

FALL PROTECTION FIELD REFERENCE GUIDE SYNTHETIC SRL INSPECTION



✓ **WHEN CONDUCTING AN INSPECTION, IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THE EQUIPMENT WAS USED (I.E. CHEMICAL, PARTICULATE, HEAT, ETC.)**

✓ **ALWAYS REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED REMOVAL CRITERIA**

HARDWARE & CASE

Inspect self-retracting lifeline (SRL) hardware including snap hooks, buckles, carabiners, and D-Rings, etc. These items shall not be damaged, broken, or distorted and must be free of sharp edges, burrs, cracks, worn parts, or corrosion.



Missing / modified / improperly replaced fasteners



Distorted hardware (bent / twisted / stretched)



Heat damage (burns / weld splatter)



Corrosion / sharp edges / wear / cracks



Hardware / gates that do not freely move



Damage to casing / nicks / gouges



Missing / illegible identification



Any PVC-coated component shall be free of cuts, rips, tears, holes, etc. in the coating to ensure non-conductivity. Also ensure that any buckles or adjusters work smoothly.

During the hand-over-hand inspection, check the SRL braking system at multiple increments to make sure it both stops, and releases, as the manufacturer intended.

WEBBING & STITCHING

Material must be free of frayed, cut, or broken fibers. Check for tears, abrasions, mold, burns, or discoloration. Inspect stitching; check for pulled or cut stitches. Broken stitches may be an indication that the SRL has been impact loaded.



Abrasion / wear / deterioration



Knots



Distortions / crushed webbing



Cuts / holes / punctures



Heat damage (burns / weld splatter)



Chemical damage



UV damage / discoloration



Foreign material adhered to fabric



Heavy soiling / mold



Loose / frayed stitching

When inspection reveals defects in, damage to, or inadequate maintenance of equipment, the equipment shall be permanently removed from service or undergo adequate corrective maintenance, by the original equipment manufacturer or their designate, before returning to service.

REFERENCE STANDARDS:

OSHA 1910 - Subpart D – Walking-Working Surfaces;
OSHA 1926 - Subpart M – Fall Protection;
ANSI Z359 - Fall Protection & Arrest

SCAN THE CODE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT FALL PROTECTION



FALL PROTECTION LANYARD INSPECTION

FIELD
REFERENCE GUIDE



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HARDWARE

Inspect lanyard hardware including snap hooks, carabiner, rebar hook, D-rings, etc. These items shall not be damaged, broken, distorted, or show signs of excessive wear or corrosion.



Distortion (bent / twisted / stretched)



Hardware / gates that do not freely move



Corrosion / cracks / nicks / gouges



Heat damage (burns / weld splatter)



Missing or illegible identification



Any non-functioning parts



Any PVC-coated hardware must be free of cuts, rips, tears, holes, etc. in the coating to ensure non-conductivity. Also ensure that buckles and adjusters work smoothly and move freely.

NOTE: CABLE LANYARDS

Inspect wire rope for cuts, broken wires, kinks, bird-caging, weld splatter, corrosion, chemical contact areas, heat damage, or abraded areas.

Inspect rope grabs per instruction of rope grab manufacturer.

WEBBING & STITCHING

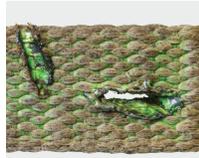
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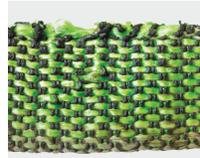
Abrasion / wear / deterioration



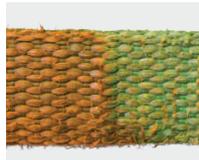
Crushing / knots



Cuts / holes / punctures



Heat damage (burns / weld splatter)



Chemical damage



UV damage / discoloration



Heavy soiling / mold



Frayed / snagged webbing



Foreign objects adhered to fabric



Loose / frayed stitching

ENERGY ABSORBER

Inspect energy absorber to verify that no impact loading has occurred. Cover should be undamaged, webbing should be free of tears / frays, and stitching should be intact.



Open / torn cover



Webbing pulled from cover



Torn / frayed webbing



Ripped / missing stitching

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