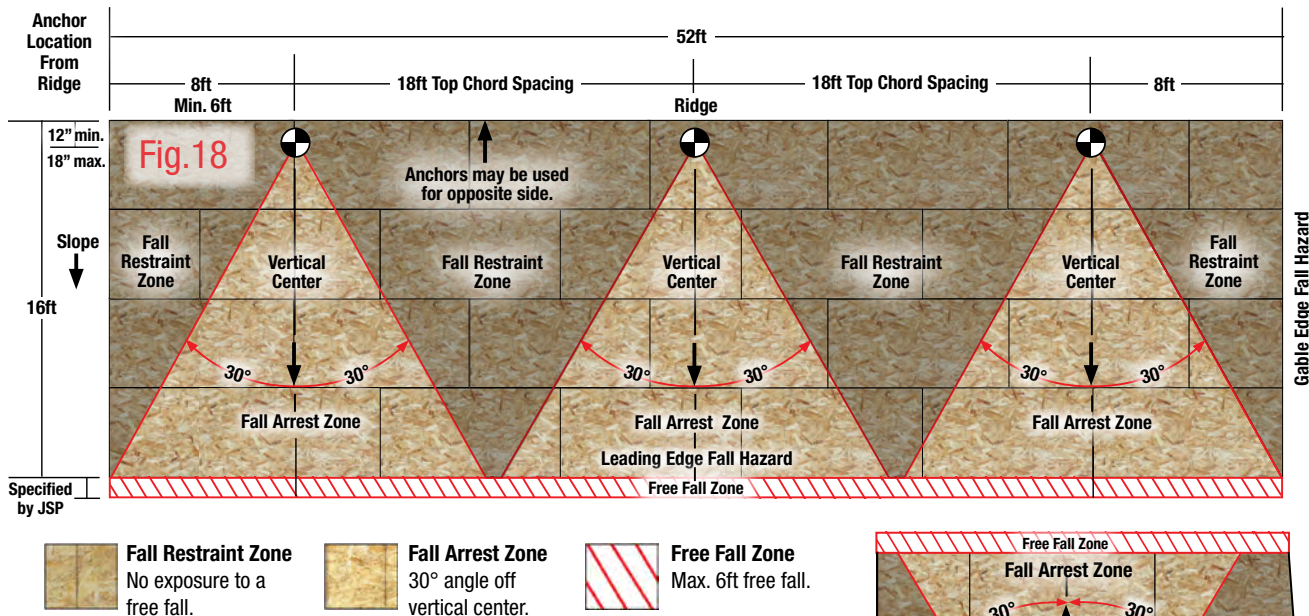


Fall Protection Service Zones

Project safety personnel are required to implement a job specific fall protection plan, (JSP) identifying free fall and swing fall hazards, and instructing workers to observe fall protection service zones as shown at Fig.18. Prior to use for fall protection, sheathing is required to be installed in the area of the anchors location as shown at Figs.18,19 and 20.

ARS fall protection service zones are based on the following factors:

- Rafter length and top chord spacing.
- 30° Angle off left and right of vertical center.
- Max. 3,600lb in plane load applied to the top chord.
- Anchor location from the hip/ridge min.12"max. 18" or as specified by a qualified or competent person.*



Fall Protection System Example

Figs.19,21, are examples of a typical PPE fall protection rigging system using a vertical lifeline or SRL-LE.

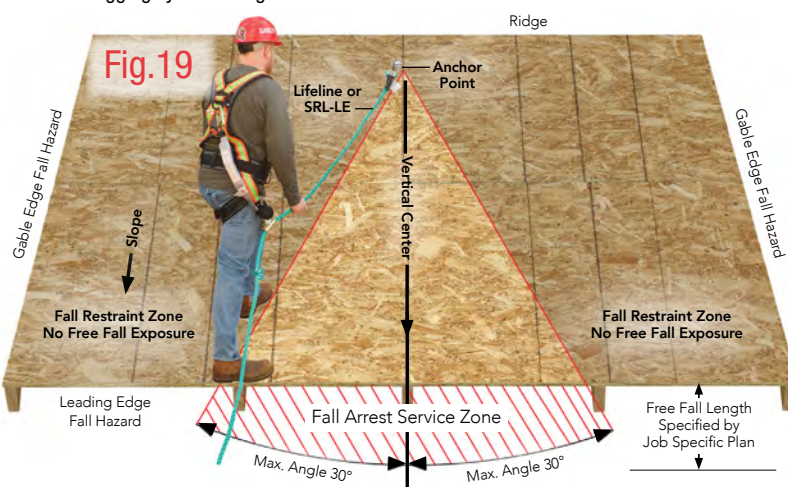


Fig.20

ARS dual purpose anchors provide fall protection for both sides of a roof.

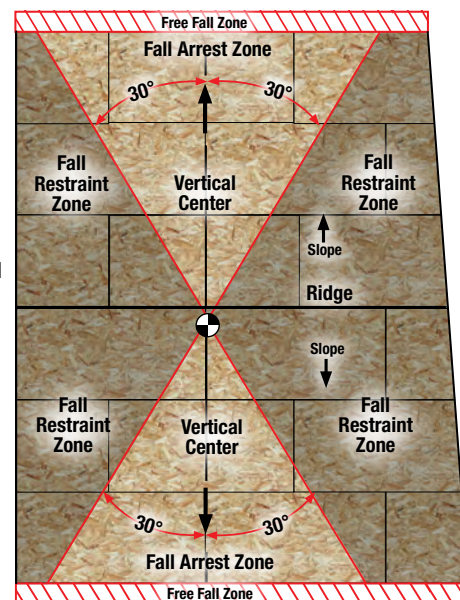
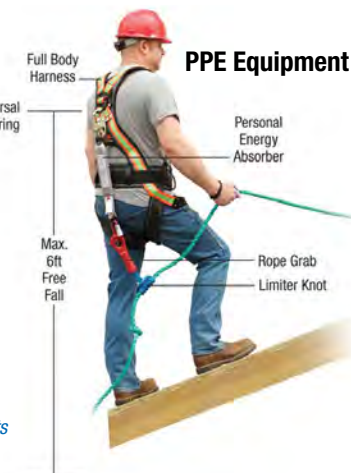


Fig.21



Energy Absorber (E/A)

Workers are required to use an OSHA or ANSI compliant E/A.

E/A Type	Max. Force	Avg. Force
Personal	1,800lb	900lb
SRL-LE	1,800lb	1,350lb

Typical Fall Hazards:

- Leading and gable edges.
- Openings in the work surface.
- Objects in a swing fall path.
- Levels below the work surface.

OSHA Free Fall Length

Max.6ft based on the following PPE rigging:

- Harness dorsal D-ring height above the leading edge.
- Service length of personal E/A vertical position. See Fig.20.
- Length of lifeline slack.

Fall Protection Definitions

Fall Arrest OSHA 1910.140

"A system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a walking-working surface."

Fall Restraint OSHA 1926.751

"A means of fall protection that prevents the user from falling any distance."