

A "fall arrest anchor" is a critical component of fall protection systems used when working at heights. It is a fixed or temporary structure used to securely anchor a worker's fall protection equipment, such as lanyards or lifelines.

# Permanent Anchors

- These are installed as a permanent fixture on buildings, bridges, or towers. They are designed to withstand the forces generated during a fall and are often made of durable materials such as steel or aluminum.



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# Temporary Anchors

- These are temporary fixtures used when working at heights where permanent anchors are not available or practical. They may include anchor straps, Bolt in - drop in anchors, or other temporary structures that can be quickly set up and removed as needed.



# Portable Anchors

- Portable anchors should be installed by trained personnel following manufacturer instructions and safety guidelines.
- They should be positioned to provide a secure attachment point directly above the worker to minimize fall distances.
- Certification and testing may be required to verify the strength and integrity of portable anchors, ensuring they can safely support the intended loads.
- Should only be used if the system has been engineered
- Be aware of design limitations



# Inspection and Maintenance

- Regular inspection and maintenance of fall arrest anchors are essential to ensure their continued safety and effectiveness. This includes visual inspections for signs of damage or wear, as well as load testing to verify their strength and integrity.





# Certification and Compliance

- Fall arrest anchors must meet specific safety standards and regulations, such as those set by organizations like OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). Employers are responsible for ensuring that fall arrest anchors are properly installed, inspected, and maintained according to these standards.



# Anchor Certification

- Obtain written information from building owners assuring that permanent anchorages have been tested, certified and maintained before employers use the.
- Additional rules may be found in ASME A120 (Permanent Installation Standard) as such, ... “ (d) Aluminum davits or outriggers shall be load tested to twice their rated load  $\pm 5\%$  after 10 yr of service or more frequently if there is evidence of damage or corrosion. (e) When selected for post installation testing, lifeline anchorages shall be load tested at 2,500 lb (1 134 kg)  $\pm 5\%$ . (f) All load tests shall be performed under the direction of a registered professional engineer experienced in the design and use of such equipment. (g) The professional engineer shall provide to the building owner a sealed written record of the test listing component identification, test parameters, loads, date of test, signature of the qualified person performing the tests, and the results of each test. (h) Suspension or supporting devices shall be evaluated, tested, and certified at periods not to exceed 10 yr. (i) Any component or device damaged as a result of the above testing shall not be returned to service unless it has been repaired and retested. “  
Other relevant standards which include similar language are OSHA 1910.66, and IWCA I.14