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	Electrical fault finding	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Electrical

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Talk to the client about the fault and keep people away from the electrical panel	Working in an occupied home or building	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	1.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination] 1.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative] 1.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative] 1.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Administrative] 1.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Administrative]	**Low Rare / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
2	Check the test meter on a known source before and after use	Electric shock from live wiring 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 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
3	Do live testing only when it cannot be done dead, using insulated tools, mats and arc rated gear	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 3.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 3.4 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 3.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 3.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following CSA Z462. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 3.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 3.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 3.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 3.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 3.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]		
4	Isolate the faulty circuit, apply lockout and tags and prove dead before any repair	Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Repair or replace the faulty part	Electric shock from cords and power tools Cuts from sharp edges Falling from a ladder	**High Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 5.2 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 5.3 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 5.4 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 5.5 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative] 5.6 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 5.7 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 5.8 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 5.9 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 5.10 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 5.11 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial work platform for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 5.12 Use CSA Grade 1, 1A or 1AA ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Engineering] 5.13 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Engineering] 5.14 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.15 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the side rails. Do not overreach. [Administrative]		
6	Retest, restore power and record what was found	Electric shock from live wiring Working alone Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462; Provincial OHS regulation, working alone	**Critical** **Possible / Fatality**	6.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.2 Do not do high risk work alone: work at height, confined spaces, live electrical or trenches. [Elimination] 6.3 Set a check-in system: call or text at set times, and someone follows up if there is no reply. [Administrative] 6.4 Tell someone where you are working and when you expect to finish. [Administrative] 6.5 Carry a charged phone. Use a personal alarm or GPS device where there is no signal. [Administrative] 6.6 Follow your province's working alone rules: a named person checks in with the worker at set intervals and at the end of the shift, and acts if there is no reply. In BC the procedure must be written. [Administrative] 6.7 Keep a first aid kit on hand and know the site address for emergency services. [Administrative]	**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) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Rubber insulating gloves Arc flash PPE (CSA Z462) N95 respirator Work gloves Cut-resistant gloves Hard hat (CSA Z94.1)	Lockout permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Electrical test meter					
Hand tools					
Step ladder					

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