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	Drain unblocking and jetting	**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	Set up cones around open pits and keep the public and pets away	Public entering the work area Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 1.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative] 1.6 Use a spotter when moving equipment or materials across public paths. [Administrative] 1.7 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.9 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 1.10 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 1.11 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 1.12 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 1.13 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
2	Open the inspection point, never enter pits or manholes without a confined space permit	Confined space entry Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, confined spaces	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	2.1 Do the work from outside the space where you can, using cameras or long-reach tools. [Elimination] 2.2 Isolate and lock out all pipes, power and moving parts going into the space. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Test the air for oxygen, flammable and toxic gases before	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				entry, and keep testing during the work. [Engineering] 2.4 Use forced ventilation to keep the air clean. [Engineering] 2.5 Follow your province's confined space program with a written entry permit. Only trained workers enter. [Administrative] 2.6 Keep a trained standby person outside at all times, in contact with those inside. [Administrative] 2.7 Set up a rescue plan and rescue gear before entry. Never go in to rescue without the right gear. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear a harness for retrieval and the respirator the air test calls for. [PPE] 2.9 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 2.10 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 2.11 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 2.12 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 2.13 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 2.14 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Check the jetter hose and fittings, then jet with the nozzle well inside the pipe before starting	High pressure water jetting Stored energy Loud noise	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	3.1 Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. [Engineering] 3.3 Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear. [Administrative] 3.4 Never point the lance at anyone or put a hand in front of it. [Administrative] 3.5 Treat any jetting injury as serious and go to hospital, even if it looks small. [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]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.11 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 3.12 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 3.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 3.15 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative]		
4	Clear the blockage, keeping face and hands away from splashback	Sewage and wastewater Eye injuries Slips and trips	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	4.1 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 4.2 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Engineering] 4.3 Sewage and wastewater: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.4 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 4.5 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 4.6 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 4.7 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 4.8 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 4.9 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 4.10 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 4.11 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 4.12 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 4.13 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
5	Run a CCTV camera to confirm the line is clear	Sewage and wastewater	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 5.2 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 5.3 Sewage and wastewater: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Low Rare / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Close pits, wash down, and wash hands before eating	Sewage and wastewater Poor housekeeping and waste	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	6.1 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Elimination] 6.2 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to	**Low Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				keep hands out. [Engineering] 6.3 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or smoke before washing. [Administrative] 6.4 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Administrative] 6.5 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear waterproof gloves, goggles or a face shield, and coveralls. [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]		

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) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Face shield Coveralls High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Work gloves Hearing protection Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3)	Lockout permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Sewer jetter					
Hand tools					

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