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	Bathroom strip-out	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Demolition

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check wall and floor sheets for asbestos; older wet areas often have it	Disturbing asbestos Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, asbestos	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Get an asbestos survey before work on buildings built before 1990. [Elimination] 1.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 1.4 Follow your province's asbestos rules, including notification and trained or certified workers where required. [Administrative] 1.5 In BC, a qualified person must inspect and write a hazardous materials report before demolition or renovation, and asbestos abatement must be done by a WorkSafeBC licensed contractor (since 1 January 2024). [Administrative] 1.6 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a fit-tested respirator suited to the work, and disposable coveralls. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Isolate water and power to the room	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy 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	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 2.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 2.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 2.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 2.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 2.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]		
3	Remove fixtures and glass shower screens carefully	Glass handling and breakage Lifting and carrying heavy loads Sewage and wastewater	**High Possible / Serious injury**	3.1 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 3.2 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 3.3 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 3.4 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 3.5 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Administrative] 3.6 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.8 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.9 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 3.10 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 3.11 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 3.12 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 3.13 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
4	Break off tiles and screed with dust control	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Eye injuries	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 4.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 4.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits		sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 4.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 4.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 4.7 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 4.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 4.10 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 4.11 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 4.12 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 4.13 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 4.14 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 4.15 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 4.16 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 4.17 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative]		
5	Check for mould and rot once linings are off	Mould and droppings	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mould. [Elimination] 5.2 Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 5.4 Bag mouldy material on site and remove it promptly. [Administrative] 5.5 Wash hands and face before eating and at the end of each shift. [Administrative] 5.6 Wear an N95 (or better) respirator, gloves, goggles and disposable coveralls. [PPE]	**Low Rare / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Bag and remove waste, then vacuum	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Poor housekeeping and waste	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	6.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 6.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 6.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 6.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 6.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 6.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 6.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 6.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.9 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.13 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]		

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) N95 respirator Hearing protection Cut-resistant gloves Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Work gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Face shield	Lockout permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Jackhammer					
Rotary hammer					

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
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