



Fall Protection Safety Program (Section 25)

PURPOSE

Wagner-Meinert, Inc. is dedicated to the protection of our employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of Wagner-Meinert, Inc. have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of this plan is:

- (a) To supplement our standard safety policy by providing safety standards specifically designed to cover fall protection on this job and;
- (b) To ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety provisions which are to be implemented by this plan prior to the start of work which may result in a fall.

Wagner-Meinert, Inc. has developed and implemented this program specific to Fall Protection. Through this program we hope to ensure that all company employees performing job tasks in which a fall could reasonable occur, are protected.

Compliance with this program is mandatory and is applicable to all company employees. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action and/or is grounds for termination.

ASSOCITATED DOCUMENTS:

APPENDIX 25A: Full Body Harness- (Quarterly Inspection Checklist)

APPENDIX 25B: Lanyards- (Quarterly Inspection Checklist)

APPENDIX 25C: Snaphooks/Carabiners- (Quarterly Inspection Checklist)

APPENDIX 25D: Self-Retracting Lanyard/Lifeline- (Quarterly Inspection Checklist)

SCOPE

This program applies to all work at all jobsites. This program also applies to all work at Wagner-Meinert, Inc facilities as well as our affiliates. Sub-contractors shall be held to the same standard as Wagner-Meinert, Inc. employees.

- 1.0 DEFINITIONS
- 2.0 REFERENCES
- 3.0 INTRODUCTION
- 4.0 CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES
- 5.0 GUARDRAIL SYSTEMS
- 6.0 SAFETY NETS
- 7.0 CATCH PLATFORMS
- 8.0 PERIMETER GUARDING OF LOW-PITCHED ROOFS
- 9.0 WARNING LINES
- 10.0 ACCESS PATHS
- 11.0 SAFETY MONITORING SYSTEMS
- 12.0 MATERIAL HANDLING AREAS
- 13.0 PERSONNEL FALL AREST SYSTEMS
- 14.0 PROTECTION FOR THOSE WORKING BELOW
- 15.0 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION & TRAINING
- 16.0 ENFORCEMENT
- 17.0 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Self-Retracting Lanyard/Lifeline

1.0 DEFINITIONS

Anchorage - means a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices.

Body belt (safety belt) - means a strap with means both for securing it about the waist and for attaching it to a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.

Body harness - means straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.

Buckle - means any device for holding the body belt or body harness closed around the employee's body.

Connector - means a device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device systems together. It may be an independent component of the system, such as a carabiner, or it may be an integral component of part of the system (such as a buckle or dee-ring sewn into a body belt or body harness, or a snap-hook spliced or sewn to a lanyard or self-retracting lanyard).

Controlled access zone (CAZ) - means an area in which certain work (e.g., overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled.

Dangerous equipment - means equipment (such as pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, machinery, electrical equipment, and other units) which, as a result of form or function, may be hazardous to employees who fall onto or into such equipment.

Deceleration device - means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, rip-stitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyards, automatic self-retracting lifelines/lanyards, etc., which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limit the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Deceleration distance - means the additional vertical distance a falling employee travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body belt or body harness attachment point at the moment of activation (at the onset of fall arrest forces) of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.

Equivalent - means alternative designs, materials, or methods to protect against a hazard which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials or designs specified in the standard.

Failure - means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

Free fall - means the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.

Free fall distance - means the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's body belt or body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance, and lifeline/lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting lifeline/lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.

Guardrail system - means a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

Hole - means a gap or void 2 inches (5.1 cm) or more in its least dimension, in a floor, roof, or other walking/working surface.

Infeasible - means that it is impossible to perform the construction work using a conventional fall protection system (i.e., guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system) or that it is technologically impossible to use any one of these systems to provide fall protection.

Lanyard - means a flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap which generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body belt or body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage.

Leading edge - means the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as the deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed. A leading edge is considered to be an "unprotected side and edge" during periods when it is not actively and continuously under construction.

Lifeline - means a component consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

Low-slope roof - means a roof having a slope less than or equal to 4 in 12 (vertical to horizontal).

Lower levels - means those areas or surfaces to which an employee can fall. Such areas or surfaces include, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, platforms, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, structures, or portions thereof.

Mechanical equipment - means all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment used for roofing work, except wheelbarrows and mopcars.

Opening - means a gap or void 30 inches (76 cm) or more high and 18 inches (48 cm) or more wide, in a wall or partition, through which employees can fall to a lower level.

Overhand bricklaying and related work - means the process of laying bricks and masonry units such that the surface of the wall to be jointed is on the opposite side of the wall from the mason, requiring the mason to lean over the wall to complete the work. Related work includes mason tending and electrical installation incorporated into the brick wall during the overhand bricklaying process.

Personal fall arrest system - means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations of these. As of January 1, 1998, the use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.

Positioning device system - means a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

Rope grab - means a deceleration device which travels on a lifeline and automatically, by friction, engages the lifeline and locks so as to arrest the fall of an employee. A rope grab usually employs the principle of inertial locking, cam/level locking, or both.

Roof - means the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors or formwork which, because a building has not been completed, temporarily become the top surface of a building.

Roofing work - means the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck.

Safety-monitoring system - means a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.

Self-retracting lifeline/lanyard - means a deceleration device containing a drum-wound line which can be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal employee movement, and which, after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

Snaphook - means a connector comprised of a hook-shaped member with a normally closed keeper, or similar arrangement, which may be opened to permit the hook to receive an object and, when released, automatically closes to retain the object. Snaphooks are generally one of two types.

2.0 REFERENCES

- A. 1926 Subpart M - Fall Protection
- B. 1926.500 - Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.
- C. 1926.501 - Duty to have fall protection.
- D. 1926.502 - Fall protection systems criteria and practices.
- E. 1926.503 - Training requirements.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.1 The Fall Protection procedures on any one jobsite cannot be administered, implemented, monitored and enforced by any one

individual. The total objective of a safe, accident free work environment can only be accomplished by a dedicated, concerted effort by every individual involved with the project from management down to the last employee. Each employee must understand their value to the company; the costs of accidents, both monetary, physical, and emotional; the objective of the safety policy and procedures; the safety rules that apply to the safety policy and procedures; and what their individual role is in administering, implementing, monitoring, and compliance of their safety policy and procedures. This allows for a more personal approach to compliance through planning, training, understanding and cooperative effort, rather than by strict enforcement. If for any reason an unsafe act persists, strict enforcement will be implemented. This may be up to and including termination.

- 3.2 It is the responsibility of the Jobsite Foreman to implement this Fall Protection Plan. The Jobsite Foreman is responsible for continual observational safety checks of their work operations and to enforce the safety policy and procedures. The foreman also is responsible to correct any unsafe acts or conditions immediately. It is the responsibility of all employees to understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and to follow the instructions of the foreman. It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to management's attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or acts that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees.

4.0 CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES

- 4.1 Employees of Wagner-Meinert, Inc. shall not engage in unsafe activities or other activities where fall protection systems cannot be used.
 - 4.1.1 The fall protection plan shall identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used. These locations shall then be classified as controlled access zones.
 - 4.1.2 When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access.
 - 4.1.3 When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 10 feet nor more than 15 feet from the unprotected or leading edge.
 - 4.1.4 The control line shall extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.
 - 4.1.5 The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.

- 4.1.6 The control line shall extend for a distance sufficient for the controlled access zone to enclose all employees performing work in the controlled access area and related work at the working edge and shall be approximately parallel to the working edge.
- 4.1.7 Additional control lines shall be erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone.
- 4.1.8 Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
- 4.1.9 Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material.
- 4.1.10 Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 m) from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches and 50 inches from the walking/working surface.
- 4.1.11 Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds.
- 4.1.12 On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of working operations, controlled access zones shall be enlarged, as necessary, to enclose all points of access, material handling areas, and storage areas.
- 4.1.13 On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or leading edge work to take place, only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work shall be removed.

5.0 GUARDRAIL SYSTEMS

- 5.1 Guardrails are the preferred method of fall protection.
- 5.2 Proper Guardrail construction is essential in insuring the safety of individuals working on the jobsite.
 - 5.1.1 To position a guardrail safely it is necessary to remove all obstructions extending above the floor level near the point of erection.
 - 5.1.2 Compliance with the standard requires a guardrail and toe board be installed along this edge.
 - 5.1.3 The uppermost rail (top rail) shall be constructed no less than 39" from the working surface (roof, mezzanine, etc..). Nor shall it be higher than 45" from the working surface. The top rail must be constructed of material of a shape to permit it to be grasped easily. Additionally, the top rail surface shall be smooth. The top rail shall

be capable of supporting a 200 lb. force in a outward or downward direction.

5.1.3.1 Materials must be at least .25" thick.

5.1.3.2 Where pipe rails are used, pipe shall be at least 1-1/2" Diameter and constructed of schedule 40 pipe or heavier.

5.1.3.3 Where structural steel rails are used, they shall be at least 2" x 2" x 3/8" angle.

5.1.4 All guardrails will also consist of a mid rail. Mid rails shall be constructed of smooth material and positioned midway between the top rail and working surface. In lieu of a mid rail, the guardrail may be of continuous construction by installing a screen or mesh, continuously from the top rail to the working surface. The mid rail or mesh shall be capable of supporting a 150 force in a outward or downward direction.

5.1.4.1 Materials must be at least .25" thick.

5.1.4.2 Where pipe rails are used, pipe shall be at least 1-1/2" Diameter and constructed of schedule 40 pipe or heavier.

5.1.4.3 Where structural steel rails are used, they shall be at least 2" x 2" x 3/8" angle.

5.1.5 Supporting posts shall be used at a spacing determined by current code.

5.1.5.1 Where pipe posts are used, supporting posts shall be no more than 8 feet apart on center.

5.1.5.2 Where structural steel posts are used, supporting posts shall be no more than 8 feet apart on center.

5.1.6 Rails (top and mid rail) shall be constructed so as to be stable (not deflect) under test load. Rails shall be tight at all times.

5.1.7 Gates (chain or heavier construction) shall be used to cover hoisting areas. Guardrails shall extend 4' or more on both sides of the opening.

6.0 SAFETY NETS

6.1 Safety nets which meet ANSI and ASTM standards, may be used in some instances. Safety net construction shall be inspected and tested by the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Safety Director prior to use. This may require some preplanning. Upon discovery that a net is to be used. The jobsite foreman is to contact the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Safety Director immediately.

- 6.1.1 The test shall consist of dropping a sand bag weighting 400 pounds and 32" in diameter from the highest working surface.
- 6.1.2 **WHILE THE STANDARD PROVIDES EXCEPTIONS TO THE DROP TEST PROCEDURE, WAGNER-MEINERT, INC. DOES NOT! A DROP TEST SHALL ALWAYS BE PERFORMED.**
- 6.2 Sufficient clearance shall be provided to prevent contact with surfaces below the net when an impact force (as specified by the standard) is applied.
- 6.3 Safety nets shall be installed as close as possible to the walking / working surfaces. If a net cannot be installed within 10 feet below the working surface a net cannot be used.
- 6.4 Safety nets shall extend at least 8 feet from the outermost work surface.
- 6.5 Safety nets shall be inspected at regular intervals.
 - 6.5.1 A visual inspection shall be performed by the jobsite foreman as he comes on shift. To clarify this means that if multiple jobsite foremen are on site, every foreman shall perform an inspection.
 - 6.5.2 A detailed inspection shall be performed weekly. This inspection shall be used to determine if the net has been damaged, if the net shows signs of wear, mildew, or any other deterioration.
 - 6.5.3 Any defective components shall be removed from service immediately.
- 6.6 Net opening shall be no larger than 6" x 6", and shall not exceed six inches on any side. Net opening shall be secure to prevent growth.
- 6.7 Border ropes shall be used with all nets. Border ropes shall be on all sides of the net and shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.
- 6.8 Nets for continuous duty shall be space no farther than six inches apart.
- 6.9 Any materials which fall into the net are to be removed immediately.

7.0 CATCH PLATFORMS

- 7.1 Catch platforms are not to be used on Wagner-Meinert, Inc. jobsites unless prior approval has been given by the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Safety Director.
- 7.2 Catch platforms shall be installed within ten feet below the work area.
- 7.3 Catch platforms shall be sized according to the distance of the fall. The width shall be equal to the fall distance, but must be a minimum of 45 inches wide.
- 7.4 Catch platforms shall be equipped with guardrails on all open sides.

8.0 PERIMETER GUARDING OF LOW-PITCHED ROOFS

8.1 Low pitched roofs present falling hazards to employees. Any low pitched roof with an eave of 4 feet or more above the adjacent surface, requires fall protection for all employees working on it. Fall protection may be of any appropriate type outlined throughout this program.

9.0 WARNING LINES

9.1 Warning lines shall be erected not less than four feet from the roof edge of flat roof. Warning lines shall not be used on sloped roofs of a 4/12 pitch or greater. Warning lines are also prohibited on those areas of less than 45 inches in all directions.

9.2 When mechanical equipment is to be used, warning lines are required at least 10 feet from the edge.

9.3 Warning lines may be constructed of flagging, ropes, wire, or chain.

9.4 Warning lines must have a tensile strength of at least 500 pounds.

9.5 Warning lines shall be constructed with support stanchions capable of withstanding 16 pounds of applied horizontal strength.

9.6 Warning lines are to be attached to stanchions in such a way that the moving of one stanchion will not create slack in another.

9.7 Flags shall be installed at intervals not less than 6 feet.

9.8 The lowest point of a warning line shall be no less than 39 inches from the roof surface.

9.9 The highest point shall be no taller than 45 inches from the roof surface.

10.0 ACCESS PATHS

10.1 Access paths shall be established by use of warning lines.

11.0 SAFETY MONITORING SYSTEMS

11.1 Wagner-Meinert shall designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees and the employer shall ensure that the safety monitor complies with the following requirements:

11.1.1 The safety monitor shall be competent to recognize fall hazards.

11.1.2 The safety monitor shall warn the employee when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner;

- 11.1.3 The safety monitor shall be on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting distance of the employee being monitored;
- 11.1.4 The safety monitor shall be close enough to communicate orally with the employee.
- 11.1.5 The safety monitor shall not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.
- 11.1.6 Mechanical equipment shall not be used or stored in areas where safety monitoring systems are being used to monitor employees engaged in work.
- 11.1.6 No employee, other than an employee engaged in elevated work or an employee covered by a fall protection plan, shall be allowed in an area where an employee is being protected by a safety monitoring system.
- 11.1.7 Each employee working in a controlled access zone shall be directed to comply promptly with fall hazard warnings from safety monitors.

12.0 MATERIAL HANDLING AREAS

- 12.1 Material handling areas shall be established through the use of guardrails on each side of the access.
- 12.2 Gates (chain or other) shall be used at the access areas.
- 12.3 Materials shall not be stored within 10 feet of the edge.

13.0 PERSONNEL FALL AREST SYSTEMS

- 13.1 Wagner-Meinert, Inc. requires the use of approved full body harnesses meeting ANSI and ASTM standards.
 - 13.1.1 Harnesses shall be capable of withstanding 5,000 pounds pressure without damage of permanent deformity.
- 13.2 Approved anchorage points are required when using a personnel fall arrest system.
 - 13.2.1 Anchorage points shall be capable of supporting 4 times the intended load.
- 13.3 Wagner-Meinert, Inc. requires the use of breakaway lanyards. Lanyards are designed for a maximum of 4 feet free fall distance
- 13.4 If drop lines are used a separate drop line is required for each person.
- 13.5 Anchorage points shall be capable of withstanding 5000 pounds pressure.

- 13.6 Snap hooks shall be connected utilizing D-rings. Only on personnel shall be connected to a single D-ring.
- 13.7 All personnel protective equipment including fall arrest systems shall be inspected immediately prior to use.
- 13.8 Any personnel fall arrest system showing signs of damage or is suspected of being damaged shall be removed from service. Equipment which has been removed from service shall not be returned to service until repaired and approved by the Safety Director or designated person.
- 13.9 The following shall not be used as personnel fall arrest systems.
 - 13.9.1 Scaffolds.
 - 13.9.2 Vehicle mounted platforms.
 - 13.9.3 Crane suspended personnel platforms.

14.0 PROTECTION FOR THOSE WORKING BELOW

- 14.1 Hard hats are required when below any overhead work.
- 14.2 Toe boards are to be erected when personnel are expected to be below the work area.
- 14.3 Netting may be used in lieu of toe boards provided it provides equal protection.
- 14.4 Barricades may be erected below the work area to prevent pedestrian traffic.
- 14.5 In all cases the area below the work area must be posted with appropriate signage (DANGER OVERHEAD WORK, DANGER FALLING OBJECTS, HARD HAT REQUIRED AREA, etc..).

15.0 EMPLOYEE INFORMATION & TRAINING

- 15.1 All Wagner-Meinert, Inc. employees receive training at least yearly in this program.
- 15.2 It is the responsibility of the jobsite foreman to assure that all jobsite employees are trained specific to the hazards of the site.
 - 15.2.1 Specific hazards training on how to recognize fall hazards, how to warn a employee if they are unaware of a fall hazard, how to recognize unsafe actions, be on same working surface and in visual site, stay close enough for verbal communication, and to have no other assignments to take trained monitors attention from the monitoring function.

- 15.3 Documentation of employee information and training is kept on file at the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. corporate office.
- 15.4 All Wagner-Meinert, Inc. employees are trained and instructed in the following areas:
 - 15.4.1 Recognition of the fall hazards in the work area.
 - 15.4.2 Avoidance of fall hazards using established work practices which have been made known to the employees.
 - 15.4.3 Recognition of unsafe practices or working conditions that could lead to a fall, such as windy conditions.
 - 15.4.4 The function, use, and operation of safety monitoring systems, guardrail systems, body belt/harness systems, control zones and other protection to be used.
 - 15.4.5 The correct procedure for erecting, maintaining, disassembling and inspecting the system(s) to be used.
 - 15.4.6 Knowledge of construction sequence or the erection plan.
- 15.5 A conference will take place prior to starting work where a fall of six feet or more could occur, involving all members of the construction / service crew and supervisors of any other sub-contractors. This conference will be conducted by the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Jobsite Foreman. During the pre-work conference, erection procedures and sequences pertinent to this job will be thoroughly discussed and safety practices to be used throughout the project will be specified including:
 - 15.5.1 Identify all fall hazards in the designated work areas as well as other areas to which the workers may be exposed.
 - 15.5.2 Describe the method of fall arrest or fall restraint to be used.
 - 15.5.3 Review the correct procedures for donning, doffing, and maintaining the safety equipment to be used.
 - 15.5.4 Describe the correct procedures for the storage and handling of materials, tools, etc.
 - 15.5.5 Describe the overhead protection requirements for anyone who may pass through or below, the work area.
- 15.6 Prior to the commencement of work employees will be trained or verified that they are properly trained.

16.0 ENFORCEMENT

- 16.1 Violation of this program is grounds for disciplinary action in accordance with the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Disciplinary action plan. This includes up to and including termination.

17.0 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

- 17.1 The employer shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure the employees are able to rescue themselves.
- 17.2 Accidents and near-misses shall be investigated per the Wagner-Meinert, Inc. Accident investigation program section 01 of the written program.

DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT:

If after reading this program, you find that improvements can be made, please contact the Safety Director. We encourage all suggestions because we are committed to the success of our Fall Protection Safety Program. We strive for clear understanding, safe behavior, and involvement from every level of the company.

CHANGE CONTROL:

All management system changes are reviewed, approved or disapproved by the Safety Committee.

This program was initially developed on September 24, 2004, replacing the former Fall Protection Safety Program entirely.

Revision No. 1 (September 24, 2004)
Revision No. 2 (December 15, 2004)
Revision or Review No. 3 (January 3, 2006)
Revision or Review No. 4 (June 26, 2006)
Revision or Review No. 5 (September 6, 2007)
Revision or Review No. 6 (September 11, 2009)

PERSONNEL:

The Owners of Wagner-Meinert, Inc. have the ultimate responsibility for the Fall Protection Safety Program. They have designated the Safety Director to manage the Fall Protection Safety Program.



Full Body Harness

Appendix
25A

Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Harness Model/Name: _____

Serial Number: _____ Lot Number: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____ Date of Purchase: _____

Comments: _____

General Factors	Accepted/Rejected	Supportive Details/Comments
1) Hardware: includes D-rings, buckles, keepers and back pads. Inspect for damage, distortion, sharp edges, burrs, cracks and corrosion.	Accepted Rejected	
2) Webbing: Inspect for cuts, burns, tears, abrasions, frays, excessive soiling and discoloration.	Accepted Rejected	
3) Stitching: Inspect for pulled or cut stitches.	Accepted Rejected	
4) Labels: Inspect, making certain all labels are securely held in place and are legible.	Accepted Rejected	
5) Other:	Accepted Rejected	
6) Other:	Accepted Rejected	
7) Overall Disposition:	Accepted Rejected	Inspected By: Date Inspected:



Lanyards

Appendix
25B

Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Lanyard Model/Name: _____

Serial Number: _____ Lot Number: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____ Date of Purchase: _____

Comments: _____

General Factors	Accepted/Rejected	Supportive Details/Comments
1) Hardware: (includes snaphooks, carabiners, adjusters, keepers, thimbles and D-rings) Inspect for damage, distortion, sharp edges, burrs, cracks, corrosion and proper operation.	Accepted Rejected	
2) Webbing: Inspect for cuts, burns, tears, abrasions, frays, excessive soiling and discoloration.	Accepted Rejected	
3) Stitching: Inspect for pulled or cut stitches	Accepted Rejected	
4) Synthetic Rope: Inspect for pulled or cut yarns, burns, abrasions, knots, excessive soiling and discoloration.	Accepted Rejected	
5) Energy Absorbing Component: Inspect for elongation, tears and excessive soiling.	Accepted Rejected	
6) Labels: Inspect, making certain all labels are securely held in place and are legible.	Accepted Rejected	
Overall Disposition:	Accepted Rejected	Inspected By: Date Inspected:



Snaphooks / Carabiners

Appendix
25C

Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Hook/Carabiner Model/Name: _____

Serial Number: _____ Lot Number: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____ Date of Purchase: _____

Comments: _____

General Factors	Accepted/Rejected	Supportive Details/Comments
1) Physical Damage: Inspect for cracks, sharp edges, burrs, deformities and locking operations.	Accepted Rejected	
2) Excessive Corrosion: Inspect for corrosion, which affects the operation and/or the strength.	Accepted Rejected	
3) Markings: Inspect and make certain marking(s) are legible.	Accepted Rejected	
4) Other:	Accepted Rejected	
5) Other:	Accepted Rejected	
6) Other:	Accepted Rejected	
Overall Disposition:	Accepted Rejected	Inspected By: Date Inspected:



Self-Retracting Lanyard/Lifeline

Appendix
25D

Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Self-Retracting Lanyard/Lifeline Model/Name: _____

Serial Number: _____ Lot Number: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____ Date of Purchase: _____

Department/Location: _____

Comments: _____

General Factors	Accepted/Rejected	Supportive Details/Comments
1) Impact Indicator: Inspect indicator for activation (rupture of red stitching, elongated indicator, etc.).	Accepted Rejected	
2) Screws/Fasteners: Inspect for damage and make certain all screws and fasteners are tight.	Accepted Rejected	
3) Housing: Inspect for distortion, cracks and other damage. Inspect anchoring loop for distortion or damage.	Accepted Rejected	
4) Lanyard/Lifeline: Inspect for cuts, burns, tears, abrasion, frays, excessive soiling and discoloration. (See impact indicator section.)	Accepted Rejected	
5) Locking Action: Inspect for proper lock-up of brake mechanism.	Accepted Rejected	
6) Retraction/Extension: Inspect spring tension by pulling lanyard out fully and allowing to retract fully (lifeline must be taut with no slack).	Accepted Rejected	
7) Hooks/Carabiners: Inspect for physical damage, corrosion, proper orientation and markings.	Accepted Rejected	
8) Labels: Inspect, making certain all labels are securely held in place and are legible.	Accepted Rejected	
Overall Disposition:	Accepted Rejected	Inspected By: Date Inspected: