

SS 570-2:2022
ISO 16024:2005(2018), MOD
(ICS 13.340.60)

SINGAPORE STANDARD

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

– Part 2 : Flexible horizontal lifeline systems

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Published by Enterprise Singapore

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ISBN 978-981-5118-07-0

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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 16024:2005 (confirmed in 2018), “Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height – Flexible horizontal lifeline systems”, 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 revision of SS 570 consists of the following two parts, under the general title ‘Specification for 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 570-2 is intended to be read in conjunction with SS 570-1. SS 570-2 is predominantly an equipment standard, and its scope is different from the scope of SS 607 – Specification for design of active fall-protection systems.

The figures (other than those from the ISO standard) included as examples in this Singapore Standard are collectively contributed by the Working Group members for the sole purpose of illustration. The inclusion of figures does not connote any endorsement of product/services and/or design concept by the Working Group and Enterprise Singapore.

It is presupposed that in the course of their work, users will comply with all relevant regulatory and statutory requirements. Some examples of relevant regulations and acts are listed in the Bibliography. The Singapore Standards Council and Enterprise Singapore will not be responsible for identifying all of such legal obligations.

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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

ISO 16024 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Protective clothing and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Personal equipment for protection against falls*.

Introduction

In cases of work where the hazard of falling from a height exists and where, for technical reasons or for work of a short duration, safe access cannot be provided, it is necessary to consider the use of personal fall protection systems. Such use should never be improvised, i.e. there should not be any deviation from manufacturer's instructions, and its adoption should be specifically provided for in the appropriate formal provisions for safety in the workplace.

Flexible horizontal lifeline systems conforming to this Singapore Standard satisfy ergonomic requirements and are only be used if the work allows means of connection to suitable anchor devices of demonstrated strength and can be implemented without compromising the safety of the user. Personnel are to be trained and instructed in the safe use of the equipment and be observant of such training and instructions. The end-user organization is to have a rescue plan and the means at hand to implement it.

This Singapore Standard has been prepared in response to user and industry requirements for an Singapore Standard to cover flexible horizontal lifeline systems. It is based on current knowledge and practice concerning the use of personal fall protection systems and equipment specified in the SS 528 series of Singapore Standards and other ISO personal fall protection standards. While this Singapore Standard covers flexible horizontal lifeline systems from anchor connector to anchor connector, it does not cover the anchor or anchors themselves.

NOTE – The end anchors refer to structural members (see 3.4).

This Singapore Standard presumes that the manufacturer of the personal fall protection system, subsystem or components used in a flexible horizontal lifeline system operates a quality management system which conforms to national and regional regulations in force at the time. Guidance on the form that this quality management system may take can be found in SS ISO 9000.

Personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height – Flexible horizontal lifeline systems

1 Scope

This Singapore Standard specifies design and performance requirements, test methods, user instructions, marking and labelling as appropriate, of flexible horizontal lifeline systems for use at any one time by up to five persons per system, exclusively for the attachment of personal protective equipment for protection against falls from a height. It does not stipulate designs for flexible horizontal lifelines, except for design limitations that are necessary for safe and durable service.

This Singapore Standard does not cover rigid rail systems, nor is it intended to cover flexible guardrails, hand lines and work-positioning anchor lines.

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 9227, *Corrosion test in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

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 with self-closing and self-locking gates*

SS 528-6, *Personal fall-arrest systems — Part 6: Systems performance tests*