

Wood Roof Sheathing Installation JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A framing crew will place and fasten wood structural panels on a released roof frame using protected access and a planned panel-handling sequence. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- The roof support and loading release identifies panel storage, fastening and temporary bracing restrictions.
- Edges, openings and access require the actual fall-protection and rescue arrangements.
- This excludes roof covering installation, truss erection and repair of a deteriorated existing deck.

Questions before work

- What establishes roof readiness and panel landing capacity?
- How will panel placement preserve fall protection?
- Which fasteners, tool and opening-protection details apply?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the roof frame

Hazard: Loading an unready roof or removing its temporary braces can cause collapse.

Control: Foreperson obtains the roof-frame release and identifies permitted panel landing locations and restraint that must remain.

Verification: Compare actual support and storage points with the framing plan.

Reasoning: A nearly complete roof can still depend on temporary bracing.

2 Establish protected access

Hazard: Workers can fall at an eave, gable or opening.

Control: Install the planned access, edge and opening protection with suitable anchorage and rescue arrangements. Keep protection effective as panels are placed.

Verification: Lead checks the intended working route and each exposed edge before entry.

Reasoning: Protection must follow the worker's changing location.

3 Stage and move panels

Hazard: Large panels can catch wind, strain handlers or overload the frame.

Control: Use planned handling assistance and landing locations, restrain bundles and keep the area below clear. Stop when wind prevents controlled movement.

Verification: Lead checks bundle support and panel-handling positions before movement.

Reasoning: A panel can act as a sail during handling.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Place and secure each panel

Hazard: An unsecured or unsupported panel can slide or fail under a worker.

Control: Follow the panel layout, support and fastening sequence. Secure the panel before relying on it as a surface and keep workers clear of unsupported edges.

Verification: Lead checks support and initial fastening as installation progresses.

Reasoning: Panel presence alone does not prove a usable walking surface.

5 Fasten and form released openings

Hazard: Nail discharge, saw contact or an unprotected cutout can injure workers.

Control: Use the actual tool procedure and keep hands outside the fastener path. Make only released openings with fall protection and immediate cover or guarding ready.

Verification: Operator checks the tool; lead checks fastening and opening protection.

Reasoning: Cutting an opening creates a new exposure at once.

6 Secure materials and hand over

Hazard: Loose panels or unknown openings can injure the roofing crew.

Control: Secure unused panels and tools, retain required roof protection and communicate remaining fasteners, openings and load restrictions.

Verification: Foreperson inspects closeout and briefs the roofing supervisor.

Reasoning: The receiving trade needs the actual deck status.

Pause and reassess

- Roof support or landing release is unclear.
- Wind, footing or fall protection changes.
- Unsupported panel edges, unexpected openings or damaged panels appear.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Be careful around the equipment.

More useful: Use planned handling assistance and landing locations, restrain bundles and keep the area below clear. Stop when wind prevents controlled movement.

Needs improvement: Check the area before starting.

More useful: Foreperson obtains the roof-frame release and identifies permitted panel landing locations and restraint that must remain.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does this cover installing shingles or membrane?

No. This is structural panel placement and fastening. Roof coverings introduce different material, tool, chemical and fire exposures and require their own work analysis.

What must be recorded before this example is used on a job?

Replace the scenario with the actual work, identify additional hazards with the crew, and record the applicable instructions, responsible people, inspection findings, unresolved actions and required authorization. A planned verification is not an inspection result.

Training needs

- Panel handling, support recognition and fastening-tool instruction.
- Fall protection and rescue arrangements for the actual roof.

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

References and adaptation

OSHA 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection

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

OSHA 1926.502 Fall protection systems criteria

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.502>

OSHA 1926.503 Fall protection training

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.503>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

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

OSHA 1926.302 Power operated hand tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.302>

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.