



Fall Protection Systems Anchored to Wood-Framed Structures Prove Effective in Practice

Fall protection: Structural efficacy of residential structures for fall protection systems

Jeremy Bethancourt and Mark Cannon. *Professional Safety*, May 2015.

Overview

Some have argued that compliance with OSHA fall protection standards in wood-framed, residential construction projects is impossible or prohibitively expensive. They contend that existing wood-framed structures lack anchorage points sufficient to satisfy the standard or to protect workers in the event of a fall. To evaluate these claims, researchers examined 14 fall incidents or near misses documented by a framing contractor who has employed fall protection devices in residential and light commercial construction since 2007.

Key Findings

- In each of the 14 cases, a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) anchored to a wood-framed structure arrested or averted a worker's fall from a height of eight feet or more. None of the workers involved were seriously injured.
- The frames and trusses that served as anchor points were standard-issue, not specially modified. No costly special engineering services were required.
- Contrary to a popular misconception, OSHA does not mandate that a PFAS system must be capable of supporting a 5,000 pound load; it is sufficient that it support double the anticipated load. Today's PFAS devices employing self-retracting lanyards can limit peak loads during a fall event to approximately 700 pounds, making it possible to anchor the PFAS to many conventional wood frame structures and trusses and still achieve compliance.

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