Roof Debris Chute Setup and Dismantling JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained setup crew installs, accepts and later dismantles one identified gravity roofing-debris chute with its manufacturer roof-support and assembly-hoist system. The roof support design and building capacity are accepted. The chute will discharge into a controlled container area; actual roof stripping begins only after the setup handoff. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Partial roofing debris and demobilization coverage: support, hopper and chute assembly, acceptance and controlled dismantling; no powered material-hoist installation.
- Compatible chute sections, connecting hardware, hopper, support and assembly hoist are identified; current manuals and the support/loading design govern the configuration.
- Protected roof work positions, approved fall-protection anchors, ground exclusion, electrical clearance and a suitable receiving-container arrangement are established.

Questions before work

- Who accepts roof capacity, support restraint, the complete hanging load and installation geometry?
- How will sections remain positively supported while connections are made and later released?
- What controlled method applies if the chute becomes obstructed or must be dismantled with debris present?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the complete chute and support design

Hazard: An assumed parapet support or overloaded roof can fail under the hanging system.

Control: Identify the complete manufacturer configuration and accepted building-support design. Confirm support capacity, restraint, geometry, chute load and assembly sequence; resolve missing information before bringing parts onto the roof.

Verification: Setup lead records design acceptance, component identity and the applicable manuals.

Reasoning: A chute’s self-weight and debris demand must reach an accepted building load path.

2 Establish the protected assembly and discharge areas

Hazard: Workers can fall at the hopper position or be struck beneath the descending system.

Control: Protect roof access and the assembly position with the accepted worker system. Close the full area below and the discharge zone, position the receiving container and verify nearby services and electrical clearance before rigging components.

Verification: Competent person checks roof protection and uninterrupted lower-area closure before assembly.

Reasoning: A container boundary alone does not protect the full area beneath an assembling chute.

3 Install the support and assembly equipment

Hazard: Incorrect restraint or incompatible hoisting parts can drop the suspended chute sections.

Control: Fit the roof support and identified assembly hoist to the accepted design and manuals from protected positions. Verify connections, restraint and equipment condition, using no substitute counterweights, anchors or improvised lifting components.

Verification: Installer records support and hoist acceptance before loading the first hanging section.

Reasoning: The assembly device and chute support are a coordinated system, not interchangeable roof hardware.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Assemble and secure the chute sections

Hazard: A section can fall or pinch hands as connecting hardware takes load.

Control: Follow the specific section assembly and lifting sequence. Maintain positive support, complete the specified connections and restraints, keep hands out of load-transfer gaps and control movement until the hopper and discharge arrangement are secured.

Verification: Lead checks every section connection and the completed hanging configuration before releasing assembly support.

Reasoning: The crew must know which component carries the load before releasing a connection or lifting aid.

5 Accept and hand over the gravity disposal system

Hazard: An unguarded hopper, unsuitable debris or blockage can expose users and overload the chute.

Control: Inspect the completed support, chute, hopper guarding, required discharge-gate controls and discharge geometry against the accepted design and applicable requirements. Give users the actual material, load, inspection and stop limits; prohibit entry or reaching into an obstructed chute and require the accepted blockage-clearance procedure.

Verification: Setup lead and roofing supervisor document readiness, restrictions and the responsible inspection role.

Reasoning: Successful assembly does not authorize arbitrary debris size or an improvised clearing method.

6 Isolate use and dismantle with positive support

Hazard: Retained debris or an unsupported connection release can cause a falling section or uncontrolled load.

Control: Stop feeding and confirm the chute is empty by the accepted method. Reinstate the full closure, support each assembly in the instructed reverse sequence and lower components controllably. Keep designed counterweights and tiebacks until the chute is fully lowered; move the support frame clear of the edge before breaking down its guards. Restore roof protection.

Verification: Lead records empty-system acceptance, supported connection releases and final roof and ground condition.

Reasoning: A dismantling plan must control the hanging load before hardware is loosened.

Pause and reassess

- Pause for missing roof-support acceptance, damaged or mismatched components or an ineffective exclusion area.
- Stop for movement, overloading, blockage or unsafe weather; keep people out of and beneath the chute.
- A loaded or damaged chute requires a separately accepted recovery method before any connection is released.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Fit the roof support and identified assembly hoist to the accepted design and manuals from protected positions. Verify connections, restraint and equipment condition, using no substitute counterweights, anchors or improvised lifting components.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Identify the complete manufacturer configuration and accepted building-support design. Confirm support capacity, restraint, geometry, chute load and assembly sequence; resolve missing information before bringing parts onto the roof.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does the earlier roofing tear-off example already install this chute?

No. It uses an accepted disposal route and does not design or assemble the hanging chute, roof support and hopper. This setup ends at a documented system handoff and resumes for controlled empty-system dismantling.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Identify the actual equipment and work boundaries, responsible people, applicable criteria, inspection findings and open actions. Resolve changes with affected crews and obtain required project authorization before work.

Training needs

- Verify trained setup and dismantling roles for the identified support, assembly hoist and gravity-chute system.
- Demonstrate positive support during connection release, hopper guarding, stop decisions and the accepted blockage and emergency arrangements.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

Superchute Chute installation manual: compatible system and controlled assembly
https://superchute.com/manuals/Superchute-Chute-Installation-Manual-Jan-2019.pdf

Superchute SC-605-cb roof support and assembly-hoist manual
https://superchute.com/manuals/SC-605-cb.pdf

OSHA 1926.852 Chutes and disposal of debris
https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.852

OSHA 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection
https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.501

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.