

4.1 INSPECTION CRITERIA

Inspection shall be made by the user immediately before and after each use. Also, a Height safety equipment inspector is required to perform inspections at a time ranging from 6 monthly to annually - depending upon the equipment. Refer to AS/NZS1891.4 Table 9.1. Reference should also be taken from the manufacturer's supplementary instruction manuals and/or any other material or recommendations supplied.

Written inspection records must be kept.

AS/NZS1891.4, Section 9.10, lists information to be recorded for each item of equipment.

An inspection record sheet is attached to the back of this manual in section 16.0.

Additional inspection criteria for products can be obtained by contacting Capital Safety on 1800 245 002 or by visiting www.capitalsafety.com.au

If the Competent Person believes that the product is not deemed suitable for use because it does not conform fully with the requirements of the appropriate Standard or the manufacturers recommendations then it should be withdrawn from service and returned to the manufacturer for assessment and/or be destroyed.

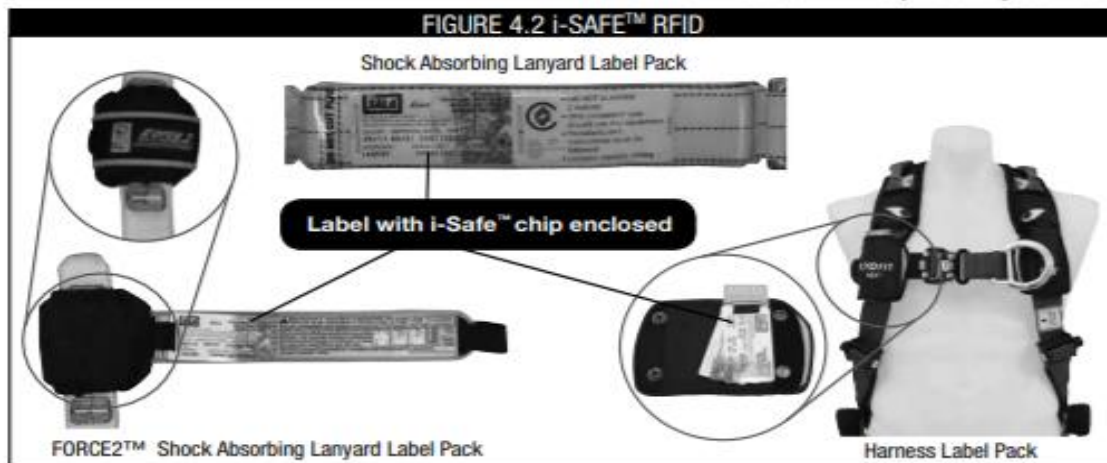
4.2 INSPECTION AND THE I-SAFE™ RFID SYSTEM

The i-Safe™ RFID tag, when fitted to DBI-SALA™ fall arrest equipment, can be used in conjunction with the i-Safe™ handheld reading device and the web based portal to simplify inspection and inventory control. When incorporated into a height safety program, the i-Safe™ system can help organize fall protection equipment records including equipment history and inspection requirements. The i-Safe™ inspection web portal provides electronic access

to logistic and safety management information by electronically tracking inspection and inventory control data.

For details on use, follow the instructions provided with the i-Safe™ handheld reader or on the web portal to transfer data to the web log.

For further technical information contact Capital Safety or visit the web site www.capitalsafety.com.au



4.3 INSPECTION FOR LATCH PROTECTION DEVICES (LPD) ON LANYARDS AND POLE STRAP ASSEMBLIES

When used on lanyards and pole-straps, Latch Protection Devices (LPDs) are an essential safety component of the product. These prevent the webbing or rope at the hook ends from sliding around and interfering with the rear gate latch of a snap hook. If these devices are missing, they

may reduce the safety of the device. If the LPDs are removed to perform equipment inspection, they MUST be replaced prior to use to limit the potential for gate interference.

Latch protection devices are fitted to selected lanyards and Pole Straps.

The latch protection device (LPD) where fitted, may be removed from the hook and web assembly using a Phillips head screw driver, enabling visual inspection between the webbing or rope and the hook body. The device should be refitted after inspection taking care to ensure webbing or rope is clear of device when clamping together.

Alternatively, external visual inspection may be carried out by inspecting through the clear plastic material.

FIGURE 4.3 LATCH PROTECTION DEVICES



4.4 REMOVAL CRITERIA

Remove the equipment from service when inspection shows:

1. It has been involved in a fall;
2. If the Rip Stitch Indicator has been deployed (see Figure 4.4)
3. Labels have been removed, are missing, illegible or obliterated;
4. Exposed to high temperatures, ie. when left in a hot closed environment, or evidence of melting, stiffness or charring;
5. Damaged caused by exposure to extreme low temperatures or frozen.
6. Acid, caustic or organic solvent burns;
7. Excessive abrasive (eg. furry or frayed surface) wear;
8. Excessive general corrosion, any pitting corrosion, cracked, distorted, burred, worn or broken hardware;
9. Knots or kinks in any parts of the equipment;
10. Broken fibres, tears, cuts, contusions, snags, splinters or slivers;
11. Deterioration or stretching of any kind;
12. Sunlight degradation;
13. Weld burns;
14. Loss of resilience, discolouration or other visible damage that cause doubt as to the strength of the equipment or potential overloading;
15. Part mechanisms not moving freely;
16. Reduction in cross-sectional area of rope or webbing;
17. Loose or unravelling of fibres, strands or stitching;

18. Excessive contamination unable to be removed by approved cleaning methods;
19. If a harness with or without a tear indicator dorsal extension or lanyard has been involved in a fall.
20. If the personal shock absorbing lanyard that absorbs energy by permanent deformation or destructive action shows signs that it has commenced to tear or has been activated in any manner.
21. If it displays felt tip pen markings (eg. permanent marker) on load bearing webbing.
22. It is more than 10 years old.
23. For all Nomex®/Kevlar® harnesses - Charring of the Nomex® outer weave may cause the material to open, exposing the yellow inner Kevlar® fibre of the webbing, if this occurs then the harness should be removed from service. **Note:** weld spatter may adhere and char the Nomex® outer weave, this does not compromise the strength of the webbing. Hardware needs to be inspected for damage to the PVC coating; if the metal is exposed then the harness should be removed from service.

FIGURE 4.4 RIP STITCH INDICATOR

