Horizontal Lifeline Installation Manual

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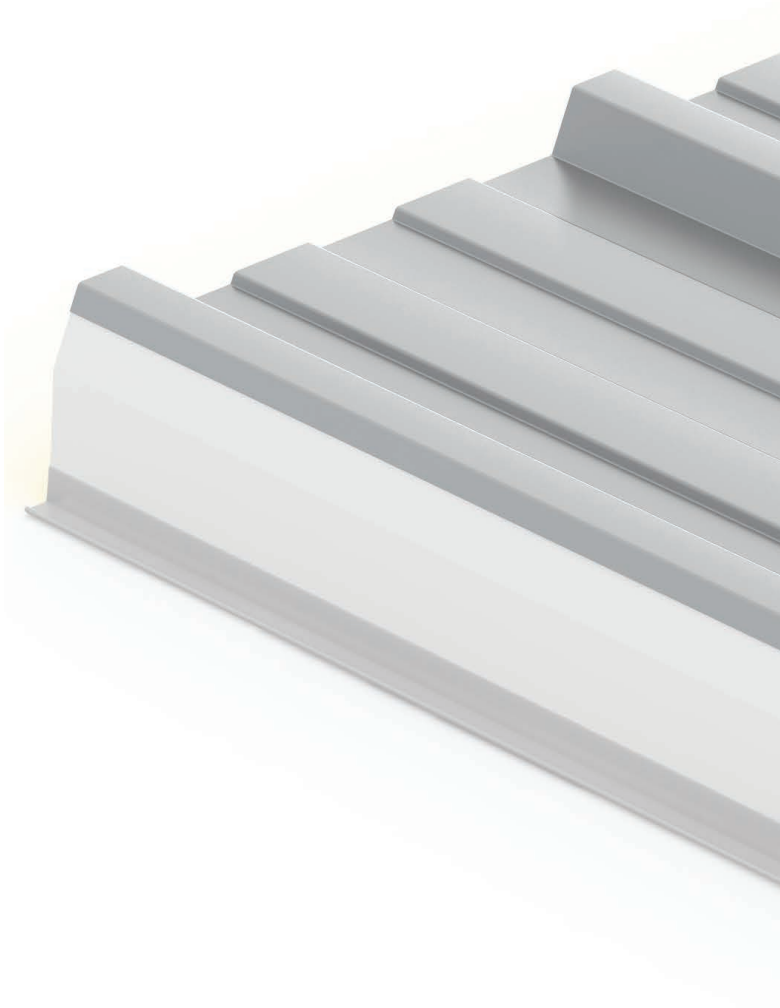


Introduction

This guide has been compiled to ensure the correct installation of Soter™ Horizontal Lifeline systems is adhered to at all times.

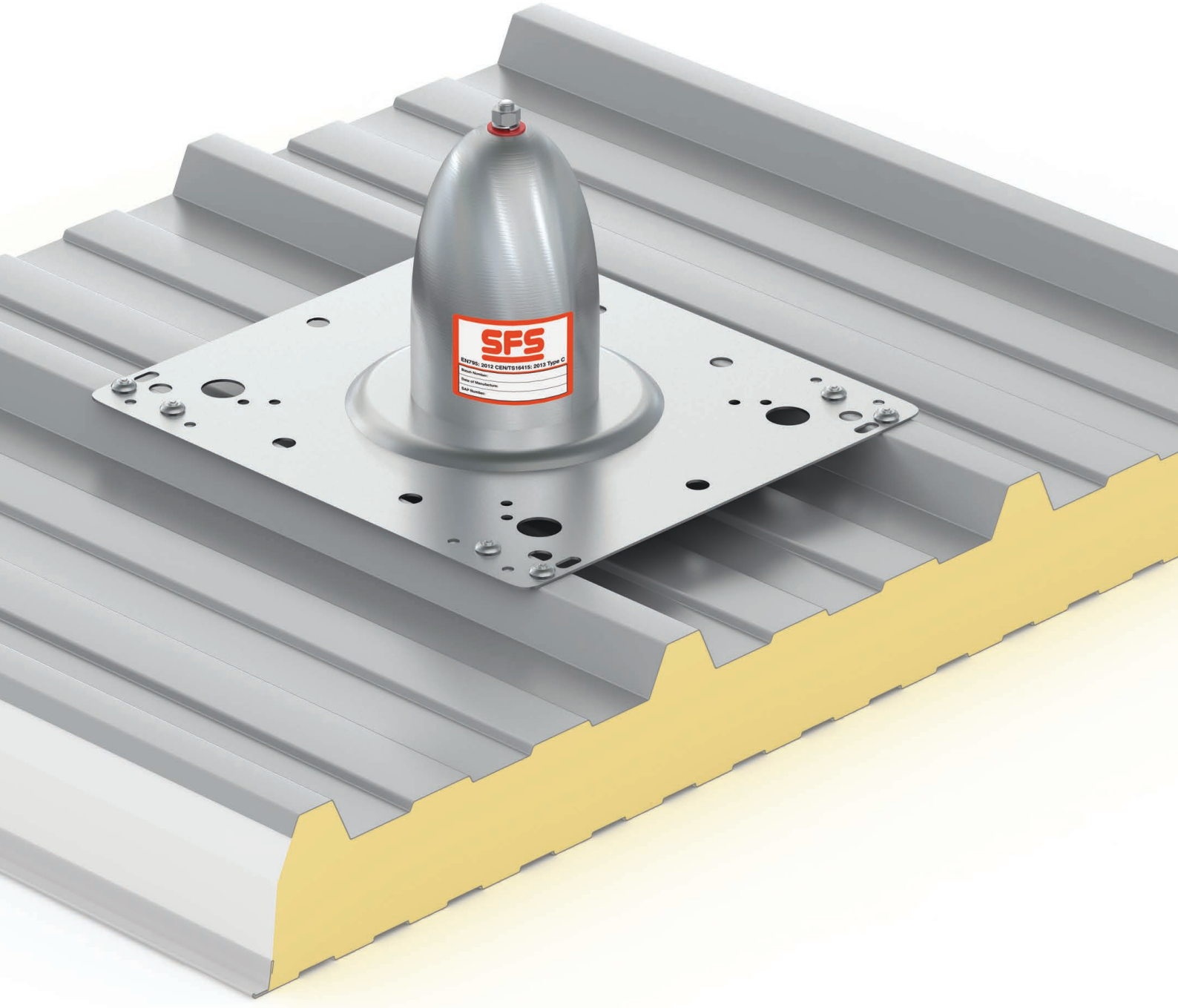
The installer should have previous Horizontal Lifeline system installation knowledge, design understanding and have taken part in Soter™ training.

It is important that the installer fully understands this guide before commencement of installation on site.

Soter™ Horizontal Lifeline systems are designed to act as a fall prevention method, or that of a means of minimising the consequences of a fall should it occur.

Only trained personnel should be involved in the design, correct installation, and recertification of Horizontal Lifeline systems. Failure to follow this guide could put people's lives at risk.

It is imperative that the correct components are used for the specific application, and any doubts should be resolved by seeking guidance from SFS Fall Protection.



Recognised Installers

Only competent installers trained by SFS are certified to carry out installation and re-certification of the Soter™ Horizontal Lifeline system.

Recognised installers should ensure their personnel on site are competent and trained to the standards expected by SFS.

Conformity

The Horizontal Lifeline system is a series of top fixed shock absorbing posts anchored to the outer roof skin, joined through a series of components to create a system using a 7x7 8mm wire cable. Tested by SATRA to EN795: 2012, CEN: TS16415 multi-user and ACR Magenta guidelines.

The 'system' refers to posts, components and wire, none of which should be substituted by non- approved components, modified or altered without the prior consent of SFS. Systems should not be dismantled or tampered with as doing so could alter the performance of the system and invalidate its certification which could result in serious injury or death.

Design

HLL System design should only be carried out by competent persons.

When considering a safe system design, the designer must firstly understand the requirements of the user/or need for roof access. This can be gathered from many sources, the safest method should be prioritised without the prejudice of a cost saving.

Full considerations to be understood:

- Reason for access/purpose of the system
- Access point and method
- No. of users required per system
- Full roof plans and elevations
- Roof substrate and condition
- Fixing method

The system designer should always follow the Hierarchy of Fall Protection. Restraint systems should be the preferred option and an arrest system should only be offered as a last resort.

All systems must be capable of arresting a fall under EN795:2012 'foreseeable misuse', however it is best practice to keep a user in restraint to prevent any possibility of a fall occurring.