

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
FALL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT INSPECTION SHEET

Location of equipment: _____

Make: _____ **Date of inspection:** _____

Employee(s) performing the inspection: _____

Instructions: Mark **OK** if inspected items meet the inspection criteria. If there are any of these items that are not satisfactory, the equipment must be removed from service.

HARNESSES INSPECTION

___ **Webbing:** Grasp the webbing with your hands 6 inches to 8 inches apart. Bend the webbing in an inverted "U". The surface tension resulting makes damaged fibers or cuts easier to detect. Follow this procedure for the entire length of the webbing, inspecting both sides of each strap. Look for frayed edges, broken fibers, pulled stitches, cuts, burns, and chemical damage.

___ **D-Rings:** Check D-rings for distortion, cracks, breaks, and rough or sharp edges. The D-ring should pivot freely.

___ **Attachment of Buckles:** Inspect for any unusual wear, frayed or cut fibers, or broken stitching of the buckle or D-ring attachments.

___ **Tongue/Grommets:** The tongue receives heavy wear from repeated buckling and unbuckling. Inspect for loose, distorted or broken grommets. Webbing should not have additional holes punched.

___ **Tongue Buckles:** Buckle tongues should be free of distortion in shape and motion. They should overlap the buckle frame and move freely back and forth in their socket. Roller should turn freely on the frame. Check for distortion or sharp edges.

___ **Friction and Mating Buckles:** Inspect the buckle for distortion. The outer bars and center bars must be straight. Pay special attention to corners and attachment point at the center bar.

LANYARD INSPECTION

When inspecting lanyards, begin at one end and work to the opposite end, slowly rotating the lanyard so that the entire circumference is checked.

___ **Hardware**

- a. **Snaps:** Inspect closely for hook and eye distortions, cracks, corrosion, or pitted surfaces. The keeper (latch) should seat into the nose without binding and should not be distorted or obstructed. The keeper spring should exert sufficient force to firmly close the keeper. Keeper locks must prevent the keeper from opening when the keeper closes.
- b. **Thimbles:** The thimble must be firmly seated in the eye of the splice, and the splice should have no loose or cut strands. The edges of the thimble must be free of sharp edges, distortion, or cracks.

___ **Steel Lanyard:** While rotating the steel lanyard, watch for cuts, frayed areas, or unusual wearing patterns on the wire. Broken strands will separate from the body of the lanyard.

___ **Web Lanyard:** While bending webbing over a pipe, observe each side of the webbed lanyard. This will reveal any cuts or breaks. Swelling, discoloration, cracks and charring are obvious signs of chemical or heat damage. Observe closely for any breaks in stitching.

___ **Rope Lanyard:** Rotation of the rope lanyard while inspecting from end-to-end for any fuzzy, 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, following a short break-in period.

___ **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, and deterioration.

___ **Shock-Absorbing Lanyard:** Shock-absorbing lanyards should be examined as a web lanyard (described in Item 3 above). However, also look for the warning flag or signs of deployment. If the flag has been activated, remove this shock-absorbing lanyard from service.

Employee's Signature _____

Date _____