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	Chimney removal	**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 flues for asbestos and soot, and isolate any gas appliance	Disturbing asbestos Gas and fuel lines 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] 1.8 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Elimination] 1.9 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.10 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Engineering] 1.11 Only licensed gas fitters work on gas lines. [Administrative] 1.12 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Administrative] 1.13 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Administrative] 1.14 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Erect scaffold around the chimney with debris protection	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the	**Medium Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		scaffold Falling tools and materials Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds		ground. [Elimination] 2.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 2.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 2.5 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 2.6 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] 2.7 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 2.8 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 2.9 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] 2.10 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative] 2.11 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.12 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.13 Falling tools and materials: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Serious injury**	
3	Remove bricks by hand from the top down, never undermine	Structural collapse during alterations Demolition and falling debris Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 3.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 3.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 3.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 3.6 Check for asbestos, lead, live services and structural risks before demolition starts. [Elimination] 3.7 Disconnect and cap power, gas and water before demolition. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Set an exclusion zone bigger than the distance the structure could fall. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Use a machine with a guarded cab instead of hand demolition where practical. [Engineering] 3.10 Use chutes or bins to get debris down. Never drop it	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				from height. [Engineering] 3.11 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 3.12 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 3.13 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 3.14 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 3.15 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative]		
4	Lower bricks by chute or hoist, keeping the area below closed	Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 4.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 4.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 4.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 4.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 4.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 4.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 4.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 4.13 Use a spotter when moving equipment or materials across public paths. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Patch the roof the same day to keep weather out	Strong wind and storms Falling from a roof edge Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 5.2 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 5.3 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 5.4 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.5 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 5.6 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE] 5.8 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 5.9 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 5.10 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]		
6	Clean up dust and debris	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Poor housekeeping and waste 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 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 6.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.8 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.12 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
CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Full body harness (fall arrest) N95 respirator Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Work gloves	Roof access permit Fall protection plan

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Hearing protection	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Hand tools					
Jackhammer					
Material hoist					

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

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