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	Burst pipe and leak repair	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Plumbing

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Shut off water at the main and isolate power anywhere water has reached	Electric shock from live wiring Slips and trips Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 1.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 1.4 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 1.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Administrative] 1.6 If energized work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools, following CSA Z462. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 1.8 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 1.9 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 1.10 Slips and trips: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Check for mould and sewage contamination in wet areas	Mould and droppings Sewage and wastewater	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	2.1 Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mould. [Elimination] 2.2 Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 2.4 Bag mouldy material on site and remove it promptly. [Administrative] 2.5 Wash hands and face before eating and at the end of each shift. [Administrative] 2.6 Wear an N95 (or better) respirator, gloves, goggles and	**Low Rare / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				disposable coveralls. [PPE] 2.7 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 2.8 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 2.9 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 2.10 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 2.11 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative] 2.12 Wear waterproof gloves, goggles or a face shield, and coveralls. [PPE]		
3	Open up the wall or floor to reach the pipe, checking for asbestos first	Disturbing asbestos General dust Injury from power tools Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, asbestos	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Get an asbestos survey before work on buildings built before 1990. [Elimination] 3.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 3.4 Follow your province's asbestos rules, including notification and trained or certified workers where required. [Administrative] 3.5 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] 3.6 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a fit-tested respirator suited to the work, and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 3.8 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 3.9 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 3.11 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 3.12 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative] 3.13 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 3.14 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 3.15 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 3.16 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.17 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative]		
4	Cut out the damaged section and fit the repair, with a hot work permit if soldering	Fire from hot works Burns from hot surfaces Cuts from sharp edges	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 4.2 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 4.4 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative] 4.6 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Elimination] 4.7 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Engineering] 4.8 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Administrative] 4.9 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Administrative] 4.10 Wear heat-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 4.11 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.12 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.13 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.14 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.15 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Turn water back on and check for leaks under pressure	Pressure testing Hot water and steam	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	5.1 Test with water instead of air or gas where the system allows it. Never put water in refrigerant pipework, which is tested with dry nitrogen. [Substitution] 5.2 Keep people out of the test area with signs and barriers. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use a calibrated gauge and a relief valve set to protect the system. [Engineering] 5.4 Test to the pressure the system calls for and hold it for the set time. Never go over. [Administrative] 5.5 Release the pressure fully before tightening anything or fixing leaks. [Administrative] 5.6 Wear safety glasses or a face shield. [PPE] 5.7 Turn the system off and let it cool before work. [Elimination] 5.8 Isolate and lock off the heat source and valves, and release the pressure. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.9 Check the temperature, and open fittings slowly while	**Low Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				facing away. [Administrative] 5.10 Keep a first aid kit and cool water ready for burns. [Administrative] 5.11 Wear heat-resistant gloves, long sleeves and a face shield. [PPE]		
6	Dry the area, clean up and advise on make good	Slips and trips Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Likely / Minor injury**	6.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 6.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 6.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 6.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 6.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [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]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	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) Work gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) N95 respirator Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Safety goggles Coveralls Chemical-resistant gloves Face shield Hearing protection Welding gloves Cut-resistant gloves	Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Press fitting tool					
Power drill					
Propane torch					

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		

Check	Yes	No
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