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	Bathroom renovation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	General contracting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check the hazardous materials survey; older wet areas often have asbestos sheeting	Disturbing asbestos 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Separate the work area from occupants with dust screens and keep a toilet available	Working in an occupied home or building General dust	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	2.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Elimination] 2.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Administrative] 2.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Administrative] 2.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Administrative] 2.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Administrative] 2.7 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Substitution] 2.8 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				2.9 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Engineering] 2.10 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Engineering] 2.11 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Administrative] 2.12 Wear a dust mask and safety glasses. [PPE]		
3	Isolate water and power to the room, apply lockout and tags	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] 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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
4	Remove fixtures, the toilet and glass shower screens carefully	Glass handling and breakage Lifting and carrying heavy loads Sewage and wastewater	**High Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Engineering] 4.2 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Engineering] 4.3 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Administrative] 4.4 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Administrative] 4.5 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Administrative] 4.6 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Elimination] 4.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.8 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 8 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.9 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 4.10 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 4.11 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 4.12 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 4.13 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative]		
5	Strip tiles and linings with dust control	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration 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 Wear a fit-tested N95 (or better) respirator. [PPE] 5.7 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.8 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.9 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 5.10 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.11 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.12 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 5.13 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 5.14 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.15 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 5.16 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
6	Check for mould, rot and damaged framing once linings are off	Mould and droppings Structural collapse during alterations	**High** **Unlikely / Fatality**	6.1 Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mould. [Elimination] 6.2 Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Clean up with a HEPA vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Engineering] 6.4 Bag mouldy material on site and remove it promptly. [Administrative] 6.5 Wash hands and face before eating and at the end of each shift. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear an N95 (or better) respirator, gloves, goggles and disposable coveralls. [PPE] 6.7 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 6.8 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 6.10 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 6.11 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 6.12 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
7	Rough in plumbing and electrical by licensed trades	Electric shock from live wiring Fire from hot works Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462	**Critical** **Possible / Fatality**	7.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.2 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 7.3 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.4 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 7.5 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 7.6 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative] 7.7 Keep a fire watch during the work and for at least 60 minutes after you finish. [Administrative] 7.8 Check for smouldering behind walls, in ceilings and under floors before you leave. [Administrative] 7.9 Wear flame-resistant clothing, welding gloves and eye or face protection. [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
8	Sheet and waterproof with good ventilation	Hazardous chemicals Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: WHMIS 2015 and provincial OHS regulation	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	8.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 8.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 8.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and WHMIS labels before use. Workers have WHMIS training. [Administrative] 8.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				drink bottles. [Administrative] 8.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 8.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 8.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 8.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 8.9 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 8.10 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 8.11 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 8.12 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 8.13 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 8.14 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 8.15 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
9	Tile, cutting wet	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	9.1 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 9.2 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Engineering] 9.3 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Engineering] 9.4 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Administrative] 9.5 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Administrative] 9.6 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Administrative] 9.7 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Substitution] 9.8 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Engineering] 9.9 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Engineering] 9.10 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Administrative] 9.11 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
10	Fit off fixtures, test and clean up	Slips and trips Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium** **Likely / Minor injury**	10.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 10.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 10.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 10.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 10.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 10.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE] 10.7 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 10.8 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 10.9 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 10.10 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 10.11 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 10.12 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) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) N95 respirator Hearing protection Cut-resistant gloves Knee pads Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Work gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Face shield Welding gloves	Lockout permit Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Jackhammer					
Wet tile saw					
Power drill					
HEPA vacuum					
Hand tools					

5. TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THIS WORK

- WHMIS training

6. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

7. 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.		

8. 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.

9. PRE-JOB CHECKS

Check	Yes	No
PPE inspected and in good condition		
Tools and equipment inspected		
Permits reviewed and posted		

Check	Yes	No
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)		

10. RE-ASSESSMENT WHEN CONDITIONS CHANGE

Time	What changed	New hazards	Controls	Initials

11. END OF SHIFT REVIEW

Completed at		**Reviewed by**	
Area cleaned up and safe		**Permits closed**	
Incidents or near misses		**Hazards remaining**	

12. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	Nov 9, 2026		First issue

13. 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