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	Replace roof tiles	**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 weather, look for overhead power lines and barricade the area below the work	Strong wind and storms Contact with overhead power lines Public entering the work area Falling tools and materials	**High Possible / Serious injury**	1.1 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Elimination] 1.2 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Engineering] 1.3 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Administrative] 1.4 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Administrative] 1.5 Ask the utility to de-energize, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Elimination] 1.6 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Substitution] 1.7 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all equipment and people outside it. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.8 Keep to the provincial limits of approach and contact the utility before working near lines. [Administrative] 1.9 Use a dedicated spotter whenever equipment moves or raises anything near lines. [Administrative] 1.10 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.11 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for strollers and wheelchairs. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.12 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Engineering] 1.13 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Administrative] 1.14 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 1.15 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Engineering] 1.16 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Set up scaffold or roof edge protection and a secured ladder for roof access	Falling from a roof edge Falling from a ladder Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection; Provincial OHS regulation, scaffolds	**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. 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 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] 2.12 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Engineering] 2.13 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Engineering] 2.14 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] 2.15 Do not overload platforms. Know the rated load and keep material stacks over the frames. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
3	Check for brittle or cracked tiles, skylights and roof sheets from the access point, and plan a walking route	Falling through a fragile roof or skylight	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	3.1 Work from underneath or from an aerial work platform so nobody stands on the fragile roof. [Elimination] 3.2 Cover or guard every skylight and fragile sheet with a fixed, marked cover or mesh before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 3.3 Install safety mesh under new roof sheeting, and use crawl boards or staging to spread the load on fragile surfaces. [Engineering] 3.4 Use fall arrest on rated anchors when working near fragile areas. [Engineering] 3.5 Treat all roof sheets as fragile until a competent person	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				confirms they are not. Old fibre cement and plastic sheets are fragile. [Administrative] 3.6 Put "Fragile roof" signs at every roof access point. [Administrative] 3.7 Never walk on sheets between purlins or along skylights. Stay on boards or staging. [Administrative] 3.8 Wear a full body harness clipped to a rated anchor. [PPE]		
4	Walk on the tile laps only, clipped to an anchor where there is no edge protection	Falling from height Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Slips and trips Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, fall protection	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	4.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Elimination] 4.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Engineering (guarding)] 4.3 Use a scaffold, mobile work platform or aerial work platform instead of working off a ladder. [Engineering] 4.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Engineering] 4.5 Fall protection plan in place where required. Workers trained in fall protection (Working at Heights training in Ontario). [Administrative] 4.6 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Administrative] 4.7 Falling through a fragile roof or skylight: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 4.8 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Elimination] 4.9 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Engineering] 4.10 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Engineering] 4.11 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Administrative] 4.12 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Administrative]	**Medium Rare / Fatality**	Site supervisor
5	Lift out broken tiles and stack them or lower them down; never throw them off the roof	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling tools and materials Cuts from sharp edges	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	5.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Elimination] 5.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Substitution] 5.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or equipment instead of carrying by hand. [Engineering] 5.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Administrative] 5.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Administrative] 5.6 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Engineering (guarding)] 5.7 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

#	Job step	Hazards	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
				and edges. [Engineering] 5.8 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Engineering] 5.9 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Engineering] 5.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Administrative] 5.11 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Engineering] 5.12 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Engineering] 5.13 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Administrative] 5.14 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Administrative] 5.15 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Administrative]		
6	Cut tiles with a grinder fitted with water or dust extraction, wearing a dust mask and glasses	Angle grinder injuries Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Eye injuries Rules: Provincial OHS regulation, silica exposure limits	**Critical Likely / Fatality**	6.1 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Substitution] 6.2 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Engineering] 6.3 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Administrative] 6.4 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Administrative] 6.5 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Substitution] 6.6 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.7 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to a HEPA vacuum. [Engineering] 6.8 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Administrative] 6.9 Have a silica exposure control plan where your province requires one. [Administrative] 6.10 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Substitution] 6.11 Keep noisy equipment away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Engineering (guarding)] 6.12 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Engineering] 6.13 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Administrative] 6.14 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Engineering] 6.15 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Engineering] 6.16 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

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				chipping. [Administrative] 6.17 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Administrative]		
7	Fit new tiles, then re-bed and re-point ridge capping, taking breaks in heat and sun	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Wet concrete and cement burns Heat stress Sun exposure (UV)	**High Likely / Lost time injury**	7.1 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Administrative] 7.2 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 7.3 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls [Administrative] 7.4 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Engineering] 7.5 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Administrative] 7.6 Have clean water and eye wash at the pour. [Administrative] 7.7 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and rubber boots with pants worn over the top. [PPE] 7.8 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Elimination] 7.9 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in attics. [Engineering] 7.10 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Administrative] 7.11 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Administrative] 7.12 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Elimination] 7.13 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Engineering] 7.14 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Administrative] 7.15 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Administrative]	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor
8	Check the roof for tiles cracked during the work, then clear offcuts and loose tiles from the roof and gutters	Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials	**Critical Possible / Fatality**	8.1 Falling through a fragile roof or skylight: see step 3 for the full controls [Administrative] 8.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Elimination] 8.3 Put waste bins and chutes close to the work. [Engineering] 8.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Administrative] 8.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Administrative] 8.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Administrative] 8.7 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Administrative] 8.8 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 8.9 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls	**Medium Unlikely / Serious injury**	Site supervisor

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				[Administrative]		
9	Take down access equipment last and leave the area below clean for the client	Falling from a ladder Poor housekeeping and waste	**High** **Possible / Serious injury**	9.1 Do not stand on the top three rungs of an extension ladder or the top step of a stepladder. [Administrative] 9.2 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, side rails and locks. [Administrative] 9.3 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE] 9.4 Falling from a ladder: see step 2 for the full controls [Administrative] 9.5 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 9.6 Poor housekeeping and waste: see step 8 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
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) N95 respirator Hard hat (CSA Z94.1) High-visibility vest (CSA Z96) Cut-resistant gloves Face shield Hearing protection Respirator fit tested to CSA Z94.4 (P100 for dust, or the type the air test calls for) Safety goggles Chemical-resistant gloves Knee pads	Roof access permit Fall protection plan

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Extension ladder					
Frame scaffold	Provincial scaffold erector training				
Hand tools					
Angle grinder					

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

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