

TOOLBOX MEETING GUIDE



Inspecting your lanyard

A lanyard is a flexible line of webbing, or a synthetic or wire rope, used to secure a safety belt or full body harness to a lifeline or anchor.

Inspect the lanyard before each use. Check the rope or webbing, the snap hooks, and the manufacturer's label for additional user information.

Rope or webbing

- Inspect the whole length of the lanyard and the eye splices. If you have a three-strand rope lanyard, carefully twist the rope open (as shown) to look for worn, broken, or cut fibres. Do not over-twist, or you could permanently deform the rope.
- · Web lanyards should be discarded if
 - The webbing has cuts, holes, or is worn or frayed, or
 - The load-bearing stitches are damaged
- If you find any signs of deterioration, burns, or broken or damaged strands, or if you have any reason to suspect the lanyard, do not use it.

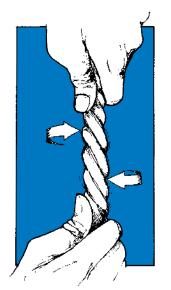
Snap hooks

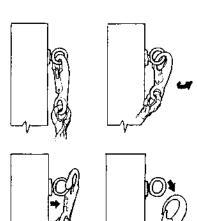
• CSA Standard Z259.1 requires snap hooks to be self-locking to prevent accidental roll-out. Roll-out can occur when small D-rings, or other attachment hardware, cause the snap-hook gate to push open in a twisting action, thus separating the two components (as shown).

Manufacturer's label

The manufacturer's label on a CSA-approved lanyard will contain the following information:

- Manufacturer or vendor identification
- Length and diameter of the lanyard (if applicable)
- Material from which the lanyard was made
- Date the lanyard was manufactured
- Model number
- "Warning—any unit which has seen fall arrest service should not be used after such service"





Project:	Address:	
Employer:	Supervisor:	
Number in crew:	Number attending	j :
Other safety issues or	suggestions made by crev	w members:
Record of those attender	ding:	
Name: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
1.		
2.		
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15.		
Manager's remarks:		
Manager:	Supervisor: _	
(signa	ature)	(signature)



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