

Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

TOPIC C459: TEAR OFF ROOFING

Introduction: One of the most common causes of work-related deaths is falls from roofs. Injuries common to the roofing industry include broken bones and back injuries. Let's review some of the safety guidelines for tear-off roofing work.

Roofing operations are classified as either single-unit or multi-unit. Single-unit roofs are built-up roofing, flat-seam metal roofing and vinyl roofing. Multi-unit roofs are asphalt shingles, cement, clay and slate tile, standing seam metal panels and shingle metal roofing.

Fall protection: A personal fall arrest system (PFAS) prevents you from falling, and if you do, it stops the fall. Make sure you've been trained in fall protection before starting work.

- Use fall protection such as a PFAS, scaffolding and safety gear whenever you're six feet or more above lower levels
- PFAS is used to stop you during a fall from any working level, and to prevent you from contact with the next lower surface. The system consists of an anchorage point, connectors, lanyard and a body harness. A lifeline, deceleration device or combination may also be part of the system. Each employee must be attached to a separate anchorage point.
- A competent person must determine if the roof is stable enough to support conventional fall protection system anchors. To reduce your exposure to fall hazards, stage materials on the roof so you have easy and safe access
- When rope supports are used, they must consist of first-grade manila rope at least three-quarter-inch diameter, or equivalent
- Roof anchors install quickly, and easily, for rooftop fall protection. Anchors can be used on either, steep pitch, or flat-surface roofs. A 5/8" thick, nylon rope lifeline, provides a large range of protected mobility. Use a shock-absorbing lanyard.
- **Controlled Access Zones:** or CAZ, is a restricted zone around a work area that uses barriers to limit access. All debris from the roof tear-off must be removed from the roof and contained. Make sure the area where waste material is dropped is protected by barricades and warning signs are posted. Don't remove the guardrail when using chutes to load trucks, and don't stand or walk below a work area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): When hazards can't be eliminated or controlled, you'll need to wear the required PPE. When tearing off a roof, you can encounter a variety of hazardous materials such as rusty nails, sharp metals, microscopic dusts and exposed insulation. Make sure you're properly protected from hazards.

- Eye protection: Safety glasses or safety goggles
- Hearing protection: Single use or molded earplugs
- Respiratory protection: Particulate respirators
- Foot and leg protection: Metatarsal guards, toe guards, foot and shin guards, knee guards, steel toed boots
- Hand and arm protection: Durable work gloves, elbow guards

Conclusion: All tear-off roofing operations can be successfully accomplished without injury if all fall protection devices are in place. Be sure to address all safety concerns before starting a roofing project.

Employee Attendance:(Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

These guidelines do not supersede local, state or federal regulations, and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.