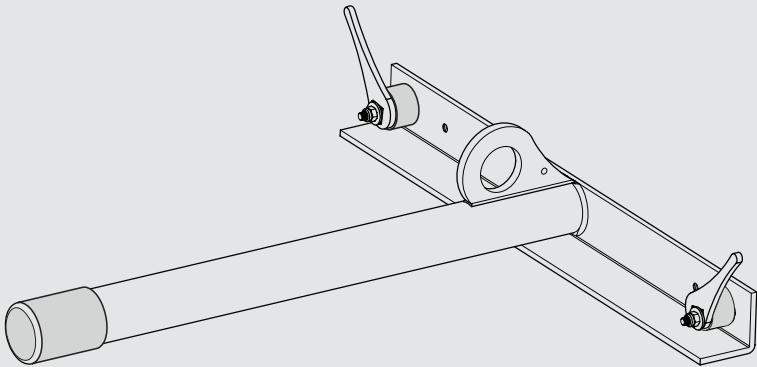




## ROOF ANCHOR TO GO

AZ-200 Portable Roof Anchor for Metal Roofs

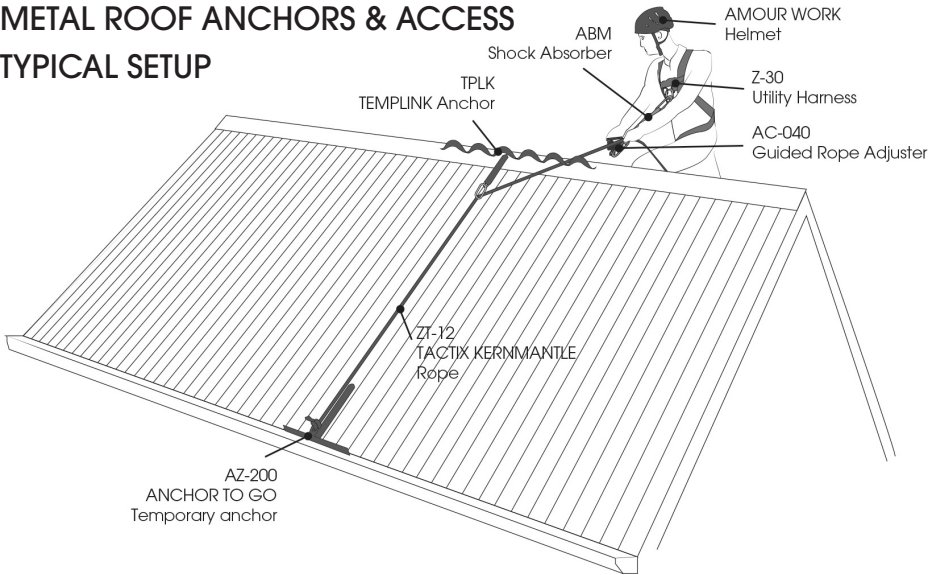
## INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



**WARNING:** This product is part of a fall protection system. Users must read and follow instructions in this guideline for each component of the complete system. Manufacturer's instructions must be followed for correct care, use and maintenance of this product. Alterations or misuse of this product, or failure to follow instructions may result in serious injury or death. Reading this manual of itself does not constitute competency based training in the use of fall arrest products or systems.

# METAL ROOF ANCHORS & ACCESS

## TYPICAL SETUP



## ZERO ROOF ANCHOR TO GO

AZ-200

AS/NZS 1891.4

Simple and effective for roof access onto sheet metal roofs. Fits to end of roof sheeting (in gutter line) with simple cam clamps to hold in place. By attaching a ropeline and throwing the rope to the opposite side of the roof it means workers can access the roof area, and add other fall arrest anchorages on the upper slopes as required.

- Fall Arrest rated for one person
- Does not require any fixings
- Only suitable for sheet metal roofing with a minimum of 0.42m thickness. Use only on roofing which is sound and well fixed
- Essential anchor for any worker that needs to access rooftops such as plumbers, servicing technicians, installers, painters.



Dimensions	49 x 50cm
Material	Powder coated steel



### General use warnings

Visually inspect temporary anchor prior to, and following each use, to ensure it is in a serviceable condition (refer to section 5.1). If in doubt, remove from service immediately. Installation and use of this portable roof anchor must be performed by, or under the supervision of a competent person. Do not attach or use temporary roof anchor without first reading, understanding & following these Instructions. Do not use the portable anchor for any purpose other than for which it has been designed. Prior to commencement of work, please ensure that you have read and comprehended the detail referring to positioning of the anchor and the appropriate safe work area. This temporary anchor point must be subjected to a documented inspection every 12 months by a competent person.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a Temporary Anchorage device that has been designed as a component of a personal fall arrest system and is for use only where there are no other practical means of connection or work practice. Relevant State or national legislation may impose obligations to provide safe systems of work. To discharge these responsibilities, conduct hazard identification and risk assessment with reference to the hierarchy of control of risks. Refer to your local guidelines or Code of Practice for safe work on roofs for more details.

Anchors must be properly installed prior to the operator attaching to them and then used according to requirements contained in this manual.

## 1.1 Anchor Design and Application

The Roof Anchor to Go for Metal Roofs has been designed and tested to 15kN and is therefore rated as a single person fall arrest anchor under AS NZS1891.4. It is only suitable for use on roofs constructed with metal roof sheeting with a minimum BMT of 0.42mm in the following profiles – Custom Orb, Trimdek, Spandek and Klip-Lok 406 & Klip-Lok 700 provided ridge-capping is secured in place with roof screws per manufacturer's instructions.

### **IMPORTANT:**

The ROOF ANCHOR TO GO is NOT suitable for tiled, shingled, aluminium sheet, asbestos or decramastic roofs.

**IMPORTANT:** This anchor is designed to be attached to the opposite side of the roof from where you intend to work. Do NOT connect to or use the anchor on the same side of the roof where the anchor is connected. If a second person is required to work on the roof, a second anchor device must be used. Connecting two lines to a single anchorage device is NOT permitted. Where two connecting devices are attached to the same anchorage point (e.g. two snap hooks), the snap

hooks may rub against each other, causing them to be entangled or even become disengaged from the anchorage device.

Additionally, testing has concluded that whilst this device can sustain a load of 22kN, the roof sheeting profiles most commonly used in Australia and New Zealand will not sustain a static load greater than 15kN.

**IMPORTANT:** Do NOT work outside an arc of 30 degrees either side of the centre line of the anchorage location to reduce the danger of swing fall hazards - refer to Figure One over the page. The user of this ANCHOR TO GO Roof Anchor shall be trained and ensure that care is taken to adjust the safety line length so that he/she will not be able to fall off the ends of the roof.

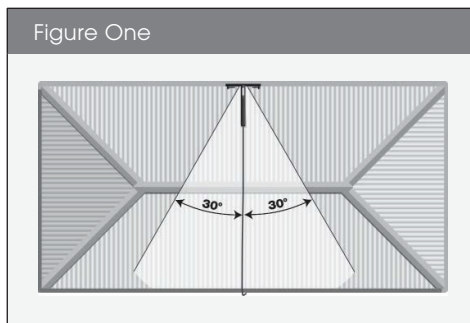
**IMPORTANT:** ANCHOR TO GO Roof Anchor is NOT suitable for use as an anchorage device for a Temporary Horizontal Life Line.

## 1.2 Strength of Supporting Structures

If it is unclear to the operator or competent person that the roof sheeting or structure is adequate, the roof sheeting or structure shall be assessed by an

engineer. It is NOT SAFE to climb onto the roof on the same side as you have attached the anchor or use it when connected to the same side.

The supporting structure/ roof sheeting should be capable of sustaining an ultimate load equal to 15kN for single point connection as per AS/ NZS1891.4.



### 1.3 Recommendations

Employers, Supervisors and Operators should ensure that:

- Locations of anchors comply with the requirements for safe use, safe access, the pendulum effect, as stipulated in AS/NZS 1891.4 clause 3.2.
- Structural supports for anchors are assessed separately by a suitably qualified engineer (as stipulated in AS/NZS 1891.4, clause 3.1.2.) or by a competent person, as appropriate, and the assessment documented.
- Anchors are inspected for compliance with the requirements in AS/NZS 1891.4 clause 9.3.3 and the inspection documented.
- The documentation should specify any ongoing requirement to carry out testing of anchor points.
- Anchors are properly labelled and instructions for safe use and appropriate installation plans are supplied to the user.
- ALL operators must be competently trained for safe work at height prior to commencing any activities as per AS/NZS 1891.4.

### 1.4 Assessing Fall Hazards

Employers must ensure that any task an employee is required to undertake on a roof, that any potential fall hazard is identified, such as:

- from an unprotected edge;
- from an unsecured or inappropriately fixed ladder or scaffold;
- slipping on a wet or steep pitched roof (caused by inclement weather or inappropriate footwear);
- accessing varying roof levels;
- through a fragile roof;
- through a ceiling, skylight or vent;
- being blown or knocked over the edge of a roof.

All such hazards should be identified in the risk assessment process and documented with relevant precautions to be taken to avoid personal injury in advance of any work taking place.

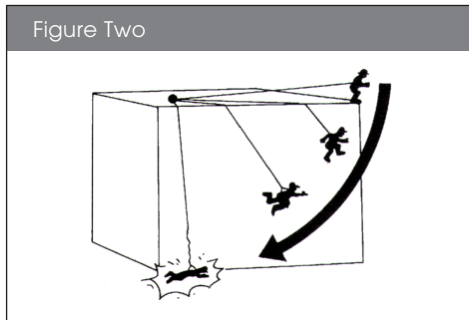
## 1.5 Swing Fall

Operators should ensure they do not subject themselves to a common hazard known as swing fall, refer to Figure Two. Precautions to avoid this hazard include removing working slack from the rope working line, using restraint techniques and ensuring the person does not approach a leading edge such they may be subjected to an unplanned fall.

# 2.0 INSTALLATION

## 2.1 Installing Anchor to Go on the roof Step

1: Plan and prepare for the work to be undertaken. Complete a risk analysis of the site to determine all the potential hazards. Consideration should be given to work method statements, safe access, roof structure/sheeting integrity, rescue procedure and so on.



**Step 2:** Inspect all equipment (i.e., Harness and any associated Safety Equipment) prior to use to ensure it is within operating period and is fit for purpose, free of damage etc. This process

should include a thorough inspection of structure to which the Roof Anchor to Go will be installed. Refer to section 5.1 for inspection, care and maintenance details.

**Step 3:** A safe means to access the intended temporary anchor installation shall be provided. Access to the roof will generally be by scaffold or ladder systems.

Scaffolding may only be erected, moved or disassembled by a competent person and fall protection principles must be followed in those processes. Further information can be obtained from AS/NZS 4576 Guidelines for Scaffolding.

Where access is by ladder systems, the following items should be checked:

- Inspect the ladder rungs and rails for any defects, cracks or corrosion.
- Never use a ladder with split or missing rungs or with oil or other slippery material on the rungs.
- The ladder should be fitted with non slip feet.
- Place the ladder at a slope of 4 to 1, and secure at both the top and bottom.
- Ascend and descend facing the ladder with both hands free to hold the ladder.
- Always keep the area near the top and bottom of the ladder clear.
- Ladder side rails must extend 1m above the landing surface and be secured at the top to prevent slipping.

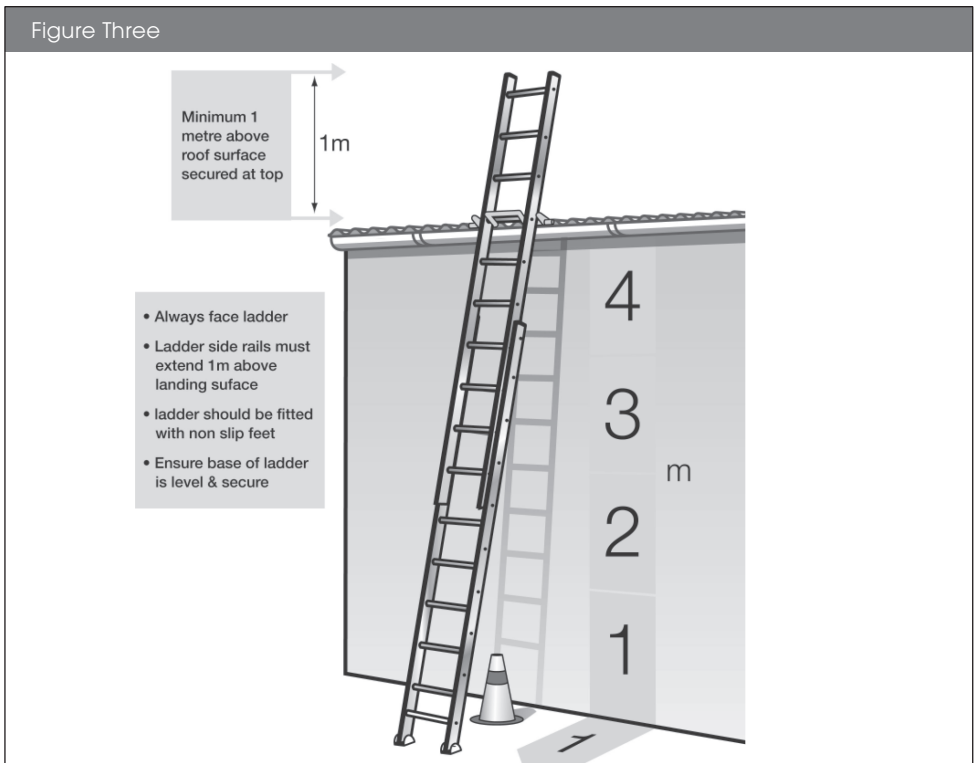
Further information can be obtained from AS/NZS 1892.1 Portable Ladders Part 5: Selection, Safe Use and Care.

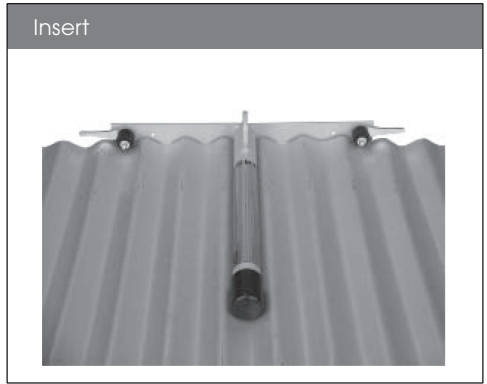
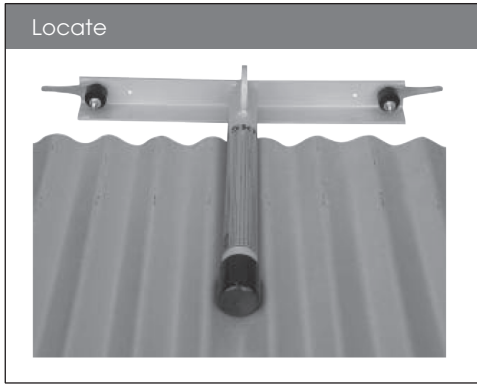
Safely position a portable ladder close to the roof location where the temporary anchor is to be located. Ensure the ladder is securely fastened to the building to remove the risk of a fall from the ladder - refer to Figure Three

**WARNING:** If it is unclear to the operator or competent person that the supporting structure, roof sheeting or anchor is structurally inadequate,

they must be assessed by an engineer.

**Step 4:** Once you have safely ascended the ladder, slide the bottom angle iron of the portable roof anchor under the roof sheeting. The cylindrical support post must rest in the pan of the roof sheeting. Both locking cam levers must also be located within the roof sheeting pans. If they do not fit within the pan, reposition the locking cams into an alternative adjustment position along the L-angle until they do. Note: When adjusting the position of the locking levers, ensure left and right levers are correctly installed. Refer to





section 6, Figure Eight a & b for correct orientation.

**Step 5:** Securely push down locking cam levers onto roof sheeting to achieve a solid connection. Once the anchor is attached and your anchorage line is secured to the anchor point, throw the rope over to the other side of the roof such that the anchor line is inaccessible without climbing onto the roof. Refer to Figure Five.

**Step 6:** Return to the ground and walk to the other side of the roof and connect the rope grab on the anchorage line to the fall arrest connection point on your full body harness. Always use a shock absorber between the rope grab and the connection point to reduce the risk of injury in a fall.

**NOTE:** A second Roof Anchor to Go device can be installed on the opposite side of the roof to enable the operator to work on both sides of the roof and be connected between them with two separate rope lines. This is called Restraint Technique.



## 2.2 Removal of Roof Anchor to Go Portable Roof Anchor

After descending the roof from the access side and disconnecting from the anchor line, then climb the ladder you have placed (safely) close to the temporarily installed anchor and simply reverse the process used for installation.



# 3.0 PROVISIONS OF PPE

Before commencing work on roofs, the contractors doing the work should assess all foreseeable conditions likely to affect the health and safety of the employees or themselves, as identified during the risk assessment procedure, and arrange for the provision and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If alternative means of access can be arranged safely without the need for PPE, these methods should be adopted first if deemed practical.

## 3.1 Types of PPE

The following are examples of PPE often associated with roof work. Appropriate PPE, whether listed below or not, should be provided when required:

- Fall arrest equipment should be selected to protect the wearer and allow them access to the areas they need to work, maintaining freedom of movement and be comfortable;
- Footwear to reduce the risk of falls resulting from slips - rubber soled shoes with herring bone or similar nonslip tread pattern are commonly selected;
- Eye protection to reduce the risk of eye injury - eye protection 10 complying with AS1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications should be provided and used;

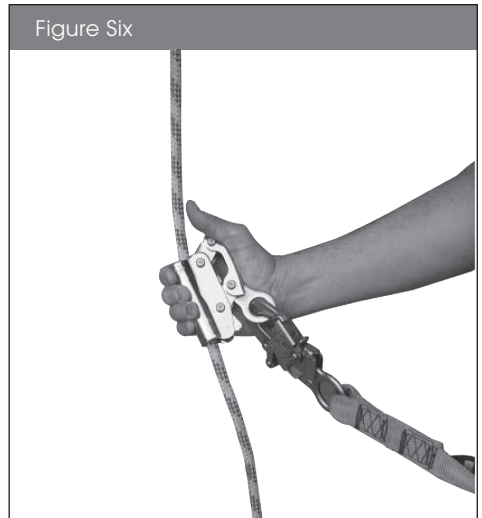
# 4.0 USING THE ROOF ANCHOR TO GO WITH FALL ARREST EQUIPMENT.

The anchor should be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (Section 2.0) at the edge of the non working side of the roof.

**Step 1:** The operator should inspect and don a fall arrest rated harness fitted with a frontal fall arrest point and adjust it to ensure it is correctly fitted and comfortable. Always use a shock absorber between the rope grab and the connection point to reduce the risk of injury in a fall. The rear (dorsal) fall arrest connection point is also deemed an appropriate connection point however its selection/use will depend on the type of work being completed.

**Step 2:** Once the Roof Anchor to Go is installed as per instructions in Section 2.0, ensure the rope is of sufficient length to hang two metres past the proposed connection point on the alternative side of the roof in order to facilitate attachment to a fall arrest attachment point prior to leaving the ladder or scaffold. The rope should be pulled tight and tensioned to ensure all slack has been taken up before connection. If the rope grab is already on the rope, ensure it is positioned at the free end.

**Step 3:** The roof should then be accessed from the working side, the operator connecting the rope grab to the rope (or accessing the rope grab permanently attached to the rope) and the shock absorber to the rope grab before moving from the ladder or scaffold onto the roof.



**Step 4:** To minimise the fall distance resulting from any slip or fall, it is important to have the least amount of slack on the line at any point in time. This means regular and small adjustments of the rope grab up and down the rope in line with the required movement on the roof. Refer to Figure Six.

When moving up the roof, the manual rope grab should be opened and slid up the rope as much as an arm's length. It should immediately be released to lock the rope grab onto the rope. The worker should climb towards the rope grab and repeat the movement until the work position has been reached.

When moving down the roof, the worker should move down until the rope is taught, then release and move the rope grab towards the body, releasing it to again provide an anchor. When the work position has been reached, the rope grab should be released and run up the rope toward the roof ridge to remove as much slack as possible.

By removing the working slack from the system, the person reduces the risk of swing fall, lessens overall fall distance and reduces possible fall distance in the event the roof surface gives way, allowing the person to fall through.

**GENERAL OPERATIONAL WARNINGS – SAFE WORK AREA**

When traversing the roof, the same procedure should be followed and should be set up such that the system operator will be prevented from reaching an unprotected edge.

The operator of the Roof Anchor to Go shall be trained and ensure that care is taken to adjust the safety line length so that he/she will not be able to fall off the ends of the roof.

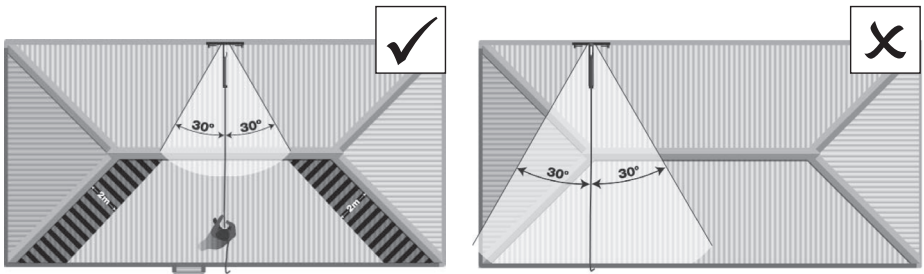
The maximum number of operators connected at a time shall not exceed one.

Do not climb onto the same side of roof that the anchor is installed on. If work is required on both sides of the roof, install two separate Roof Anchor to Go and rope lines on opposite sides.

The Roof Anchor to Go should never be installed on the ridge line or ridge capping of a roof.

Do not work outside an arc of 30 degrees either side of the centre line on the Roof Anchor to Go reduce the danger of swing fall hazards. Always work a minimum of 2m from unprotected edge (refer to Figure Seven below).

Figure Seven



# 5.0 STANDARD COMPLIANCE

The Anchor to Go has been manufactured in accordance with AS/ NZS 1891.4 and meets its requirements when used in accordance with the operator's manual.

## 5.1 Inspection, Care and Maintenance

Before first use, ensure product identification details have been recorded in this manual and that it is stored safely for future reference, along with the recording of annual inspections by a competent person. Alternatively, store the records of inspections separately and securely, including the product identification number attached to the individual components purchased. The instruction label on the Roof Anchor to Go also has room for recording inspection dates if required. Before and after each use of the Roof Anchor to Go Portable Roof Anchor, carefully inspect it to ensure it is in serviceable condition. Check for worn or damaged parts. Inspect for sharp edges, burrs, cracks or corrosion. Inspect all other fall protection equipment used along with this system in accordance to manufacturer's instructions. Check that all components are currently within the inspection period. If in doubt, do not use the equipment and refer to a competent person for inspection and certification.

## 5.2 Training in the use of fall arrest systems

The use of this product must be accompanied by competency based training in fall arrest systems – reading this manual alone will not be sufficient for all people – particularly those with no training in fall protection equipment or with prior experience at working at height. The training and instruction given should cover at least:

- How to complete a risk assessment of a work

area and prepare work instructions and work method statements to be put into place for a safer working environment;

- The method to be used in carrying out the specified work task. This should include access and the attachment method;
- The correct use, care and storage of individual fall arrest equipment and temporary fall arrest systems;
- Inspection and maintenance of fall arrest equipment and recording information on a log card; and
- The procedure to be adopted in the event of an accident or injury (i.e. rescue and recovery).

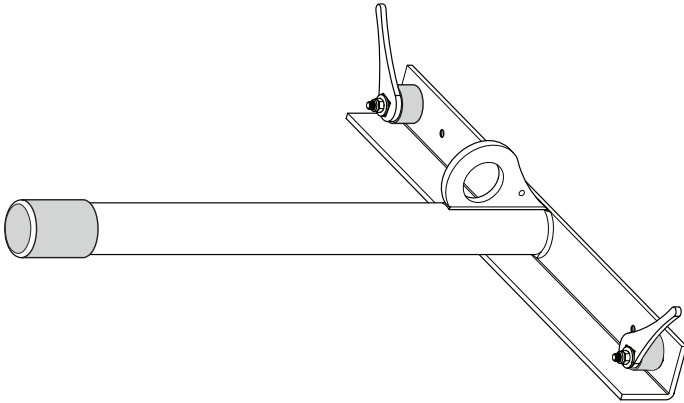
## 5.3 Supervision of the use of fall arrest systems

The employer must ensure that:

- Only employees who have received training and instruction in relation to the system of work are authorised to carry out the work;
- That adequate occupational safety and health systems are in place and functional and that safe work practices have been adopted and are used. This should include the use of fall arrest systems and devices.

# 6.0 ANCHOR SCHEMATIC DRAWINGS

Figure Eight a



**WARNING:** Levers are separately marked 'L' and 'R'. Ensure anchor cam levers are re-installed in the correct location and locked down to ensure safe connection.

# 7.0 INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE LOG

INSPECTION DATE	INSPECTION ITEM NOTED	CORRECTIVE ACTION	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			
Approved By:			

## 8.0 WARRANTY STATEMENT

Equipment offered by ZERO ADVANCED HEIGHT SAFETY LIMITED is warranted against factory defects in workmanship and materials for a period of 24 months from date of first use by the end user, provided that this period shall not exceed 24 months from date of manufacture.

Upon notice in writing, ZERO ADVANCED HEIGHT SAFETY LIMITED will promptly repair or replace all defective items.

ZERO ADVANCED HEIGHT SAFETY LIMITED has the right to elect to have any defective item returned to its factory for inspection before making a repair or replacement.

This warranty does not cover equipment damages resulting from abuse, attempt to repair, user product modifications or other damage beyond the control of ZERO ADVANCED HEIGHT SAFETY LIMITED, or any other consequential loss or damages incurred during the use of the equipment.

The warranty applies only to the original purchaser and is the only one applicable to our products and is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied.

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