



Fall Prevention: Roof Safety

What this Toolbox Talk Covers:

- ✓ The “Dos” and “Don’ts” of working safely on roofs on a construction site.

Discussion Leader Duties:

- ✓ Demonstrate examples of safety guidelines and general rules for roof safety and fall prevention.

Discussion Notes:

- ✓ Discuss the outcomes of the “Dos” and “Don’ts.”

- Do**
- Provide and use fall prevention measures when working on steep roofs, open-sided floors, landings or scaffold platforms.
 - Guard or secure covers over holes with materials of sufficient strength.
 - Write “Hole” over any secure covers to alert workers of the hazard.
 - Regularly inspect all fall protection equipment to ensure it is in good working condition.
 - Ensure the full body harness for a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) fits properly.
 - Anchorage points for a PFAS should be capable of supporting 5,000 pounds per attached worker.

- Don’t**
- Begin work on a roof without inspecting the underside for signs of damage or decay.
 - Overload a roof with materials and equipment.
 - Neglect to properly guard skylights and other existing roof openings.
 - Work on a roof where the distance to the ground is more than six feet without fall protection.
 - Use an unstable anchorage point for a PFAS.

Discussion questions:

1. When should you use fall prevention measures?
2. How should you guard or secure existing holes or openings on a roof?
3. What should you do before beginning work on a roof?
4. What are some of the guidelines for an anchorage point for a PFAS?

Meeting notes:

Employee comments/concerns: _____

Other safety issues to be addressed on the job/facility: _____

Training record: Date: _____ Jobsite/Facility: _____
 Trainer: _____ Title: _____

Employee name (print)	/ (signature)	Employee name (print)	/ (signature)
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(Continue recording signatures on a separate sheet of paper)
 Employee Quiz is provided on last page. Answers are: 1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (d)



Fall Protection: Roof Safety

Hazards include:

Serious injury or even death.

Smart Safety Rules

- When using a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS), these items should be provided:
 - A full body harness
 - A lanyard and/or lifeline
 - An anchorage point independent of supporting any other platforms that is capable of supporting 5,000 pounds per attached worker
- Safety monitor systems can be used in conjunction with other safety measures to prevent falls. Guidelines for a safety monitor are as follows:
 - They should be a competent person with no other duties that could interfere with their responsibility.
 - They are required to work on the same level as the work being performed.
 - They should be close enough to workers for direct visual monitoring and verbal communication.



Employee Quiz

Fall Protection: Roof Safety

Employee Name: _____

Circle the correct answer below.

1. It is OK for workers to share an anchorage point, as long as it can support at least 5,000 pounds.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Using a safety monitor alone is not sufficient protection for preventing falls from roofs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. What items should be part of a PFAS?
 - a. A lanyard and/or lifeline
 - b. An anchorage point that can support at least 5,000 pounds per attached worker
 - c. A full body harness
 - d. All of the above
4. Before beginning work on a roof, you should check the underside for _____.
 - a. Light fixtures
 - b. Skylights
 - c. Signs of damage or decay
 - d. Wasp nests
5. A safety monitor should be:
 - a. A competent person with no other duties that could interfere with their responsibility
 - b. On the same level as the work being performed
 - c. Close enough to workers for direct visual monitoring and verbal communication
 - d. All of the above

Training record: Date: _____ Jobsite/Facility: _____
Trainer: _____ Title: _____