

STRUCTURAL SHOP  
**ROOFER//SENIOR ROOFER**

Ref. Code: S-R-2

INSTALLING OR REPAIRING ROOFS OF ALL TYPES		
Activity	Hazard Identification	Required Precautions
1. Driving to and from work site.	1. Motor vehicle accident; striking pedestrians, bicyclists, or individuals using rollerblades.	1. Wear prescription lenses, if required, and seatbelt. Verify that all equipment on vehicle is secured properly. Stay alert for pedestrians, bicyclists, and individuals using rollerblades.
2. Using extension ladder.	2. Ladder collapsing; slipping/falling from ladder.	2. If possible, use hi-ranger or genie boom instead. Inspect ladder before use. Verify that ladder is properly assembled and that it is securely positioned on level ground. Use 1'-4' rule. Use OSHA decal to verify that ladder is in the proper position.
3. Using scaffolding.	3. Scaffolding collapsing; slipping/falling from scaffolding.	3. If possible, use hi-ranger or genie boom instead. Verify that scaffolding is properly assembled and wheels locked. Use safety rails properly. Verify a safe means of climbing on/off scaffolding.
4. Using hi-ranger or genie boom.	4a. Falling out of bucket while working.	4a. Verify boom operator is certified. Use outriggers to level truck. Wear safety belt. Do not exceed weight limit of 500 lbs. in bucket. If moving genie boom more than a few feet at a time, lower bucket before proceeding. Do not drive genie boom over curbs, manhole covers, or anything other than level, hard ground. Do not lean out over railing.
	4b. Electric shock; electrocution.	4b. Stay clear of power lines and of lights on sides of buildings. Have someone stay on the ground to watch for hazards.
	4c. Running into obstacles such as tree branches, power lines, etc.	4c. Have grounds crew remove any tree branches that present hazards. Have someone stay on the ground to watch for hazards.

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5. Lifting heavy equipment (shingles, buckets of tar/coating, roll roofing, tools, ladders).	5. Back strain; overexertion.	5. Know your weight-lifting capacity and get help if needed. Lift using leg muscles. Keep back straight. Use mechanical lifting equipment.
6. Working on roofs.	6a. Slipping/falling.	6a. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.
	6b. Exposure to extreme heat or cold.	6b. Dress properly for temperature. On hot days, do work in the cooler parts of the days—early morning or evening. Work in shady areas.
	6c. Falling through a rotted roof.	6c. Work from bucket truck when possible. If it is necessary to walk on the roof, walk on rafters of roof and/or lay plank across roof.
	6d. Sunburn; skin cancer; windburn.	6d. Use sunscreen. Wear proper clothing, including a hat and safety sunglasses.
	6e. Stings from bees, wasps, and hornets.	6e. Before beginning work, survey area for hives and nests. If a hive or nest is present, contact exterminator.
7. Working near electrical wires.	7. Electric shock; electrocution.	7. Avoid going near wires if electrical wires are close to work area, have insulator blankets installed before beginning job.
8. Working with metal flashings.	8. Eye/skin lacerations.	8. Wear gloves. Watch all sharp edges. Put folding edge on flashing to avoid sharp edges.
9. Using hand tools.	9. Cuts, pinches, smashes, punctures, severing of fingers.	9. Keep tools in good condition. Inspect tools before use. Wear safety glasses. Work away from yourself. Use normal caution required for all hand tools.
10. Using Ram Set (power nail driver) and Air Nailer.	10a. Flying debris.	10a. Wear safety glasses.

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	10b. Nail driver misfiring.	10b. Make sure gun is clean and well lubricated.
<b>Hazards Associated with Specific Kinds of Roofs</b>		
<b>Slate Roofs</b>		
1. Contact with sharp, brittle material.	1. Skin lacerations.	1. Wear gloves. Handle with caution.
2. Contact with hot slate.	2. Burns to skin.	2. Work on the roof in the cooler parts of the day—early morning or evening. Schedule to work on shady side of the building.
3. Working at heights.	3. Slipping/falling.	3. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.
<b>Shingle Roofs</b>		
1. Working at heights.	1. Slipping/falling.	1. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.
<b>EPDM (Rubber) Roofs</b>		
1. Using contact adhesives or gasoline.	1. Products are flammable; vapors can be toxic.	1. Wear rubber gloves. Do not use near fire, open flame, or any source of ignition such as sparks or electric tools. Work upwind of fumes.
2. Working at heights.	2. Slipping/falling.	2. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.
3. Contact with hot rubber.	3. Burns to skin.	3. Wear gloves. Work on the roof in the cooler parts of the day—early morning or evening; schedule to work on shady side of the building.

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<b>Asphalt Roofs</b>		
1. Scraping to clean roof.	1. Contact with pitch dust—burns to eyes or skin.	1. Wear gloves and safety glasses. Stay upwind of dust.
2. Working at heights.	2. Slipping/falling.	2. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.
<b>Metal Roofs</b>		
1. Contact with sharp edges.	1. Skin lacerations.	1. Wear gloves. Handle with caution.
2. Contact with hot slate.	2. Burns to skin.	2. Work on the roof in the cooler parts of the day—early morning or evening; schedule to work on shady side of the building.
3. Working at heights.	3. Slipping/falling.	3. Avoid working on roof when it is wet. Use bucket truck if possible. Use safety-climbing gear. Use roofing jacks or ladder jacks when possible.