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	Rewire a house	**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	Agree a room by room plan with the occupants and protect floors and furniture	Working in an occupied home or building Slips and trips	**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] 1.7 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 1.8 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 1.9 Slips and trips: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
2	Check the hazardous materials survey and look for old lead paint before cutting into walls and ceilings	Disturbing asbestos Lead paint dust and fumes Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, asbestos; Provincial OHS regulation, lead	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	2.1 Get an asbestos survey before work on buildings built before 1990. [Elimination] 2.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 2.4 Follow your province's asbestos rules, including notification and trained or certified workers where required. [Administrative] 2.5 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] 2.6 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.7 Wear a fit-tested respirator suited to the work, and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 2.8 Test old paint for lead before you sand, scrape, cut or heat it. [Elimination] 2.9 Use wet scraping, chemical strippers or shrouded tools with extraction instead of dry sanding. Never burn off lead paint with an open flame. [Substitution] 2.10 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting and keep residents, children and pets out. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.11 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 2.12 Wash hands and face before eating, drinking or smoking. Change out of dusty clothes before going home. [Administrative] 2.13 Wear a fit-tested respirator with P100 filters, disposable coveralls and gloves. [PPE]		
3	Isolate the circuits being worked on, apply lockout and tags and test to prove dead; run any temporary supply through GFCI protection	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Electric shock from cords and power tools 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 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Elimination] 3.7 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Engineering] 3.9 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Administrative] 3.10 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Administrative] 3.11 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Substitution] 3.12 Use GFCI protection on all temporary power and portable tools. [Engineering] 3.13 Keep cords off the ground and out of water, using stands or hooks. [Engineering] 3.14 Check cords, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Administrative] 3.15 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Work in the ceiling space only on joists, with lighting and short breaks in hot weather	Falling through a floor opening or void Heat stress Poor lighting and night work Bites and stings Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 4.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 4.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 4.5 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 4.6 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 4.7 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 4.8 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 4.9 Plan work for daylight hours where you can. [Elimination] 4.10 Set up enough temporary lighting for the task, walkways, stairs and access points. [Engineering] 4.11 Aim lights so they do not dazzle plant operators or drivers. [Engineering] 4.12 Check lighting before work starts and carry a flashlight or head lamp. [Administrative] 4.13 Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. [Elimination] 4.14 Look before you reach into dark spaces. [Administrative] 4.15 Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area. [Administrative] 4.16 Know who has allergies and keep their medication, such as an epinephrine auto-injector, close by. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
5	Scan for pipes, then chase walls and drill holes using dust extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles General dust Injury from power tools Gas and fuel lines Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	5.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 5.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 5.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 5.5 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 5.6 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 5.7 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 5.9 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.10 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 5.11 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 5.12 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 5.13 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 5.14 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Elimination] 5.15 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.16 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Engineering] 5.17 Only licensed gas fitters work on gas lines. [Administrative]		
6	Strip out old wiring, treating every cable as live until it is proven dead	Electric shock from live wiring Cuts from sharp edges Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	6.1 If energized work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following CSA Z462. [Administrative] 6.2 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 6.3 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 6.4 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 6.5 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 6.6 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 6.7 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 6.8 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 6.9 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
7	Pull in new cables, keeping walkways and stairs clear	Slips and trips Lifting and carrying heavy loads	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	7.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 7.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 7.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 7.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 7.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 7.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE] 7.7 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				7.8 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 7.9 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 7.10 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 7.11 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 7.12 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 7.13 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
8	Fit off outlets, switches and lights from a stable step or platform	Electric shock from cords and power tools Falling from a ladder Repetitive work and awkward postures	**High Possible / Serious injury**	8.1 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE] 8.2 Electric shock from cords and power tools: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.3 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial work platform for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 8.4 Use CSA Grade 1, 1A or 1AA ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Engineering] 8.5 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Engineering] 8.6 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 8.7 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the side rails. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 8.8 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 8.9 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 8.10 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 8.11 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 8.12 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
9	Test every circuit, re-energise, make good and hand over the certificate	Electric shock from live wiring Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	9.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 9.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 9.3 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 9.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 9.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times.	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative] 9.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 9.7 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 Work gloves Knee pads Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Rubber insulating gloves Arc flash PPE (CSA Z462) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Hearing protection 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					
Power drill					
Hand tools					
Step ladder					
Rotary hammer					

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