

OPE Training Seminar Agenda

Basics

- OSHA
- Industry Symbols
- A,B,C's
- Types of OPE Systems
- Selection of an OPE System
- Inspection & Maintenance
- Safety Tips



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(OSHA) OCCUPATION SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The U.S. BODY regulating the use of OCCUPATIONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT or O.P.E.

OSHA sets equipment specifications for manufacturers and sets guidelines for employers regarding proper applications and use of OPE.

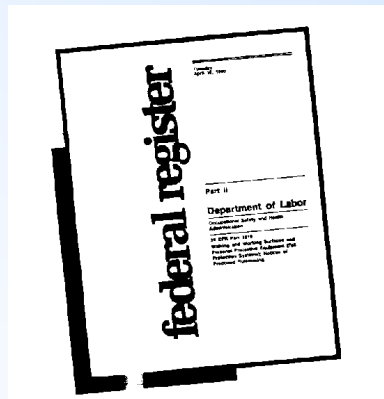


OSHA REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO:

- Be fully informed on all regulations concerning OPE systems.
- Be responsible for insuring that workers are fully trained in the use and selection of an OPE system.
- Train workers in the inspection and maintenance of OPE.

A complete list of employer responsibilities is provided in the current OSHA regulation called:

THE FEDERAL REGISTER



Industry Standard Symbols



Fall Arrest



Positioning



Retrieval



Suspension



The A,B,C's of Fall Arrest

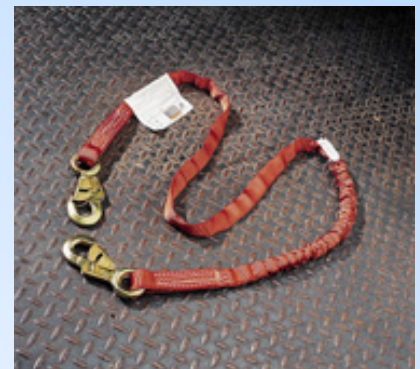
Anchorage Point



Body Wear



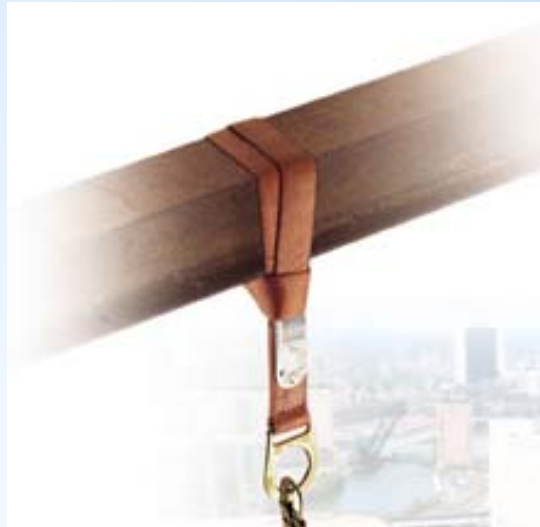
Connecting Device



A. Anchor Point

Defined by OSHA as "a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards, or deceleration devices, and which is independent of the means of supporting or suspending the worker".

Anchor points must be capable of supporting 5,000 pounds per attached worker.



B. Full Body Harness

A strap which may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fallarrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.



C. Connecting Device

A device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device system together.

The proper choice of a connecting device is dictated by the other system components and job site requirements.

For instance, you would no want to use a nylon rope lanyard in a situation where an elevated worker was welding or torch cutting.

Example Components:

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Lanyards

Rope grab

Deceleration device



No OPE system is complete without all three components.



Types of OPE Systems

Personal Fall Arrest

“A system used to arrest a worker in a fall from a working level”.

It consists of all previously mentioned A-B-C components. “As of January 1, 1998 the use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited”.

This system is passive in nature and only comes into service should a fall occur.



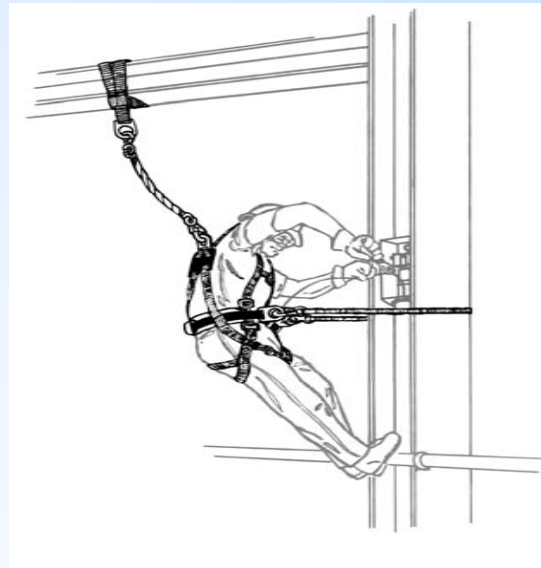
Types of OPE Systems

Personal Positioning System

“A system (that) allows a worker to be supported on an elevated vertical surface and work with both hands free”.

This is an active system which is in use whenever a worker leans back.

This system is for positioning only - it is not a replacement for a personal fall arrest system which also may be required.



Types of OPE Systems

Personal Suspension System

Required when it is necessary to position and support a worker from above.

Example - Suspension Harness With V-sling.

A suspension system cannot be relied upon to provide Fall Arrest protection unless fall arrest D-ring is properly attached to an independent lifeline.



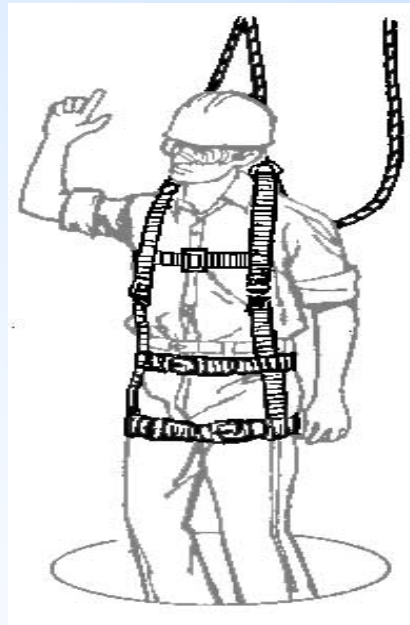
Types of OPE Systems

Personal Retrieval System

Required where a worker needs a quick means of being lifted out of a work environment.

Example - Body harness with two shoulder D-rings.

This is a passive system. This system by itself may not be all the OPE protection a worker may require.



How to Select OPE System Components

- Understand the job.
- Identify the job requirements.
- Know the appropriate regulations.
- Determine which OPE system and/or systems are needed.
- Select proper anchor point.
- Select proper harness.
- Select proper connecting device.
- Use Klein products.



Inspection and Maintenance

- To be done by qualified person.
- Inspect prior to each use.
- Check for wear and deterioration.
- Inspect hardware for cracks or malfunction.
- Destroy and replace all worn or damages equipment.
- Check tongue and billet ends on belts and harnesses.
- Check stitching and webbing.
- Check D-rings.
- Check splicing and snap hooks on lanyards.
- The inspector is the most important part of any inspection procedure.



Safety Tips

- Read all warning tags.
- Double Locking snap hooks are required January 1, 1998 by OSHA.
- OPE must only be used for purpose it is designed for.
- OSHA requires that an OPE system be destroyed after impact loading.
- Inspect prior to each use. ■
- Never attach foreign objects to D-ring.
- Never punch holes in or alter a OPE system in any way.
- Use correct OPE for each job.
- Employer - Instruct employee as to proper use and warning.
- Read, follow and understand all information attached to and packed with KLEIN fall protection products.



Safety Tips

- Lanyard length cannot allow for a fall of greater than 6 feet.
- Always work directly under tie-off point, if possible.
- Never tie knot in lanyard to get desired length. This reduces stress by 50%
- Never engage a snap hook directly to webbing, rope, wire rope, two or more to one D-ring, back on its integral lanyard, webbing loop or webbing lanyard.
- For fall arrest system - lanyard must connect to D-ring at BACK ONLY.



Klein Tools

Klein Tool's occupational protective equipment manufacturing division in Fort Smith, Arkansas

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has been making products since 1890.



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