

 <p>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER CORPORATION <i>Empowering Communities</i></p>	<p>Safe Work Practice: Working On Roofs</p>	Page 1 of 4
	<p>Monitor: Director, Health, Safety & Environment</p>	SWP #: 5.02

1 Purpose	To outline the requirements for safely working on roofs.
2 Application	Applies to all NTPC employees and contractors required to work on roofs.
3 Definitions	<p>Aerial Device Any vehicle-mounted or self-propelled device, telescoping extensible and/or articulating, that is primarily designed to position personnel (e.g., bucket truck).</p> <p>Toeboard A low vertical guard designed to prevent materials or equipment from falling over the edge of an elevated platform, scaffold, floor, stair, walkway, pit, or other height.</p> <p>Working on Roofs Applies to work on pitched and flat roofed buildings, structures, or plants and involves several hazards in addition to those related to working at heights.</p>
4 References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWT Occupational Health & Safety Regulations 2015 • NWT Code of Practice: Fall Protection PPE • Health & Safety Management System Element 14.08: Fall Protection • CSA Standard Z259 series of standards: Fall Protection • SWP 1.07: Manual Lifting and Handling • SWP 1.19: Slips, Trips, and Falls • SWP 1.24: Working in Cold Weather • SWP 1.25: Working in Hot Weather • SWP 3.09: Aerial Devices • SWP 5.01: Working at Heights • SWP 5.04: Portable Ladders • SWP 5.05: Body Belts, Harnesses, and Lanyards • SWP 5.07: Scaffolding
5 Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladders • Mechanical lifts (e.g., aerial devices, scissor lifts) • Scaffolding • Guard rails • Temporary work platforms

6 PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall protection equipment (e.g., harness, lanyard, shock absorber, body belt) • Suspension trauma relief straps or stirrups • CSA-approved Class E hard hat, Type 2, with chin strap • CSA-approved safety glasses • Work gloves • High-visibility clothing
7 Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall Protection training
8 Work Practice	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Working on roofs involves several hazards in addition to those related to working at heights.</p> <p>Weather Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards resulting from adverse weather conditions shall be anticipated and appropriate precautions taken. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surface conditions (e.g., wet, dry, dusty, oily, icy). ○ Wind speed. Sheet material, particularly roofing, is difficult to handle and secure safely during windy conditions. ○ Glare. Care shall be taken to protect eyes on both sunny and overcast days. Glare can cause vision impairment. ○ Cold or hot weather. Extreme heat or cold can distract workers at height. Lengthy unprotected exposure can lead to hypothermia, hyperthermia, or heat stress (see <i>SWP 1.24: Working in Cold Weather</i> and <i>SWP 1.25: Working in Hot Weather</i>). ○ Electrical storms. Work shall not be undertaken on roofs during thunder storms. <p>Work Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following factors shall be considered when planning work on roofs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to the roof area, including provision and placement of ladders and guardrails (e.g., at openings and around perimeter). ○ Preparation of a firm and level surface below the work area, including the perimeter, to facilitate any use of aerial devices or scaffolds (see <i>SWP: 3.09: Aerial</i>

	<p><i>Devices and SWP 5.07: Scaffolding).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of fall protection anchor points. ○ Manual handling tasks that could cause back strains and other injuries (see <i>SWP 1.07: Manual Lifting and Handling</i>). ○ Provision of safe access including elimination of slip, trip, and fall hazards (see <i>SWP 1.19: Slips, Trips, and Falls</i>). ○ Potentially fragile roof materials. ○ The most appropriate method of preventing falls by workers carrying out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The roof work (e.g. laying the roof sheets). ▪ Accessory work (e.g. penetrations, roof capping, etc.). ▪ Manual raising or lowering of materials, tools and equipment. ▪ Provision of personal protective equipment for sunlight, glare, and heat or cold. <p>Controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Before starting work refer to <i>SWP 5.01: Working at Heights</i>. ● Provide workers with a safe means of getting to and from the roof, particularly when other roofs need to be crossed to reach a work area. ● Access requirements should take into account any tools and equipment the roof worker may be required to carry to and from the work site. Aerial devices should be provided where appropriate. Workers shall be trained and competent in the use of mechanical lifts before use. ● If portable ladders are used for access, <i>SWP 5.04: Portable Ladders</i> shall be followed. ● Any openings or holes in a floor or roof into which a worker could step or fall shall be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provided with a guardrail and toeboard; or ○ Securely covered and clearly marked indicating the nature of the hazard. ● Where the covering or guardrail and toeboard is removed for any reason an effective alternate means of fall protection shall be immediately provided and a warning sign clearly indicating the nature of the hazard posted near the opening.
9 Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nil



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Development		
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