

NRCA Safety Manual  
 Chapter Eleven:  
 Fall Protection Checklist



NATIONAL ROOFING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION **CNA** COMMERCIAL INSURANCE

	<b>Pre-job</b>		
1.	Does this project involve a low-slope roof (4 in 12 or less)?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
2.	Does this project involve a steep-slope roof (greater than 4 in 12)?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
3.	Is the roof slope greater than 8 in 12?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
4.	Is the roof a residential roof or constructed using residential-type methods (e.g., wood framing or trusses and sheathing)?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
5.	Is the distance from the roof to the ground or a lower level 6 feet or greater?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
6.	Is the eave height greater than 25 feet?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
7.	Is the roof area in proximity to dangerous equipment, machinery, open tanks or electrical equipment?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
8.	Is the roof being installed a tile or metal roof?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
9.	Is the roof other than residential construction?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
10.	Will the project involve use of a debris chute?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
11.	Will the project involve a hoist?		
12.	Is material and equipment storage located at least 6 feet from the roof edge?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
13.	Are there skylights or other dangerous structural openings on the roof (HVAC openings, scuttle holes, atriiums etc.)?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
14.	Are there any holes 2 inches wide or more?		

15.	Are there any permanent anchorages on the roof capable of supporting a 5,000 lb. load for lifeline attachment?	Y	N
16.	Will mechanical equipment (such as roof cutters, power washers, power sweepers etc.) be used on the roof?	Y	N
17.	Does the roof have different levels?	Y	N
18.	Is the roof more than 50 feet wide?	Y	N
19.	Does the roof have a parapet at least 39 inches high?	Y	N
20.	Have all employees on the project been trained in fall protection?	Y	N
21.	Have all employees on the project been trained in the use of the fall protection system to be used on the project?	Y	N
22.	Do superintendents, foremen and workers know who the competent persons on the project are?	Y	N
	<b>Job-in-progress</b>		
	<i>The following questions apply to slide guard use on residential construction with an eave height of 25 feet or less and a slope of 8-in-12 or less. A "no" to any question reflects a violation of OSHA standards as to the practice or method employed.</i>		
23.	Are slide guards continuous along the eave?	Y	N
24.	Are slide guards at least 2-inch by 6-inch nominal lumber?	Y	N
25.	If the slope is 6-in-12 or more, are the slide guards also installed at 8-foot intervals up the roof as work progresses?	Y	N
	<i>The following questions apply to the use of the warning line system with a safety monitor. A "no" to any question reflects a violation of OSHA standards as to the practice or method employed.</i>		

26.	Are warning lines erected around the entire work area?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
27.	If no mechanical equipment is being used, are the warning lines at least 6 feet from the roof edge?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
28.	If mechanical equipment is being used, are the warning lines at least 10 feet from the roof edge perpendicular to the direction of equipment travel and 6 feet from the roof edge parallel to equipment travel?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
29.	Are the lines flagged at 6-foot intervals?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
30.	Are the lines at least 34 inches from the roof surface but not more than 39 inches?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
31.	Do the lines have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
32.	Can the stanchions resist a tipping force of 16 pounds?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
33.	Is mechanical equipment used or stored only in areas inside the warning lines?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
34.	Are workers in the area between the warning line and the roof edge protected by a guardrail system, safety monitor or personal fall arrest system (PFA)?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
35.	If a safety monitor is used, is he on the same roof level?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
36.	Is the safety monitor able to communicate by voice with the workers he is monitoring?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
37.	Is the safety monitor free from other job responsibilities that could distract him?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
38.	If no warning lines are in place but a safety monitor is being used, is the roof 50 feet or less in width?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
	<i>The following questions apply to the use of personal fall arrest</i>		

	<i>systems. A “no” to any question reflects a violation of OSHA standards as to the practice or method employed.</i>		
39.	Are all anchorages capable of supporting a 5,000-pound load per worker attached?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
40.	Has all PFA equipment been inspected prior to use for wear and damage?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
41.	Do lifelines, lanyards, snap hooks, and D-rings have a minimum strength of 5,000 pounds?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
42.	Has the system been rigged to prevent contact with the ground or a lower level after a fall?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
	<i>The following questions apply to the use of a guardrail system. A “no” to any question reflects a violation of OSHA standards as to the practice or method employed.</i>		
43.	Is the top rail of the guardrail between 39 and 45 inches from the roof surface?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
44.	Is a second rail in place at the midpoint between the top rail and the roof surface?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
45.	If the top rail is made of wire rope is it a minimum of ¼ inch in diameter?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
	Is it flagged every 6 feet?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
46.	Can the guardrail withstand a 200-pound force within two inches of the top in any direction without failure?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
47.	If a hoist is used, is a chain or gate in place to protect the opening between guardrail sections when hoisting is not taking place?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>

48.	Do all mid rails and top rails terminate in an end post?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
	<b>Post-job</b>		
49.	Have roofing slide guards been removed starting with the uppermost and continuing down the roof to the eave?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>
50.	Have any PFA components that have been subjected to an impact been removed from service?	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>