



Fall Protection PPE Inspection



Fall Protection Equipment

- All Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be inspected when issued, prior to each use and on a regular basis
- If found defective it should be returned for immediate replacement
- Company policy or Manufacturer's recommendation may dictate life cycle when appropriate

Climbing Equipment

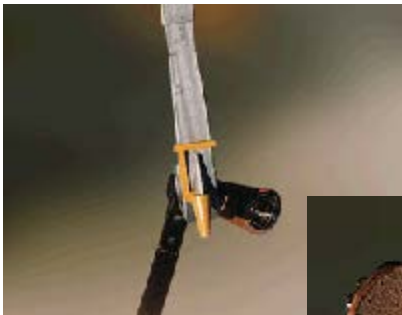
Body Belts & Safety Straps

- Create a secure position when working aloft
- Must be used when working four feet or more off the ground
- Only body belts and safety straps provided by the same manufacturer are authorized to be used



Climbing Equipment

- Make sure that the gaff guards are in place at all times, except when you are ready to climb, or when inspecting or testing the gaffs.
- Check the gaffs for fractures, hairline cracks, distortions, looseness, or dullness. And, make sure that the gaff ridge is straight.
- Check the leg irons for fractures, bends or twists, and broken loops or rings.
- Check for loose or missing screws on the sleeve.
- Check the pads and straps for wear, cut fabric, enlarged holes, broken buckles, and loose rivets.



Body Belts

Inspecting Body Belts

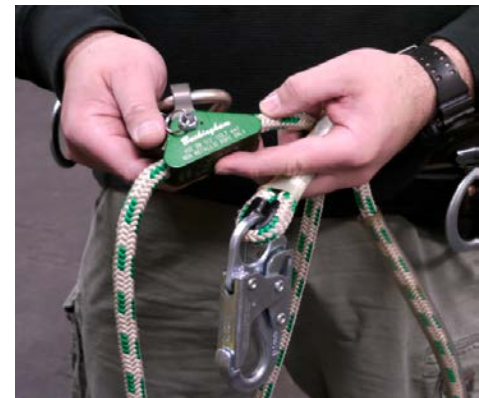
- Loose/broken rivets
- Broken/defective buckle
- Worn/broken reinforcement plates
- Worn/crushed loop near D-ring reinforcement plates
- Cuts and tears
- Burn marks
- Rotted/broken threads
- Worn areas or holes



Positioning Lanyards

When inspecting your safety strap, check for

- Loose or broken rivets
- Broken or defective buckle
- Defects in the binding of snap hook
- Worn or broken steel guards
- Enlarged holes where the tongue of the buckle goes
- Areas that are too flexible
- Cuts and tears, burn marks, rotted or broken threads
- Worn areas or holes.
- Contrasting colored marker on strap



Positioning Lanyards



Kinked Rope



Kinked Webbing



Abraded / Frayed Webbing (Excessive Wear)



Burned or Charred Rope



Burned or Charred Webbing



Hockled Rope



No Ice Buildup or Excessive Embedded Dirt



Abraded / Frayed Rope (Excessive Wear)



Broken or Pulled Strands



Eye Splice Broke / Loose Stitching



Red Warning Center Exposed (Rope)



Red Warning Center Exposed (Webbing)



Locking Mechanism's



Cracked Snap



Nicked Hardware



Distorted / Bent Hardware



Broken / Missing Rivet



Rusted / Excessively Corroded Hardware



LAD Free from Cracks, Nicks, Distortion and All Components Properly Attached



Gate Stuck Open



Bent Gate



Misaligned Gate



Properly Locks On Rope



Spring Wire Detached



Missing Split Ring



Free from Ice, Mud, Snow, Buildup or Any Other Debris



Evidence of Shock Loading

Inspecting and Maintaining Body Belts

Precautions

- **Never** punch holes in belt
- Attach only snap hooks to D-ring (**never** anything else)
- **Never** store with sharp tools
- **Never** store near heat sources



Full Body Harness

- Grasp the webbing, bend the webbing in an inverted “U”. The surface tension resulting makes damaged fibers or cuts easier to detect. Follow this procedure the entire length of the webbing, inspecting both sides of each strap. Look for frayed edges, broken fibers, pulled stitches and cuts
- Check D-rings for distortion, cracks, breaks, and rough or sharp edges. The D-ring should pivot freely. Inspect for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibers, or broken stitching of the D-ring attachments. Pads should also be inspected for cracks, excessive wear, or other signs of damage.
- Inspect buckles for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibers, or broken stitching of the buckle attachments.



Full Body Harness

- Buckle tongues should be free of distortion and move freely back and forth in their socket. Inspect for loose, distorted or broken grommets. Webbing should not have additional punched holes. Webbing should not have additional punched holes.
- Inspect the buckle for distortion. The outer bars and center bars must be straight. Pay special attention to corners and attachment points at the center bar.



Fall Arrest Lanyards

Rope Lanyard

- Rotate the rope lanyard while inspecting from end-to-end for any worn, broken or cut fibers.
 - Weakened areas from extreme loads will appear as a noticeable change in original diameter. The rope diameter should be uniform throughout.



Shock Absorber Pack

- The outer portion of the pack should be examined for burn holes and tears.
- Stitching on areas where the pack is sewn to D-rings, belts or lanyards should be examined for loose strands, rips, deterioration or other signs of activation.



Shock-Absorbing Lanyard

- Shock-absorbing lanyards should be examined as a web lanyard.
- Look for the warning flag or signs of deployment.



Retractable Lifeline

Housing

- Before every use, inspect the unit's housing for loose fasteners and bent, cracked, distorted, worn, malfunctioning or damaged parts.

Lifeline

- Test the lifeline retraction and tension by pulling out several feet of the lifeline and allow it to retract back into the unit. Always maintain a light tension on the lifeline as it retracts.
- The lifeline should pull out freely and retract all the way back into the unit. Do not use the unit if the lifeline does not retract.
- The lifeline must be checked regularly for signs of damage. Inspect for cuts, burns, corrosion, kinks, frays or worn areas.



Retractable Lifeline

Brake Mechanism

- There should be no slippage of the lifeline while the brakes are engaged.
- Once tension is released, the brakes will disengage and the unit will return to the retractable mode.

Snap Hook

- Check the snap hook to be sure that it operates freely, locks, and the swivel operates smoothly.
- Inspect the snap hook for any signs of damage to the keepers and any bent, cracked, or distorted components.

Rope Grabs / Wire Rope Grabs

- Inspect for physical damage
- Check cam and springs for tension
- Check locking mechanisms
- Be sure all parts move freely
- Inspect rivets for damage, cracks or wear



Defective Equipment

- If defects are found, do not use the defective equipment. Exchange it for a piece in good condition right away.

