Warning Line Systems

☞ Warning lines are for use on roofs:

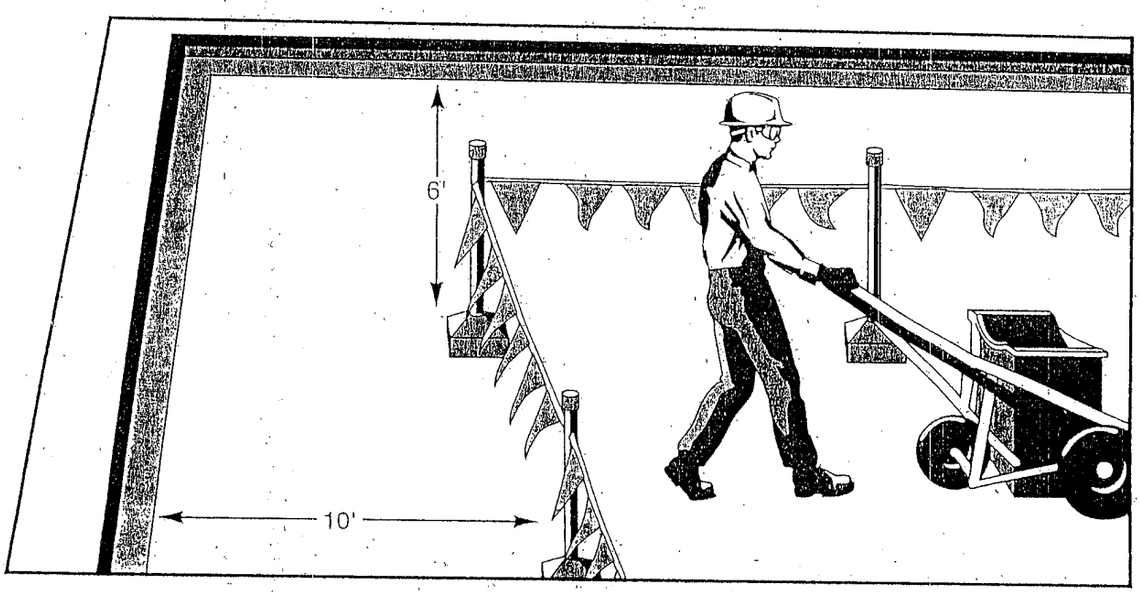
- that are six feet or higher,
- that have slopes of four inches in twelve or less,
- that are wider than fifty feet, and
- that have parapet walls less than 39" high.

☞ The lines are made of rope, wire, or chain, and are flagged at least every six feet.

- The lines must have a tensile (breaking) strength of at least 500 pounds.
- They have to be supported by stanchion posts which can withstand at least a 16 pound tipping force.
- The height from the roof surface to the warning line must be between 34 and 39 inches.

☞ All open edges near the work area must be guarded by warning lines.

- When there is no mechanical equipment being used, the lines have to be set in six feet from all edges.
- When mechanical equipment is being used, the lines must be ten feet from the edge in the direction the machine operator is traveling, and six feet in on the sides.



☞ Mechanical equipment cannot be used or stored outside the warning lines. Roofing materials also can not be stored in the areas outside the warning lines.

☞ Any workers outside the warning lines must be protected by a personal fall arrest system, guardrails, or a safety monitoring system.

Warning Line Systems Training Tips

- Measure off six and ten feet to give workers an idea of the distance requirements for warning lines.
- Show the sturdiness of a stanchion so they get a feel for how difficult it is to tip over.
- Ask the following questions:
  - Ask employees why they think the warning lines have to be set further in from the edge when mechanical equipment is being used?
  - Where are you allowed to use and store mechanical equipment?