FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

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Assessed: 2026-11-09 17:46
Valid for this shift / task only
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Concrete breaking and 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	Locate services under the slab before breaking	Hitting underground services Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Scan the area with a cable locator before digging and mark services on the ground. [Engineering] 1.3 Hand expose or hydrovac services before machine digging inside the locate tolerance zone. [Engineering] 1.4 Click Before You Dig: lodge a locate request with your provincial one-call service and wait for the locates. [Administrative] 1.5 Follow your province's ground disturbance rules and keep locate sheets on site. [Administrative] 1.6 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Administrative] 1.7 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 1.9 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.10 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.12 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 1.13 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.14 If energized work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following CSA Z462. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Saw cut edges with water	Silica dust from concrete, brick,	**Critical**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	suppression	stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Likely / Fatality**	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)] 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 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 2.7 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 2.8 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 2.9 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 2.10 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 2.11 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 2.12 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 2.13 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.14 Loud noise: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	
3	Break with a jackhammer or excavator breaker, rotating jackhammer work	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Being hit by heavy equipment	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 3.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 3.3 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 3.5 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative] 3.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.7 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.10 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				hearing protection. [Administrative] 3.11 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.12 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 3.13 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 3.14 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 3.15 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative]		
4	Watch for flying chips and keep others back	Eye injuries Demolition and falling debris	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 4.2 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 4.3 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 4.4 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 4.5 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 4.6 Check for asbestos, lead, live services and structural risks before demolition starts. [Elimination] 4.7 Disconnect and cap power, gas and water before demolition. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.8 Set an exclusion zone bigger than the distance the structure could fall. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.9 Use a machine with a guarded cab instead of hand demolition where practical. [Engineering] 4.10 Use chutes or bins to get debris down. Never drop it from height. [Engineering] 4.11 Follow a written demolition plan, working from the top down. Do not remove supports out of sequence. [Administrative] 4.12 Wear a hard hat, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Load rubble by machine where possible, then clean up	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Poor housekeeping and waste	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	5.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 5.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 5.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.9 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 5.13 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) Hearing protection Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) N95 respirator Work gloves High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Safety goggles Face shield	None required

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Jackhammer					
Excavator	Provincial operator training				
Skid steer	Provincial operator training				
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					
Air compressor					

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

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