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 metal roof sheets	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Roofing

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Install scaffold edge protection and safety mesh before any sheets go up	Falling from a roof edge Falling from height 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 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 1.7 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 1.9 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 1.10 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 1.11 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 1.12 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] 1.13 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 1.14 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 1.15 A competent worker inspects the scaffold before use	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				each shift, after any change and after bad weather, and tags every access point: green safe, yellow caution, red do not use. [Administrative] 1.16 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative]		
2	Check wind speed and stop lifting or laying sheets in strong wind	Strong wind and storms	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 2.2 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 2.3 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 2.4 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 2.5 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 2.6 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 2.7 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]	**Low** **Rare / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Lift sheet packs onto the roof with a crane or telehandler, keeping everyone out from under the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Contact with overhead power lines Being hit by heavy equipment Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**Critical** **Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 3.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 3.4 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 3.5 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.6 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 3.7 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 3.8 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 3.9 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 3.10 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 3.11 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.12 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 3.13 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 3.14 Separate people and equipment with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.15 Use equipment with working backup alarms, cameras and lights. [Engineering] 3.16 Have a site traffic plan showing equipment routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Administrative] 3.17 Use a spotter when backing up or working near people. [Administrative]		
4	Lay sheets one at a time and fix them down straight away so they cannot blow off	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Cuts from sharp edges Strong wind and storms	**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 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.7 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.8 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.9 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.10 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.11 Strong wind and storms: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Cut sheets with nibblers or shears rather than a grinder where possible	Angle grinder injuries Fire from hot works Eye injuries Loud noise	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 5.2 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 5.3 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 5.4 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 5.5 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 5.6 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.7 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 5.8 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 5.9 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.10 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 5.11 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Administrative] 5.12 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative] 5.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 5.14 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 5.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative]		
6	Screw off sheets and fit flashings and ridge capping	Injury from power tools Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Burns from hot surfaces	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Engineering] 6.2 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 6.3 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 6.4 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 6.5 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 6.6 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 6.7 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 6.8 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 6.9 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 6.10 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 6.11 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 6.12 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 6.13 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Elimination] 6.14 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Engineering] 6.15 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Administrative] 6.16 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
7	Sweep off swarf and offcuts,	Poor housekeeping and waste	**Critical**	7.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	then remove mesh and edge protection last	Falling from a roof edge Falling tools and materials Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Likely / Fatality**	you can. [Elimination] 7.2 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 7.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 7.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 7.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 7.6 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 7.7 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 7.8 Falling from a roof edge: see step 1 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.9 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 7.10 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 7.11 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 7.12 Falling tools and materials: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	

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) Full body harness (fall arrest) Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Hearing protection Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Work gloves Face shield Welding gloves Coveralls Safety goggles	Roof access permit Fall protection plan Lift plan Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

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Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Telehandler	Provincial lift truck or telehandler operator training				
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			
Power drill					
Angle grinder					
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		

Check	Yes	No
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
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