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	Install storm drain drainage	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Excavation and earthworks

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get utility locates and mark the pipe run	Hitting underground services	**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]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Cut hard surfaces with water suppression	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such 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	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				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 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 2.15 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 2.16 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]		
3	Dig the trench and pits, protecting edges	Trench or excavation collapse Being hit by heavy equipment Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, excavations and trenches; Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical** **Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Use methods that keep people out of the trench, such as directional boring or working from the surface. [Elimination] 3.2 Barricade or cover the excavation so people and equipment cannot fall in. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Shore, slope or use a trench box in any trench deeper than 1.2 metres (1.5 metres in Alberta and Manitoba). [Engineering] 3.4 Keep spoil, materials and equipment at least 1 metre back from the edge. [Engineering] 3.5 Provide a safe way in and out, such as a ladder near where people work. [Engineering] 3.6 Inspect the excavation at the start of each shift and after rain or anything that could weaken it. Record it. [Administrative] 3.7 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.8 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 3.9 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 3.10 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative] 3.11 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Administrative] 3.12 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.14 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 3.15 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 3.16 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				have been through. [Administrative]		
4	Lay pipe to grade and set pits	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Hazardous chemicals Rules: WHMIS 2015 and provincial OHS regulation	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 4.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 4.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 4.8 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 4.9 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 4.10 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and WHMIS labels before use. Workers have WHMIS training. [Administrative] 4.11 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Administrative] 4.12 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 4.13 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Administrative] 4.14 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 4.15 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Backfill, compact and reinstate surfaces	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Poor housekeeping and waste	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	5.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Substitution] 5.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Engineering] 5.3 Limit trigger time on high-vibration tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Administrative] 5.5 Report tingling, numbness or white fingers early. [Administrative] 5.6 Wear earplugs or earmuffs rated for the noise. [PPE] 5.7 Loud noise: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				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]		

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) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Work gloves Hearing protection Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) N95 respirator Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Coveralls	Ground disturbance permit / locate

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Excavator	Provincial operator training				
Plate tamper					
Hand tools					
Concrete saw (cut-off saw)					

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		
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

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