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	Roof truss installation	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Carpentry

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Erect perimeter scaffold or edge protection at roof height before trusses go up	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	1.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 1.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 1.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 1.5 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 1.6 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 1.7 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 1.8 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by trained workers supervised by a competent worker, on a firm base with sole boards and ties. [Engineering] 1.9 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 1.10 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 1.11 A competent worker inspects the scaffold before use each shift, after any change and after bad weather, and tags every access point: green safe, yellow caution, red do not use. [Administrative] 1.12 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative] 1.13 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Administrative] 1.14 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Lift trusses by crane with a qualified rigger and signaller, keeping everyone clear of the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Contact with overhead power lines Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 2.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 2.5 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative] 2.6 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.7 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 2.8 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 2.9 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 2.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 2.11 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 2.12 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 2.13 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.14 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 2.15 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 2.16 Treat all lines as live. If equipment touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Fix trusses from a stable platform, not by walking the top plates	Falling from height Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 3.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 3.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 3.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 3.8 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 3.9 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 3.11 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 3.12 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Administrative] 3.13 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Administrative] 3.14 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]		
4	Install temporary bracing as each truss goes in	Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	4.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 4.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 4.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 4.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 4.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 4.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 4.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 4.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 4.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 4.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 4.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Fix tie-downs and permanent bracing with nail guns	Nail gun injuries Loud noise Eye injuries	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Substitution] 5.2 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Engineering] 5.3 Keep your free hand at least 30 cm from the nailing point. [Administrative] 5.4 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.5 Train new users before they use a nail gun, and check for pipes, cables and metal behind the surface. [Administrative] 5.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.7 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 5.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 5.10 If you have to shout to be heard 1 metre away, wear hearing protection. [Administrative] 5.11 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 5.12 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 5.13 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 5.14 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 5.15 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]		
6	Clear offcuts and check bracing before handing over to the roofer	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.2 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 6.7 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 6.8 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 6.9 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious 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

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CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Full body harness (fall arrest) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hearing protection Work gloves High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Safety goggles Face shield	Roof access permit Fall protection plan Lift plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Mobile crane	Provincial crane operator certification, qualified rigger	Pre-use check each shift; inspected, tested and maintained to CSA Z150 as adopted by your province			
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Nail gun					
Platform ladder					
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

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

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