed before starting	Saw cuts and kickback Injury from power tools	**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 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear safety glasses, hearing protection and close-fitting clothes. [PPE] 4.7 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 4.8 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 4.9 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 4.10 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 4.11 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative] 4.12 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Fix the core drill rig with an anchor or vacuum base so it cannot spin	Injury from power tools Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	5.1 Injury from power tools: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.2 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.3 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.4 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.5 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.6 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.7 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 5.8 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
6	Cut with water suppression or extraction, never dry cut. Indoors, use electric or hydraulic saws; never run petrol saws or generators inside (carbon monoxide)	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 6.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 6.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 6.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 6.6 Saw cuts and kickback: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.7 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 6.8 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 6.10 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 6.11 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 6.12 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 6.13 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 6.14 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
7	Support cut pieces and cores so they do not drop or pinch the blade	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling tools and materials Structural collapse during alterations	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	7.1 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.2 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 7.3 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 7.4 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.5 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 7.6 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.7 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 7.8 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 7.9 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
8	Cover or guard new holes,	Falling through a floor opening	**Critical**	8.1 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	vacuum slurry and clean up	or void Poor housekeeping and waste Slips and trips Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Possible / Fatality**	cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 8.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 8.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 8.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 8.5 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 8.6 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 8.7 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 8.8 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 8.9 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 8.10 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 8.11 Slips and trips: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Rare / Fatality**	

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) Hearing protection N95 respirator Work gloves Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for)	Lockout permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Core drill					
Portable generator					

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

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