BRINK CONSTRUCTORS, INC.

ANNUAL FALL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Equipment Inspected:	**Inspector:**	**Date:**

Safety Belt and Harness Inspection

Visual inspections of fall protection equipment shall be conducted before each use. If any defects described in this checklist are found, the equipment must not be used. Beginning at one end and holding the body side of the belt/harness toward you, grasp the belt with your hands, placing them six to eight inches apart. Bend the belt into an inverted "U" and examine the surface for damaged or broken fibers, pulled stitches, cuts, abrasions or chemical damage. **FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH ON THE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE BELT/HARNESS.**

ITEM	CONDITION	PASS	FAIL
1	Inspect for frayed or broken strands. Broken webbing strands appear as tufts on the webbing surface. **Check for thread separation or rotting both inside as well as outside of the body pad.**	☐	☐
2	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. The roller should turn freely on frame. **Check for distortion or sharp edges.**	☐	☐
3	The tongue or billet of the belts receives heavy wear from repeated buckling and unbuckling. Inspect for loose, distorted or broken grommets. Belts using punched holes without grommets should be checked for torn or elongated holes causing slippage of the buckle tongue. **Check for excessive elongation or distortion.**	☐	☐
4	Rivets should be tight and unmovable with fingers. Body site rivet base and outside rivet burr should be flat against the material. **Bent rivets will fail under stress.**	☐	☐
5	Note the condition of "D" ring rivets and "D" ring metal wear pads (if any). **Discolored, pitted or cracked rivets indicated chemical corrosion.**	☐	☐
6	Friction buckles must be inspected for distortion. The outer bars and center bars must be straight. Pay special attention to corners and attachment points of the center bar.	☐	☐
7	Sliding bar buckles must have the buckle frame and sliding bar inspected for cracks, distortion and sharp edges. The sliding bar should move freely. The knurled edge will slip if worn smooth. Inspect the corners and ends of the sliding bar carefully.	☐	☐

NEVER CUT OR PUNCH ADDITIONAL HOLES IN THE STRAP OR STRENGTH MEMBERS

Safety Strap, Lanyard and Hardware Inspection

Only use snaps and "D" rings which are compatible with each other. When inspecting lanyards, begin at one end and work to the opposite end. Slowly rotate the lanyard so that the entire circumference is checked.

ITEM	CONDITION	PASS	FAIL
1	Inch by inch visual inspection for fiber laceration or stitch damage is done by flexing the strap in an inverted "U".	☐	☐
2	**Strap buckles shall be inspected in the same manner as waist belt/harness 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. The roller should turn freely on frame. **Check for distortion or sharp edges.)**	☐	☐
3	Snap hooks shall be checked for distortion of the hook or frame attachment to the belt. The keeper (latch) should seat into the snap nose without binding or obstruction and the keeper spring should have sufficient force to close the keeper firmly.	☐	☐
4	The thimble must be movable in the eye of the splice and the splice shall have no loose or cut strands. The thimble must be free of sharp edges, distortion or cracks.	☐	☐
5	All rivets shall be tight, free of distortion or wear and without cracks, sharp edges or corrosion.	☐	☐
6	Inspect wire rope lanyards for cuts or broken strands and unusual wearing patterns.	☐	☐
7	Inspect fiber rope lanyards for weakened areas by examining changes in the original diameter.	☐	☐
8	Inspect closely the forged steel "D" rings for cracks or other defects. Inspect the assembly of the "D" rings to the body pad or "D" ring saddle. **If the "D" ring can be moved vertically, independent of the body pad or "D" saddle, the belt should be replaced. The "D" ring bar shall be at a 90 degree angle with the long axis of the belt and should pivot freely.**	☐	☐

Webbing Inspection

Type of webbing	Heat	Chemical	Molten Metal or Flame	Paint or Solvents
Cotton	Scorches at 200 degrees to 250 degrees F, and turns a yellow color. Turns brown at 285 degrees F and is destroyed.	Changed in color depend on chemical exposure. Changes to light color or turns brown. Fibers may break when pulled or stressed.	Charred black marks or brown pockmarks. Holes through the webbing.	Paint which has saturated the webbing causing hardening and fiber breaks. Paints containing lead will attack webbing fibers.
Nylon and Cordura	In excessive heat nylon becomes brittle and has a shriveled, brownish appearance. The fibers will break when flexed. Should not be used above 200 degrees F.	Change in color usually appearing as a brownish smear or smudge. Transverse cracks when the belt is bent over. Loss of elasticity.	Webbing strands fuse together. Hard shiny spots which are brittle. Will not support combustion.	Paint which penetrates and dries restricts movement of fibers. Drying agents and solvents in some paints will appear as chemical damage.
Polyester, Dacron	Same as nylon except do not use above 180 degrees F.	Same as nylon.	Same as nylon except will support combustion.	Same as nylon.