

# Roof Edge Metal Coping Installation JHA

Worked instructional example

## Work and worksite

A roofing sheet-metal crew will install specified cleats and metal coping over an accepted parapet on a low-slope building roof. Work proceeds from the protected roof side with the actual edge-protection and access arrangement maintained. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Parapet condition and the designed coping attachment, wind resistance and movement details are released.
- The actual fall-protection system protects the fastening and panel-setting positions without relying on unfinished coping.
- Parapet construction, standing-seam roof panels, fascia/soffit work and use of coping as a fall anchor are excluded.

## Questions before work

- How are workers protected at the actual coping installation positions?
- Which cleat, fastening and movement details apply to this parapet?
- Who can stop panel handling when wind makes control uncertain?

# Task Hazard Control

## 1 Release the parapet and edge access

**Hazard:** Workers can approach an exposed edge or attach coping to an unaccepted support.

**Control:** Confirm the released parapet and attachment details, protected access and actual edge/fall controls. Identify any interference between protection and the installation sequence and resolve it before moving materials to the edge.

**Verification:** Roof lead checks work positions, support acceptance and protection findings.

**Reasoning:** An edge detail cannot be installed safely through an unresolved protection conflict.

## 2 Stage coping and tools

**Hazard:** Long sharp sheets can shift, cut workers or overload a roof edge staging area.

**Control:** Keep material within released roof loading limits, restrained away from the edge and access routes. Use planned team or mechanical handling, suitable cut protection and stable tool staging; control discarded packaging before it becomes windblown debris.

**Verification:** Assigned lead checks restraint, quantities and the route to the work position.

**Reasoning:** Thin sheet metal can become difficult to control before its weight seems significant.

## 3 Install designated cleats

**Hazard:** Drilling or driving fasteners at the parapet can expose workers to edges, tool hazards or unsuitable anchorage.

**Control:** Maintain fall controls through every position. Install only the specified cleat and fastener arrangement in the released substrate using suitable tools and required drilling exposure controls; refer substrate defects or conflicting holes for resolution.

**Verification:** Lead records cleat connection findings against the actual detail.

**Reasoning:** A neat cleat line does not verify its connection or its substrate.

## Complete the work and hand over

### 4 Position and retain coping sections

**Hazard:** A section can catch wind or cut a hand while being engaged over the edge.

**Control:** Use the planned controlled handling and communication to position each section from protected locations. Keep hands out of engagement and pinch paths, maintain control until its specified attachment is established and stop when wind or fit prevents predictable handling.

**Verification:** Installer and lead verify retention before releasing each handled section.

**Reasoning:** Temporary hand restraint is not the completed coping connection.

### 5 Complete joints and movement details

**Hazard:** An improvised joint or extra fastening can interfere with movement or conceal incomplete attachment.

**Control:** Follow the actual splice, seal and thermal-movement details. Use specified compatible materials and tools without treating gaps or interference as permission to modify the design; keep coping separate from any fall-anchor function.

**Verification:** Lead checks completed connections, joints and any unresolved interference.

**Reasoning:** Adding fasteners or sealant can change the intended system behavior.

### 6 Inspect and transfer roofedge status

**Hazard:** Loose sections, sharp scrap or changed protection can expose the following crew.

**Control:** Record actual attachment and joint findings, remove sharp debris and secure unused sections. Transfer incomplete edge locations and maintained fall controls to the next crew; release access only through the project's designated handover.

**Verification:** Receiving lead acknowledges edge status and open actions.

**Reasoning:** The finished appearance must be backed by connection and access findings.

### Pause and reassess

- Unreleased substrate/attachment detail or protection conflicts with the working position.
- Wind prevents controlled handling or a panel cannot be retained as specified.
- Unexpected damage, unsuitable fasteners or a proposed design/anchor change.

## Improve the controls

**Needs improvement:** Work carefully and wear PPE.

**More useful:** Maintain fall controls through every position. Install only the specified cleat and fastener arrangement in the released substrate using suitable tools and required drilling exposure controls; refer substrate defects or conflicting holes for resolution.

**Needs improvement:** Check that everything is ready.

**More useful:** Confirm the released parapet and attachment details, protected access and actual edge/fall controls. Identify any interference between protection and the installation sequence and resolve it before moving materials to the edge.

### Decisions that change the analysis

#### Can a finished coping be used as an anchor or proof that the roof edge is protected?

No. Coping is a building-envelope component. The actual fall-protection design and its independently verified supports must protect the work; no coping anchor capacity is assumed.

#### 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

- System-specific coping/cleat attachment, movement and inspection instruction for the released detail.
- Roof-edge fall-protection, wind-sensitive sheet handling, sharp-edge protection and appropriate tools.

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

### References and adaptation

Petersen PAC Continuous Cleat Coping installation resources

<https://www.pac-clad.com/products/coping-systems/pac-continuous-cleat-coping/>

OSHA 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.501>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This instructional example supplies no actual inspection results, signatures or work approval.