

## Height Safety System Checklist

Height Safety Systems are important for protecting people that are working at height. Therefore, the client needs to be certain that they are making the correct decision when choosing a Fall Protection System.

1. Is the Horizontal Lifeline a Proprietary system that has been tested to Australian Standards or the equivalent EN795 Class C. The Australian Standards recognises the European Standard as a proprietary system. Certification must be provided via an Accredited Testing Authority.
2. Is the Horizontal Lifeline designed for continuous protection using a specific shuttle that can travel pass intermediates and corner units, eliminating the need to disconnect & reconnect using a Twin Tailed Lanyard.
3. The device that attaches to the cable does not have to be manipulated pass 'finger' style brackets. This style of system requires the user to return to each intermediate bracket to use/walk the system.
4. The system uses intermediate brackets that prevent wind oscillation of the cable and therefore remove any risk of cable failure that can occur with finger style brackets.
5. Can technical detail on the individual components of the system be supplied outlining the components, breaking strengths, and working environments.
6. Can the Horizontal Lifeline be verified through a computer simulation program providing end / intermediate / corner loads for the systems. The computer simulation program is verified against the testing to the relevant standards.
7. The posts/anchors that support the system are engineered to sustain the loads generated for each individual system from the simulation program.
8. The posts/anchors have been tested and certified for Australian roof sheeting and substructure. Certification must be provided via an Accredited Testing Authority.
9. The above is also relevant with any individual anchor points. The anchor point must be capable of supporting the Design Loads set out in AS/NZS1891.4. This must be proven by testing in its actual environment/structure and certification provided via an Accredited Testing Authority.
10. The installer/manufacturers credentials. i.e. Insurances product liability etc, NATA accreditation, ISO9001:2000 accredited, Australian Standards or Conformance Licenses
11. Check References for other projects that have been completed.