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 repair and leak repair	**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 roof type and condition from the ground, looking for brittle sheets, skylights and asbestos	Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Disturbing asbestos Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, asbestos	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	1.1 Work from underneath or from an aerial work platform so nobody stands on the fragile roof. [Elimination] 1.2 Cover or guard every skylight and fragile sheet with a fixed, marked cover or mesh before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.3 Install safety mesh under new roof sheeting, and use crawl boards or staging to spread the load on fragile surfaces. [Engineering] 1.4 Use fall arrest on rated anchors when working near fragile areas. [Engineering] 1.5 Treat all roof sheets as fragile until a competent person confirms they are not. Old fibre cement and plastic sheets are fragile. [Administrative] 1.6 Put "Fragile roof" signs at every roof access point. [Administrative] 1.7 Never walk on sheets between purlins or along skylights. Stay on boards or staging. [Administrative] 1.8 Wear a full body harness clipped to a rated anchor. [PPE] 1.9 Get an asbestos survey before work on buildings built before 1990. [Elimination] 1.10 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 1.12 Follow your province's asbestos rules, including notification and trained or certified workers where required. [Administrative] 1.13 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] 1.14 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Administrative] 1.15 Wear a fit-tested respirator suited to the work, and	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				disposable coveralls. [PPE]		
2	Set up a secured ladder and edge protection or a harness and anchor	Falling from a ladder Falling from a roof edge Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	2.1 Use a platform ladder, mobile scaffold or aerial work platform for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Substitution] 2.2 Use CSA Grade 1, 1A or 1AA ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Engineering] 2.3 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Engineering] 2.4 Use ladders only for short, light work. Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Administrative] 2.5 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the side rails. Do not overreach. [Administrative] 2.6 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 2.7 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 2.8 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE] 2.9 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Elimination] 2.10 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 2.11 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Engineering] 2.12 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Engineering] 2.13 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Administrative] 2.14 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Administrative] 2.15 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Go into the roof space to find the leak, watching for live cables and weak ceiling joists	Electric shock from live wiring Falling through a floor opening or void Heat stress Bites and stings Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, electrical safety, and CSA Z462; Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Elimination] 3.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Test before you touch: prove dead at the point of work with a tested voltage tester. [Engineering] 3.4 Only licensed electricians do electrical work, to the Canadian Electrical Code and provincial rules. [Administrative] 3.5 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Engineering (guarding)] 3.6 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Engineering (guarding)]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				3.7 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Engineering] 3.8 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Administrative] 3.9 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 3.10 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 3.11 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 3.12 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 3.13 Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. [Elimination] 3.14 Look before you reach into dark spaces. [Administrative] 3.15 Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area. [Administrative] 3.16 Know who has allergies and keep their medication, such as an epinephrine auto-injector, close by. [Administrative]		
4	Replace cracked tiles, sheets or flashings and seal joints	Cuts from sharp edges Hazardous chemicals Slips and trips Rules: WHMIS 2015 and provincial OHS regulation	**Medium Possible / Lost time injury**	4.1 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 4.2 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 4.3 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 4.4 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 4.5 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative] 4.6 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Substitution] 4.7 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Engineering] 4.8 Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and WHMIS labels before use. Workers have WHMIS training. [Administrative] 4.9 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Administrative] 4.10 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Administrative] 4.11 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 4.12 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 4.13 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 4.14 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 4.15 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit.	**Medium Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				[Administrative]		
5	Use heat for flashings only with a hot work permit and a fire extinguisher at hand	Fire from hot works Burns from hot surfaces	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	5.1 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Elimination] 5.2 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.3 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Engineering] 5.4 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Administrative] 5.6 Keep a fire watch during the work and for at least 60 minutes after you finish. [Administrative] 5.7 Check for smouldering behind walls, in ceilings and under floors before you leave. [Administrative] 5.8 Wear flame-resistant clothing, welding gloves and eye or face protection. [PPE] 5.9 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Elimination] 5.10 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Engineering] 5.11 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Administrative] 5.12 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Administrative] 5.13 Wear heat-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
6	Clean up debris, check gutters are clear and remove the ladder	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 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.8 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 6.9 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 6.10 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 6.11 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 6.12 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				6.13 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [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) Full body harness (fall arrest) Work gloves Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3) Sun protection (sunscreen, hat, long sleeves) Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Coveralls Cut-resistant gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Welding gloves Face shield	Roof access permit Fall protection plan Hot work permit

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Extension ladder					
Hand tools					
Propane torch					

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