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	Re-roof: strip and replace a roof	**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	Check the hazardous materials survey and get any asbestos roof removed by a licensed removalist first	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	Check the weather and power lines, and plan the crane, hoist and disposal bin positions	Contact with overhead power lines Strong wind and storms Crane and lifting failure Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Possible / Serious injury**	2.1 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 2.2 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 2.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.4 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 2.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 2.6 Treat all lines as live. If equipment touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Administrative] 2.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 2.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 2.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 2.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 2.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative] 2.12 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Engineering] 2.14 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Engineering] 2.15 Plan the lift: weight, radius, ground, path and landing area. Use a written lift plan for complex lifts. [Administrative] 2.16 Use certified crane operators and trained riggers and signallers, as your province requires. [Administrative]		
3	Erect full perimeter scaffold edge protection, a waste chute and an exclusion zone below	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	3.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 3.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 3.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 3.5 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] 3.6 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 3.7 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 3.8 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] 3.9 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.10 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 3.11 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 3.12 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.13 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work,	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.14 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 3.15 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative]		
4	Strip the old roof in sections so the building stays covered if rain comes	Strong wind and storms Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Lifting and carrying heavy loads Cuts from sharp edges	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	4.1 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Administrative] 4.2 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE] 4.3 Strong wind and storms: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.4 Work from underneath or from an aerial work platform so nobody stands on the fragile roof. [Elimination] 4.5 Cover or guard every skylight and fragile sheet with a fixed, marked cover or mesh before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.6 Install safety mesh under new roof sheeting, and use crawl boards or staging to spread the load on fragile surfaces. [Engineering] 4.7 Use fall arrest on rated anchors when working near fragile areas. [Engineering] 4.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 4.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 4.10 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.11 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.12 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.13 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.14 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Lower waste in the chute or by crane, never throw it off	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 5.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 5.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 5.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 5.6 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				hand signals. [Administrative] 5.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Administrative] 5.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Administrative] 5.9 Crane and lifting failure: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 5.10 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 5.11 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 5.12 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 5.13 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 5.14 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative]		
6	Check and repair the roof framing, guarding any gaps	Structural collapse during alterations Falling from height Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Elimination] 6.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Engineering] 6.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Administrative] 6.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Administrative] 6.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 6.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 6.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.9 Falling from height: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
7	Install safety mesh, sarking and battens	Falling from height Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	7.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 7.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 7.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 7.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 7.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 7.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				7.7 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 7.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 7.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 7.10 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 7.11 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 7.12 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 7.13 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 7.14 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
8	Land new roofing materials by crane or hoist, spreading loads across the frame	Crane and lifting failure Structural collapse during alterations Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, cranes and hoisting	**High** **Unlikely / Fatality**	8.1 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 8.2 Crane and lifting failure: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium** **Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
9	Lay the new roof, taking breaks in heat and sun	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Heat stress Sun exposure (UV)	**High** **Likely / Lost time injury**	9.1 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 7 for the full controls [Administrative] 9.2 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 9.3 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 9.4 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 9.5 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 9.6 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 9.7 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 9.8 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 9.9 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 9.10 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 9.11 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
10	Fit flashings, ridge capping,	Injury from power tools	**High**	10.1 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or	**Medium**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	gutters and downspouts	Angle grinder injuries Cuts from sharp edges	**Possible / Serious injury**	remove a guard. [Engineering] 10.2 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Engineering] 10.3 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Administrative] 10.4 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Administrative] 10.5 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Administrative] 10.6 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 10.7 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 10.8 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 10.9 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 10.10 Keep both hands on the grinder and let the disc stop before putting it down. [Administrative] 10.11 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 10.12 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 10.13 Cuts from sharp edges: see step 4 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Unlikely / Serious injury**	
11	Clean the roof and site, then dismantle scaffold once the roof is signed off	Poor housekeeping and waste Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	11.1 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 11.2 Poor housekeeping and waste: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 11.3 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative] 11.4 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Administrative] 11.5 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE] 11.6 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	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) Full body harness (fall arrest) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3)	Lift plan Roof access permit Fall protection plan

Required PPE	Permits and plans
N95 respirator Hearing protection Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Work gloves High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Face shield	

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector 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			
Telehandler	Provincial lift truck or telehandler operator training				
Angle grinder					
Power drill					
Trailer					

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