

Pritchard .pdf



## Fall Protection Equipment Inspections

**Instructor** -- Chris Jenkins

**Division** -- Seattle

**Start Date** -- 2025-08-12

**Expiration Date** -- Does not expire

**Job Name** -- Pritchard

**Foreman** -- Brent Kratina

**Attendance** -- Brent Kratina, Chris Jenkins, Rex Scholtfeld

### Comments:

Fall protection equipment is only effective if it's in good working condition. Some of our most used fall protection equipment; a harness, SRL, beam strap, or beam clamp that looks okay at a glance might be hiding wear, damage, or corrosion that could cause it to fail during a fall. That's why inspections are not only required, but they're also essential to your safety.

The safety department or designated competent person perform **annual inspections** on all our fall protection equipment, and again when it comes back to the warehouse after use on a jobsite. However, **you, the user, are responsible for inspecting the equipment before each use.** A piece of gear may sit on a jobsite for days, weeks, or even years. If it's not stored properly, it can degrade faster than expected.

## Your Pre-Use Inspection Responsibilities

**Full Body Harness** : what to inspect

**Webbing** - Check for cuts, frays, burns, mold, chemical damage, or excessive wear.

**Stitching** - Look for loose, broken, or pulled stitches: especially at connection points.

**D-rings/Buckles** - Ensure they're not cracked, corroded, or bent. Buckles should function properly and not jam or stick. (d-ring corrosion is a common problem with harnesses not properly dried out after working in the rain.)

**Labels/Tags** - Must be legible and present for proper identification and inspection tracking.

**Self-Retracting Lifelines or Devices (SRLs or SRDs)** : what to inspect

**Housing** - Check for cracks, dents, or other physical damage.

**Cable/Webbing** - Extend it fully to check for cuts, frays, rust, or burns.

**Function Test** - Let it retract and lock:listen for a clean, responsive engagement.

**Carabiner/ Snap Hook** - Inspect for deformation, corrosion, and ensure it locks properly.

**Labels/Tags** - Must be legible and present for proper identification and inspection tracking.

**Beam Straps** : what to inspect

**Strap Material** - Look for wear, fraying, chemical damage, or UV degradation.

**Stitching** - All threads should be intact.

**D-Rings/Hardware** - No corrosion, warping, or cracking.

**Labels/Tags** - Must be legible and present for proper identification and inspection tracking.

**Beam Clamps** : what to inspect

**Body** - Look for cracks, rust, excessive wear, or deformation.

**Adjustment Mechanisms** - Ensure it operates smoothly and locks securely.

**Pins/Bolts** - All pieces must be present and undamaged.

**Labels/Tags** - Must be legible and present for proper identification and inspection tracking.

**What to Do If You Find Damaged Equipment**

**Red Tag It Immediately** and clearly mark the equipment as **:DO NOT USE:** using red tape and a clearly marked tag.

**Take It Out of Service** - Remove it from the work area to prevent accidental use.

**Notify Your Supervisor** - So, the damaged equipment doesn't make it back into circulation.

**Return It to the Warehouse** - For further inspection, servicing, or destruction.

**Remember This!**

Your safety depends on the condition of your fall protection'take inspections seriously.  
Stay safe and inspect before you connect.

Below are a few short instructional videos to help you review the proper inspection procedures for some of our most used fall protection equipment.

[How to Inspect and Don a Full Body Harness](#)

[How to Inspect your Self-Retracting Device](#)

[Lanyard & SRL Inspections](#)