FIELD LEVEL HAZARD ASSESSMENT (FLHA)

Business name

Document: FLHA-001 Rev 1
Assessed: 2026-11-09 18:04
Valid for this shift / task only
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Roof painting and restoration	**Start date**	Nov 9, 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Painting

2. JOB STEPS, HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Check for asbestos roofing; asbestos roofs must not be pressure cleaned	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	Set up edge protection or harness anchors and a secured ladder	Falling from a roof edge Falling from a ladder Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 2.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 2.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 2.5 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 2.6 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial work platform for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 2.7 Use CSA Grade 1, 1A or 1AA ladders in good condition.	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Engineering] 2.8 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Engineering] 2.9 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 2.10 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the side rails. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 2.11 Work from underneath or from an aerial work platform so nobody stands on the fragile roof. [Elimination] 2.12 Cover or guard every skylight and fragile sheet with a fixed, marked cover or mesh before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.13 Install safety mesh under new roof sheeting, and use crawl boards or staging to spread the load on fragile surfaces. [Engineering] 2.14 Use fall arrest on rated anchors when working near fragile areas. [Engineering] 2.15 Treat all roof sheets as fragile until a competent person confirms they are not. Old fibre cement and plastic sheets are fragile. [Administrative]		
3	Pressure clean, aware that wet roofs are very slippery	High pressure water jetting Slips and trips Falling from a roof edge Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	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 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 3.7 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 3.8 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 3.9 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 3.10 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative] 3.11 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 3.12 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 3.13 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
4	Repair and re-point ridges	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Cuts from sharp edges	**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 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.9 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.10 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.11 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.12 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.13 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Spray coatings in calm weather, protecting cars and neighbours	Hazardous chemicals Strong wind and storms Public entering the work area Rules: WHMIS 2015 and provincial OHS regulation	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	5.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 5.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 5.3 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and WHMIS labels before use. Workers have WHMIS training. [Administrative] 5.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Administrative] 5.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 5.6 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 5.7 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 5.8 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 5.9 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 5.10 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Administrative]	**Medium** **Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				5.11 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.12 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.13 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 5.14 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 5.15 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower buckets and booms, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Administrative]		
6	Clean up and remove access	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Poor housekeeping and waste	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	6.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 6.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 6.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 6.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 6.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Administrative] 6.6 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 6.7 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 6.8 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 6.9 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative] 6.10 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE] 6.11 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 6.12 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 6.13 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 6.14 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 6.15 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [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
CSA green triangle safety boots (CSA Z195) Full body harness (fall arrest) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Safety goggles Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Chemical-resistant gloves Coveralls Work gloves Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Face shield Hearing protection Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96)	Roof access permit Fall protection plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Pressure washer					
Airless paint sprayer					
Extension ladder					
Hand tools					

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

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