SUNY OSWEGO FACILITY SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Working At Heights

Procedure Number	Revision Number	Effective Date
EHS-WFH-O&M	0	November 1, 2019
Approval Signature J. Mitchell Fields AVP – Facilities Services		Approval Date 10.29.2019

1. PURPOSE

SUNY Oswego is committed to the health and safety of the entire campus community (employees, students, visitors and sub-contractors). The purpose of this Policy is to eliminate exposure to fall hazards. Provide for the safety of all who employees and sub-contractors may need to work at heights ether interior and exterior, roof, portable extension ladders, stepladders, permanent/fixed ladders, lifts and ladders.

2. SCOPE

All employees and sub-contractors who will be working at heights making inspections, alterations, repair, demolition on buildings. Working at height carries inherent hazards. Risks need to be properly assessed and work carefully planned, even at relatively low elevations. **It is expected that all personnel working at height will take the proper precautions necessary to eliminate any injury or fall.**

3. DEFINITIONS

Working at Heights

A place is 'at height' if a person could be injured falling from it, even if it is at or below ground level. Working at heights (threshold height) of 4 feet or higher above the ground or next level. OSHA requires that fall protection be provided at elevations of 6 feet in general industry workplaces, 6 feet in the construction industry and scaffolding is required at 10 feet.

Unprotected Sides and Edges

Each person on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest system.

Control Zone System

A controlled access zone means an area designated and clearly marked, defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access.

Fall Protection

The use of controls designed to protect personnel from falling or in the event they do fall, to stop them without causing severe injury. Typically, fall protection is implemented when working at height, but will be used when working near any leading edge, such as on a roof or near a pit or hole, or performing work on a steep surface.

Fall Elimination

Is the preferred way of providing fall protection. This entails finding ways of completing tasks without working at heights. Possibly by using an aerial lift for leading edge work.

Fall Prevention

Fall guarding is the use of guard rails or other barricades to prevent a person from falling. These barricades are placed near an edge where a fall-hazard can occur, or to surround a weak surface (such as a skylight on a roof) which may break when stepped on.

Fall Restraint

Is a Form of personal protective equipment to prevent persons who are in a fall hazard area from falling, e.g., fall restraint lanyards. Typically, fall restraint will physically prevent a worker from approaching an edges.

Personal Fall Arrest System

A system used to arrest an employee in a fall, consisting of a body harness, anchorage, and connector. The means of connection may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or a suitable combination of these.

Fall Arrest

Fall arrest is the form of fall protection that stops a person who has fallen.

Administrative Controls

Administrative controls are used along with other measures, but they do not physically prevent a worker from going over an edge. Examples of administrative controls include placing a safety observer/monitor or warning line near an edge, or enforcing a safety policy which trains workers and requires them to adhere to other fall protection measures, or prohibiting any un-restrained worker from approaching an edge.

Guardian System
A Horizontal Lifeline System, Anchor point, guardrail and fall protection system.

Low-Slope Roofs: Less or equal to 4/12

1) When work is performed less than 6 feet from the roof edge, a travel restraint system (Fall Protection) Shall be used.

2) When work is performed at 6 feet but less than 15 feet from the roof edge, a travel restraint system (Fall Protection) Shall be used, but the area between 6 and 15 foot maybe classify as a designated area when performing work that is both infrequent* and temporary**.

3) A) When work is performed 15 feet or more from the roof edge, a travel restraint system (Fall Protection) should be used but the area 15 foot or greater around the edge maybe classify as a designated area when performing work that is both infrequent* and temporary**.
B) **All personnel are prohibited from going within 15 feet of the roof edge without using fall protection in accordance with paragraphs above.**
(1910.28(b)(13)(iii)(b))

***Infrequent:** Regular maintenance that is performed no more than once/month, or work that is performed sporadically as needed (equipment breakdown).

****Temporary:** Simple, short-term tasks that generally last less than 1 hours.

High –Sloped Roof: Greater than 4/12
Each person on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

Warning line system
A barrier erected on a roof to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area in which roofing work may take place without the use of guardrail, body belt, or safety net systems to protect employees in the area. Note: Exchange body belt to body harness.

Consist of ropes, wires, or chains, and supporting stanchions erected *15' or more from the edge.* Shall be flagged at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material. The lowest point (including sag) is no less than 34 inches from the walking/working surface and its highest point is no more than 39 inches.

The stanchions shall be capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches above the walking/working surface. The Line shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds, and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, the loads applied to the stanchions as prescribed in paragraph above.

The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over.

No one (employee or otherwise) shall be allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless the employee is performing work and is using the proper fall protection.

Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be used or stored only in areas where employees are protected by a warning line system, guardrail system, or personal fall arrest system.

Safety Monitoring System
A safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.

Portable Ladders
Fall protection is not required for portable ladder use in either general industry or construction work. Extinction ladders will be tied off. No wooden ladders are to be used on campus, as of January 2020. Three (3) points of contact on the ladder at all times.

Scissor lifts
Scissor lifts are considered by OSHA to be a form of scaffolding. As such, the fall protection requirements for scaffolding apply: 10 feet above a lower level. Most scissor lifts come from the manufacturer fitted with guardrails. If the lift is considered mobile scaffolding (i.e., a scissor lift) under 1926.452(w), then a body belt and lanyard does not need to be used as long as the employee remains in the lift. Note: Exchange body belt to body harness.

Aerial lift fall protection
If the device is considered an aerial lift under either 29 CFR 1910.67 or 1926.453, then OSHA states, "A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift." Regarding extensible and articulating boom platforms, OSHA 1910.67(c)(2)(iv), states, "Employees shall always stand firmly on the floor of the basket, and shall not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders or other devices for a work position." Note: Exchange body belt to body harness.

Scaffolding
A temporary structure on the outside or inside of a building, made usually of wooden planks and metal poles, used by workers while building, repairing, or cleaning the building.

Authorized Person
A person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the jobsite.

Competent Person
One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
They will be able to inspect the Guardian System and document equipment twice a year per ANSI A10.32-2012, 4.2.8.3 very 6 months (Fall & Spring).

4. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This Program has been developed to comply with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) for General Industry (29 CFR 1910) and Construction (29 CFR 1926)

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

The EHS Department is responsible for the development, implementation and administration of the Universities Working at Height Program. Providing training and technical guidance, where required.

All employees and sub-contractors shall have responsibility for their own training health and safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions. They will inspect their equipment and PPE before using it. They shall adhere to the most restrictive program; be it OSHA/PESH, their company's or campus requirements.

Assistance Director(s) ensure adequate equipment and resources are available to implement this policy and do the work safely. Ensure preventative maintenance/inspection is performed for fall protection system components in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations or as determined in consultation with the EHS Department.

Project Managers ensure contractors are knowledgeable on the contents of this and all campus policies. Hold contractors accountable for adhering to the requirements of this and all campus policies.

All personnel will use safe work practices; planning work, eliminating Hazards, complete a Working At heights plan that includes a rescues plan, use fall protection equipment properly and always wear provided safety equipment and PPE.

6. PROCEDURES/IMPLEMENTATION

The campus must conducted comprehensive surveys, inspections at heights and repair buildings roofs and other areas of height both inside and outside.

OSHA identifies areas or activities where fall protection is needed. These include: ramps, runways and other walkways; excavations; hoist areas; holes; formwork and reinforcing steel; leading edge work; unprotected sides and edges; overhand bricklaying and related work; roofing work; precast concrete erection; wall openings; residential construction; and other walking/working surfaces.

Eliminate the fall hazard during all phases of the job. This includes traveling to and from elevated work areas. Roofs with conventional fall protection Guardrails, Personal Fall Arrest Systems and or Positioning Device Systems will be utilized. All personnel will stay within the guardrails on the roof but no closer than 10 feet to the leading edge, if the guardrail goes to the edge, just stay within it.

If work is necessary within the 10 foot to the leading edge, a work positioning system will be required or a portable railing system including: Railing industrial rope access systems (they usually involve ropes, rope friction devices, harnesses and anchoring systems); travel restraint systems (these involve harnesses and anchoring systems used to limit the movement of the wearer or stop a fall).

A. Procedure for working at heights:

1. The Authorized Person and Competent Person shall perform a Working at Height Risk Assessment of physical layout, available devices and work to be performed. Complete a Working at Height plan to identify height considerations, hazard considerations and controls, emergency protocols, and rescue plan. Use one or more of the following options shall be selected:

OPTION 1 Fall Hazard Elimination – **This is the preferred method.**

Eliminate the fall hazard during all phases of the job. This includes traveling to and from elevated work areas.

OPTION 2 Fall Prevention

If Option 1 is not practical, properly designed guardrails and handrails can be used to protect floor openings, walkways and equipment. Adequate floor covers, skylight covers and roof protection are also examples of fall prevention techniques. Temporary barricades and signs may be used to deny personnel access. EHS can assist in the evaluation.

OPTION 3 Work Positioning Systems

If Options 1 and 2 are not practical, work positioning systems may be required including: industrial rope access systems (they usually involve ropes, rope friction devices, harnesses and anchoring systems); travel restraint systems (these involve harnesses and anchoring systems used to limit the movement of the wearer or stop a fall.)

OPTION 4 Fall Arrest

If Options 1, 2 and 3 are not practical, select and install a fall arrest or fall protection system that controls the fall hazard during the performance of the task, as well as traveling to and from the elevated work area. A fall arrest system is a Horizontal Lifeline System, Anchor point, lanyard or device along with other necessary components that are designed and

tested to function together in preventing a fall from occurring or to minimize the potential for compounding injury.

2. You've identified all hazards, establish a plan together that will eliminate those hazards or control the hazards.

3. Communicate your plan to all workers, properly communicate your hazard control plan to workers—both employed and contracted for the job site.

4. Calculate the Total Fall Distance
   Confirm that the fall distance has been calculated properly and account for nearby obstacles or obstructions that could pose a swing or fall hazard.

5. Select the Appropriate Fall Protection Equipment
   Select the appropriate personal fall protection equipment for your workers—harnesses, retractable devices, shock absorbing lanyards, Guardian system, etc.

6. Inspect your fall protection equipment and anchors before use.
   You should abide by the manufacturer's specifications for use, inspection, maintenance, and storage for all personal fall protection equipment.

7. Double-Check Anchor Points
   Ensure that all anchor points are rated and or can hold at least 5,000 lbs. per worker attached.

B. **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL LADDERS**

- Ladders must be maintained in a good condition.
- Prior to use, employees shall visually inspect the ladder and its components for damage and defects.
- Damaged or defective ladders shall be removed from service.
- Do not modify or repair without manufacturer's approval and parts.
- Ladders capacity/duty rating shall be clearly marked and observed by its user.
- Always account for your fully clothed weight plus the weight of any tools and materials that are carried onto the ladder.
- Type III ladders (Capacity limit 200lb) are prohibited from use. Only use Type II or I
- Always use fiberglass (non-conductive) ladder, no wooden ladder allowed after Jan. 1, 2020.

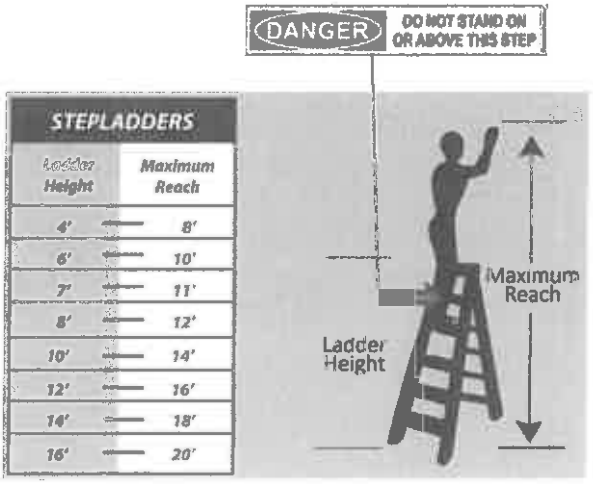
WHAT IS THE RIGHT HEIGHT?

- The highest permitted standing level is two steps down from the top.
- A person's maximum safe reaching height is approximately 4' higher than the height of the ladder.

STEP LADDER OPERATIONS

- Always seek assistance when moving and setting up heavy ladders
- Always set-up on stable and level surfaces. If necessary have a coworker hold or secure ladders to prevent incidental movement.
- Always keep the area at the bottom of a ladder clear and free of obstructions.
- Always face the ladder and use the "3-Points of Contact Rule": at least two hands and one foot or two feet and one hand when ascending or descending a ladder.
- Always keep hands free for climbing, do not carry equipment, materials and or tooling while climbing. Heavy or bulky items should be brought up only after you have reached the desired location.
- Always keep your belt buckle within the side rails.
- Never use a step ladder in the closed position. Only use when spreaders are in the locked-open position.
- Never climb on the back of a stepladder unless specifically designed for that purpose e.g. twin step ladders.
- Never stand or sit on a stepladder top or pail shelf.
- Never over reach or try to move a ladder while on it.

Only you can prevent ladder related injuries, so think before you act and always use ladders correctly!



7. TRAINING

Authorized Person will receive fall protection training yearly.

Competent Person will receive 16 hours of training to be a competent person and recertify every two years, they will have fall protection yearly. The Competent person will also inspect the guardian systems twice a year, fall and spring.

Retraining must be conducted:

- When changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete;
- When changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete; or
- When inadequacies in an affected worker's knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicates that the worker has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.

8. RECORD KEEPING

All documentation records are kept in EHS Office.

9. REFERENCES

N/A

10. APPENDICIES/FORMS

Fall Protection Work Plan
Guardian System Inspection Form For System Recertification
Fall Equipment Inspection Form
Harness
Anchorage Connectors
Lanyard
Self-Retracting Devices
Vertical Lifelines

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Enter information electronically in shaded areas, name Word document file, and save to device. Or print document to enter information manually.

Fall Protection Work Plan

Fall Protection is required at 4 feet; however, a written plan is required at or above 6 feet

Department	Site Location
Job Task	
Job Location/Description	

Plan prepared by	Date Click to enter date

- **Workers must review and sign this fall protection work plan prior to starting work. Workers must understand this plan and be trained in fall protection and the systems and equipment that will be used.**
- **This Fall Protection Work Plan must be posted at the worksite for the duration of work activities.**

1. Identify potential fall hazards (check all that apply)			
☐	Mobile elevating work platforms	☐	Stairways
☐	Excavations/trenches	☐	Roof steep slope (greater than 4:12)
☐	Floor openings	☐	Roof low slope (4:12 or less)
☐	Wall openings	☐	Swing fall
☐	Skylight openings	☐	Hazardous process/equipment
☐	Roof openings	☐	Debris/objects falling to lower level
☐	Elevator shaft	☐	Sharp edges
☐	Ladders (fixed or portable)	☐	Reinforcing steel installation
☐	Scaffold	☐	Other:

2. Describe the fall hazard(s) details

3. Identify fall protection systems to be used			
☐	Guardrail system	☐	Aerial lift
☐	Covers (holes and openings)	☐	Horizontal lifeline
☐	Appropriate anchors for systems used	☐	Vertical lifeline and rope grab
☐	Personal fall arrest system	☐	Warning line
☐	Personal fall restraint system	☐	Safety monitor
☐	Positioning device system	☐	Safety watch
☐	Scaffold with guardrail	☐	Other:
☐	Scissor lift	☐	Other:

4. Describe procedures for assembly, maintenance, inspection, disassembly of fall protection system to be used

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5. Describe procedures for handling, storage, securing tools and materials

6. Identify methods of overhead protection for workers who may be in, or pass through the area below worksite

☐	Barricading	☐	Toeboards/screens on scaffolds
☐	Hard hats required	☐	Toeboards/covers on floor openings
☐	Catch net	☐	Screens on guardrails
☐	Warning signs	☐	Secure large tools
☐	Tool belts	☐	Other:
☐	Tool lanyards	☐	Other:

7. Identify method for prompt, safe removal of injured workers **CALL 5555 (315.312.5555) IF FALL OCCURS**

☐	Written agreement with:	☐	Self-rescue
☐	Site first aid	☐	Other employees
☐	Elevator/stairs	☐	Other:

8. Identify method used to determine adequacy of anchorage points

☐	Evaluation by professional engineer	☐	Existing engineering/design documents
☐	Manufacturer's data	☐	Other:

9. Describe and identify locations of anchorage points

10. Select system components

☐	Full body harness	☐	Choker
☐	Vertical lifeline	☐	Carabiner
☐	Horizontal lifeline	☐	Rope grab
☐	Lanyard	☐	Personal shock absorber
☐	Boatswains chair	☐	Beamer
☐	Connecting devices (identify)	☐	Anchorage points (identify)
☐	Other:	☐	Other:

11. Distance from anchor to ground, lower level or obstruction (see page 4 chart)

12. Calculated minimum fall clearance (see page 4 chart)

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13. Inspection Checklist	
☐	Identification tags
☐	Horizontal lifeline tension is correct
☐	Integrity of stitching in shock absorber
☐	Integrity of stitching in harness/lanyard
☐	Manufacturers assembly/disassembly instructions
☐	Locking capability of retractable lanyards assured
☐	Locking capability of carabiners assured
☐	Locking capability of snap hooks assured
☐	Knots and other connection methods do not weaken lifeline
☐	Lifelines installed and protected from cuts or abrasions
☐	Rope (wear, fraying, damage, mildew)
☐	Lanyards (wear, fraying, damage, mildew)
☐	D-rings have adequate strength, are not cracked or deformed
☐	Guardrails are sound and of adequate strength
☐	Devices that are used to connect to horizontal lifelines lock in both directions
☐	Anchorage points provide adequate strength and are capable of meeting requirements
☐	Hole covers are secured, marked and capable of withstanding anticipated weight loads
☐	Warning line meets strength and other requirements
☐	Safety Monitor is Competent Person, can see workers, is close enough to communicate, has no other duties
☐	Safety Watch is Competent Person, can see worker, is close enough to communicate, has no other duties
☐	Other
☐	Other

14. Employee(s) trained to work under this plan		
Name (print)	**Signature**	**Date**
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
		Click to enter date
Name/title of Competent Person who provided training under this plan		

15. Work plan approval(s)		
Name of lead worker or supervisor	**Signature**	**Date**
		Click to enter date
Name of Competent Person (If engineered system: Name of Qualified Person)		
		Click to enter date
If administrative controls: Name of department manager		
		Click to enter date

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Fall clearance is the minimum vertical distance needed between the anchor point and a lower level (this can be the ground or lower obstruction) with a safety factor to prevent the worker from hitting the lower level in a fall.

What is the distance from the anchor point to the ground or lower level where a worker would fall?

If a worker falls, when wearing a fall protection system, what is the minimum fall clearance from the anchor point to the worker's feet including a 3 ft. safety factor? (Calculate as shown below)

The calculated minimum fall clearance of a specific fall protection system may **never** be equal or greater than the distance between the anchor point and the lower level.

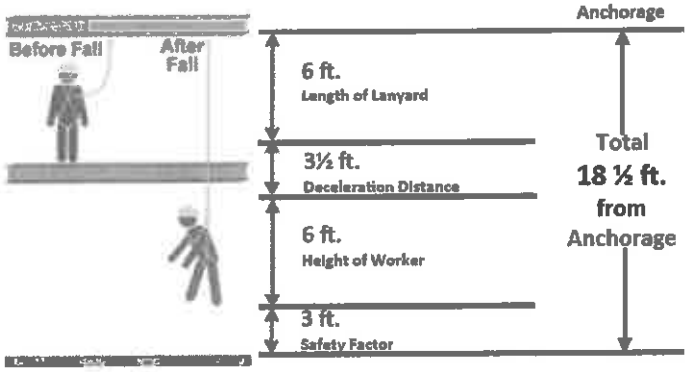
Description	Distance (ft.)
Lanyard length or free fall distance for self-retracting lifeline	
Maximum allowable deceleration distance	3 ½ ft.
Workers height	
Other component if applies	
Safety factor	3
Minimum fall clearance (sum of above)	

Calculating Fall Clearance using a Shock Absorbing Lanyard

Example:

- First, add the length of the shock absorbing lanyard (6 ft.) to the maximum elongation of the shock absorber during deceleration (3 ½ ft.) to the average height of a worker (6 ft.)
- Then, add a safety factor of 3 ft. to allow for the possibility of an improperly fit harness, a taller than average worker and/ or a miscalculation of distance.
- The total, 18 ½ ft. is the suggested safe fall clearance distance for this example.

NOTE: Should the shock absorbing lanyard be used in conjunction with a cross-arm anchorage connector or other, the additional length of the anchorage connector must be taken into consideration.

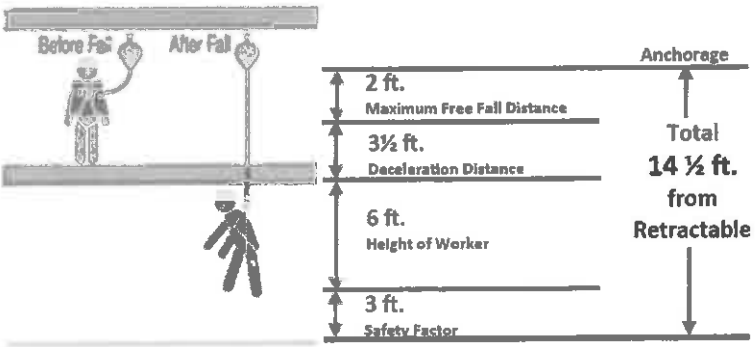


Calculating Fall Clearance using a Self-Retracting Lifeline

Example:

- First, add the maximum free fall distance (2 ft.) with a retractable lifeline to the maximum deceleration distance (3 ½ ft.) to the average height of a worker (6 ft.)
- Then, add a safety factor of 3 ft. to allow for the possibility of an improperly fit harness, a taller than average worker and/ or a miscalculation of distance.
- The total, 14 ½ ft. is the suggested safe fall clearance distance for this example.

NOTE: When using a retractable lifeline, the distance is calculated from the point where the retractable attaches to the back D-ring of the worker's harness.



Return form to Environmental Health and Safety when Job is complete.

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INSPECTION FORM HARNESSES

Manufacturer: _____

Model #: _____

Description: _____

Serial #: _____

Lot #: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Harness Configuration:

CHEST STRAP: ☐ PT ☐ TB

LEG STRAPS: ☐ PT ☐ TB

WAIST BELT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

User or Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

In-Service Date: _____

LABELS & MARKINGS

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Label (Intact & Legible)			
Appropriate ANSI/OSHA/CSA Markings			
Inspections are Current / Up-to-Date			
Date of First Use			
Impact Indicator (Signs of Deployment)			

HARDWARE (BUCKLES & D-RINGS)

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Shoulder Adjustment Buckles			
Leg & Waist Buckles / Other Hardware			
D-Rings (Dorsal, Side, Shoulder, or Sternal)			
Corrosion / Pitting / Nicks			

WEBBING

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Shoulder / Chest / Leg / Back Straps			
Cuts / Burns / Holes			
Paint Contamination			
Excessive Wear			
Heat / UV Damage			

STITCHING

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Shoulder / Chest / Leg / Back Straps			

SERAPH CONSTRUCTION HARNESS

VELOCITY HARNESS

NOTES

This inspection form will be used at least annually. After the inspection the user/ department will keep a copy and send the original to the EHS department.

INSPECTION FORM

SELF-RETRACTING DEVICES

Manufacturer: _____

Model #: _____

Description: _____

Serial #: _____

Lot #: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Lifeline Material:

WEB ☐

STAINLESS STEEL ☐

GALVANIZED STEEL ☐

Length: _____

User/Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

In-Service Date: _____

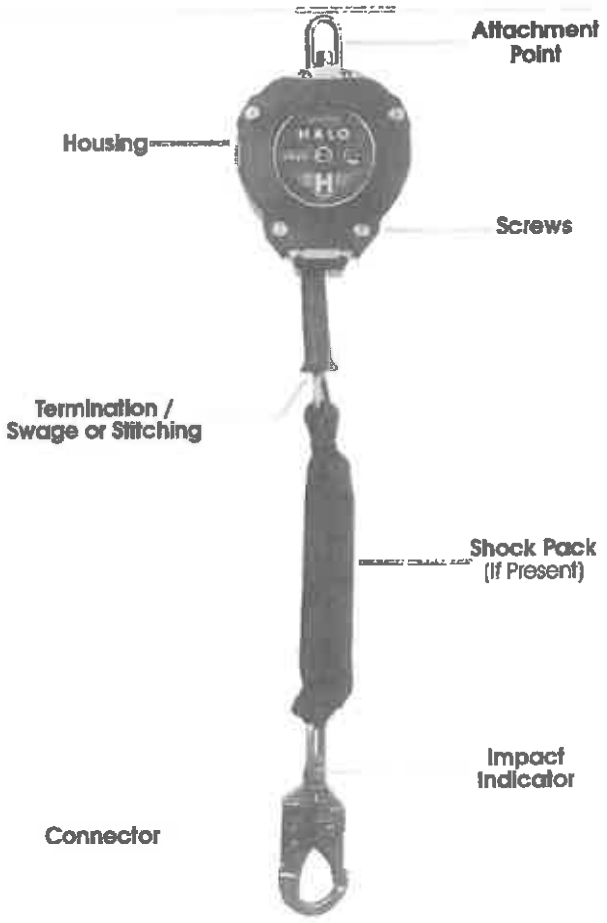
LABELS & MARKINGS	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Label (Intact & Legible)			
Appropriate ANSI/OSHA/CSA Markings			
Inspections are Current / Up-to-Date			
Date of First Use			

SHOCK PACK (IF PRESENT)	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Cover / Shrink Tube (Don't Cut or Remove)			
Damage / Fraying / Broken Stitching			
Impact Indicator (Signs of Deployment)			

HOUSING	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Attachment Point			
Nuts / Bolts / Rivets / Screws			
Evidence of Damage (Dents/Cracks/Rust)			

LIFELINE (WEB OR CABLE)	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Termination (Stitch, Splice, or Swage)			
Cuts / Fraying / Broken Stitching			
Excessive Wear			
Cable Separating / Bird-Caging			
Entire Length Retracts Smoothly			
Test Braking / Locking Function			

CONNECTORS	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Connector (Self-Closing & Locking)			
Impact Indicator			
Hook Body / Rivets			
Corrosion			
Pitting / Nicks			



NOTES

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This inspection form will be used at least annually. After the inspection the user/ department will keep a copy and send the original to the EHS department.

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INSPECTION FORM

LANYARD

Manufacturer: _____

Model #: _____

Description: _____

Serial #: _____

Lot #: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Lanyard Configuration:

- SINGLE LEG LANYARD ☐
- DOUBLE LEG LANYARD ☐
- INTERNAL SHOCK ABSORBER ☐
- EXTERNAL SHOCK ABSORBER ☐
- CABLE ☐ WEB ☐

User/Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

In-Service Date: _____

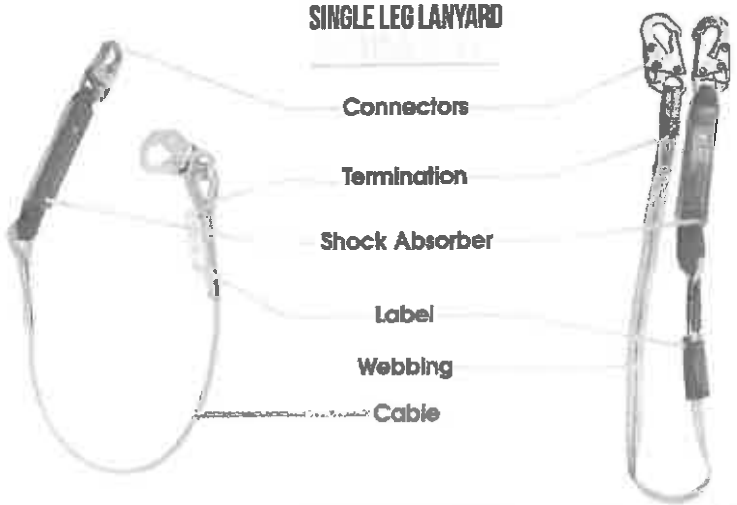
LABELS & MARKINGS	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Label (Intact & Legible)			
Appropriate ANSI/OSHA/CSA Markings			
Inspections are Current / Up-to-Date			
Date of First Use			

CONNECTORS	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Connector (Self-Closing & Locking)			
Hook Gate / Rivets			
Corrosion			
Pitting / Nicks			

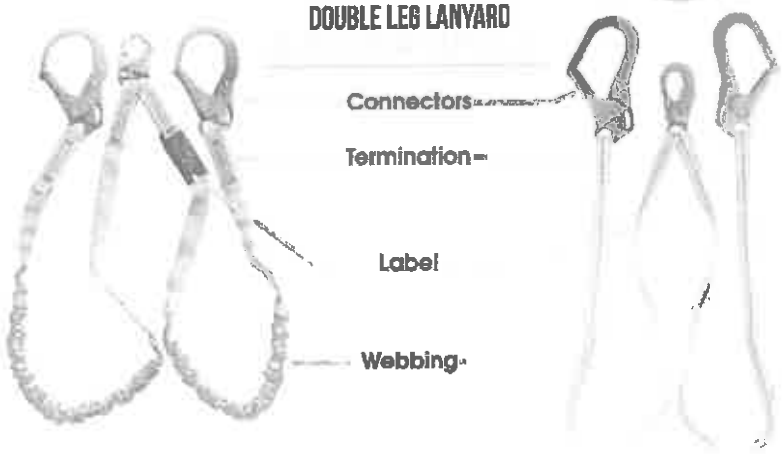
MATERIAL	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Broken / Missing / Loose Stitching			
Termination (Stitch, Splice, or Swage)			
Webbing Length			
Cuts / Burns / Holes			
Paint Damage			
Cable Separating / Bird-Caging			

SHOCK PACK	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Cover / Shrink Tube (Don't Cut or Remove)			
Damage / Fraying / Broken Stitching			
Impact Indicator (Signs of Deployment)			

SINGLE LEG LANYARD



DOUBLE LEG LANYARD



NOTES

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INSPECTION FORM

VERTICAL LIFELINES

Manufacturer: _____

Model #: _____

Description: _____

Serial #: _____

Lot #: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Lifeline Material:

- CABLE ☐
- BLUE POLY STEEL ROPE ☐
- WHITE POLYDAC ROPE ☐
- KERNMANTLE ROPE ☐

LENGTH _____

DIAMETER _____

User/Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

In-Service Date: _____

LABELS & MARKINGS

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Label (Intact & Legible)			
Appropriate ANSI/OSHA/CSA Markings			
Inspections are Current / Up-to-Date			
Date of First Use			

HARDWARE

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Connector (Self-Closing & Locking)			
Hook Gate / Rivets			
Corrosion			
Pitting / Nicks			

MATERIAL

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Broken / Missing / Loose Stitching			
Termination (Stitch, Splice, or Swage)			
Excessive Wear (Fraying or Broken Strands)			
Cuts / Burns / Holes			
Kinks			
Separation / Bird-Caging			

SHOCK PACK

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Cover / Shrink Tube (Don't Cut or Remove)			
Damage / Fraying / Broken Stitching			
Impact Indicator (Signs of Deployment)			

ROPE GRAB

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Locks on lifeline automatically			
moves freely when disengaged			
No visible damage, rust or corrosion			

VERTICAL LIFELINE

VERTICAL LIFELINE ASSEMBLY

NOTES _____

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OSWEGO
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

INSPECTION FORM

ANCHORAGE CONNECTORS

Manufacturer: _____

Model #: _____

Description: _____

Serial #: _____

Lot #: _____

Date of Manufacture: _____

Anchor Material:

- GALVANIZED STEEL ☐
- STAINLESS STEEL ☐
- ZINC-PLATED STEEL ☐
- ALUMINUM ☐
- WEB ☐
- OTHER: _____

User / Department: _____

Name of Inspector: _____

Signature: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

In-Service Date: _____

LABELS & MARKINGS

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Label (Intact & Legible)			
Appropriate ANSI/OSHA/CSA Markings			
Inspections are Current / Up-to-Date			
Date of First Use			

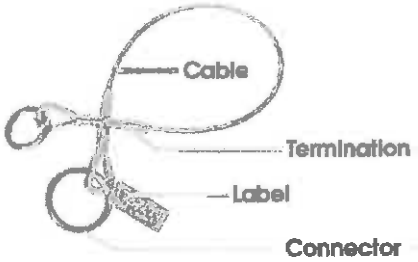
HARDWARE

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Signs of Deformity			
D-Ring / Connection Points			
Hook Gate / Rivets (if applicable)			
Corrosion / Pitting / Nicks			

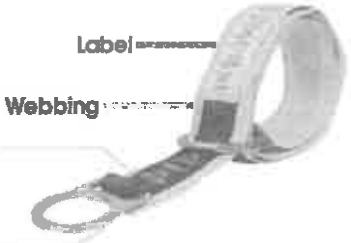
ANCHORAGE CONNECTOR

	PASS	FAIL	NOTE
Termination (Stitch, Splice, or Swage)			
Deterioration / Corrosion			
Cuts / Burns / Holes			
Integrity of Welds / Rivets			
Paint Contamination			
Stitching / Wire Condition			
Heat Corrosion / UV Damage			
Separation / Bird-Caging			

CABLE SLING ANCHOR

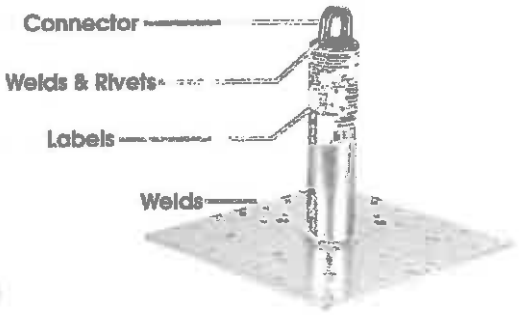


CROSS ARM STRAP



TEMPER ANCHOR

CB-12 ANCHOR



NOTES

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