

SS 570-1:2022
ISO 14567:1999(2018), MOD
(ICS 13.340.60)

SINGAPORE STANDARD

**Personal protective equipment for protection
against falls from a height**

– Part 1 : Single-point anchor devices

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National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group on Fall Protection set up by the Technical Committee on Personal Safety and Health under the purview of the Quality and Safety Standards Committee (QSSC).

This standard is a modified adoption of ISO 14567:1999 (confirmed in 2018), “Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height – Single-point anchor devices”, published by the International Organization for Standardization.

In this standard, certain modifications due to national requirements and the particular needs of the local industry have been made. Except for the alternate terminologies, these modifications are marked by a margin on the left of the standard. A complete list of modifications, together with their justifications, is given in Annex ZA.

The revised SS 570 consists of the following two parts, under the general title ‘Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height’:

Part 1: Single-point anchor devices [modified adoption of ISO 14567:1999 (confirmed in 2018)]

Part 2: Flexible horizontal lifeline systems [modified adoption of ISO 16024:2005 (confirmed in 2018)]

SS 570-1 is intended to be read in conjunction with SS 570-2. SS 570-1 is predominantly an equipment standard, and its scope is different from the scope of SS 607 – Specification for design of active fall-protection systems.

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions. Where SSs are deemed to be stable, i.e. no foreseeable changes in them, they will be classified as “mature standards”. Mature standards will not be subject to further review, unless there are requests to review such standards.*
2. *An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore and the Singapore Standards Council shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR. Although care has been taken to draft this standard, users are also advised to ensure that they apply the information after due diligence.*
3. *Compliance with a SS or TR does not exempt users from any legal obligations.*

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 14567 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Personal equipment for protection against falls*.

Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height — Single-point anchor devices

1 Scope

This Singapore Standard specifies requirements, test methods, and marking, labelling and packaging, as appropriate, of both permanent and temporary single-point anchor devices exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment (PPE) for protection against falls from a height for fall arrest, work positioning and travel restraint (work restraint).

It is applicable only to anchor devices for PPEs that conform to SS 528-1, SS 528-2, SS 528-3 and SS 528-5.

NOTE 1 – Further standards are in preparation for other types of PPE: SS 528-6 and ISO 14566 (see bibliography).

The anchor devices certified to this standard can only be used to sustain a maximum (dynamic) arresting force of 6,0 kN, and a maximum (static) loading of 1,0 kN (assuming a person of 100 kg mass) in post-fall arrest suspension, work-positioning mode, or restraint mode.

Anchor devices are intended for single person use only. A rescuer should not attach to the same anchor device as a person being rescued, unless the anchor device has been specifically designed for such purposes, and the instructions for use specifically permit this application.

NOTE 2 – Vertical rigid or flexible line systems and horizontal lifelines are not within the scope of this Singapore Standard, but are covered in SS 528-4 and SS 570-2.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1140, *Ropes – Polyamide – Specification*

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres – Salt spray tests*

EN 10002-1, *Metallic materials – Tensile testing – Part 1: Method of test*

EN 10002-2, *Metallic materials – Tensile testing – Part 2: Verification of the force measuring system of the testing machine*

EN 45001, *General criteria for the operation of testing laboratories*

SS 528-1, *Personal fall-arrest systems – Part 1: Full-body harnesses*

SS 528-2, *Personal fall-arrest systems – Part 2: Lanyards and energy absorbers*

SS 528-3, *Personal fall-arrest systems – Part 3: Self-retracting lifelines*

SS 528-5, *Personal fall-arrest systems – Part 5: Connectors*