August 27, 2013 Volume 6, Issue 8

Safety Bulletin

Fall Protection Do's and Don'ts

User Instructions - English

4.0 Making System Connections

Connecting to the Body Support and Anchorage/Anchorage Connector

For general fall protection, connect the lifeline/lanyard end connector (i.e., snap hook or carabiner) to the back D-ring on the full-body harness (see Fig. 1a).

Connect the body of the retractable unit to the anchorage or anchorage connector (see Fig. 1b). Make sure connections are compatible in regards to size, strength, and shape. Make sure that connectors are completely closed and locked.

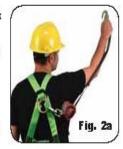


Fig. 1b



Reverse Configuration

[Applies to Turbo T-BAK Tie-Back Personal Fall Limiters (MFLT). TurboLite Personal Fall Limiters (MFL Models), Scorpion Personal Fall Limiters (PFL Models), Black Rhino Self-Retracting Lifelines (CFL Models), MiniLite Fall Limiter (FL11), Titan Fall Limiter (TFL), Miller Retractable Web Lanyard (8327 Models), and Titan Retractable Web Lanyards (Models TRW/8FT and TRWS)]





Select self-retracting lifelines/fall limiters may also be used in a reverse configuration where the lifeline/lanyard end connector (i.e.,

snap hook) is connected to a compatible anchorage or anchorage connector and the body of the retractable unit is attached to the back D-ring on the full-body hamess (see Fig. 2a & 2b).

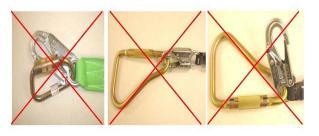
Note: The weight of the retractable unit should be considered when choosing this reverse configuration for connecting to the body support and anchorage.

When using the Miller Turbo Lite SRL it can be used in a reverse configuration. Follow the above instructions for safe application. In addition, do not connect carabiners to snap hooks unless you have documentation from the manufacturer it is specifically designed for that use.

by Honeywell

Carabiners Connected to Snap/Rebar Hooks

Miller does not approve connecting carabiners to snap hooks as shown below:



Both OSHA and ANSI define carabiners and snap hooks as connectors.

OSHA 1926.502(d)(6) states that unless a snap hook is designed for the following connections, snap hooks shall not be engaged to each other or to any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snap hook such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snap hook keeper and release itself.

ANSI Z359.12, Connecting Components for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, states: Snap hooks and carabiners shall not be connected to each other unless specifically designed for such connections.

Both OSHA and ANSI have the qualifying statement <u>unless designed for</u>, but connector suppliers provide the following specific warnings about connections:

Connectors are not to be connected to another connector.

DO NOT CONNECT connecting components directly to other connecting components.

Honeywell Safety Products 1345 15th Street - PO Box 271 - Franklin, PA 16323 Technical Service: 800 873-5242 - Tel: 814 432-2118 - Fax: 800 892-4078 www.millerfallprotection.com

TL 094 – Carabiner Connected to Snap Hook 2-15-13

INFORMATION FOR INJURED EMPLOYEES

K-WC 27-A (Rev. 4-13)

* THIS NOTICE APPLIES TO ACCIDENTS ON OR AFTER APRIL 25, 2013 *

Employers are required to provide this information to each injured worker

WHAT TO DO IF AN INJURY OCCURS ON THE JOB

If you have any questions about workers compensation benefits, contact the Division of Workers Compensation at the phone number at the bottom of the page. Assistance in Spanish is available.

(1) NOTIFY YOUR EMPLOYER IMMEDIATELY: Per K.S.A. 44-520, a claim may be denied if an employee fails to notify their employer within the <u>earliest</u> of the following dates: (A) 20 calendar days from the date of accident or the date of injury by repetitive trauma; (B) if the employee is working for the employer against whom benefits are being sought and such employee seeks medical treatment for any injury by accident or repetitive trauma, 20 calendar days from the date such medical treatment is sought; or (C) if the employee no longer works for the employer against whom benefits are being sought, 10 calendar days after the employee's last day of actual work for the employer.

Notice may be given orally or in writing. Where notice is provided orally, if the employer has designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given and such designation has been communicated in writing to the employee, notice to any other individual or department shall be insufficient under this section. If the employer has not designated an individual or department to whom notice must be given, notice must be provided to a supervisor or manager.

Where notice is provided in writing, notice must be sent to a supervisor or manager at the employee's principal location of employment.

The notice, whether provided orally or in writing, shall include the time, date, place, person injured and particulars of such injury. It must be apparent from the content of the notice that the employee is claiming benefits under the workers compensation act or has suffered a work-related injury.

- (2) FOLLOW YOUR EMPLOYER'S INSTRUCTIONS for getting medical aid and follow the doctor's instructions.
- (3) MEDICAL BENEFITS: An injured worker is entitled to all medical services reasonably necessary to cure and relieve the worker from the effects of the injury. The employer has the right to select the doctor who will treat the injury. A worker may seek the services of an unauthorized doctor up to a limit of \$500.00. A worker may apply to the Workers Compensation Director to change the authorized treating doctor. Reimbursement for travel to obtain medical treatment is payable at a rate set by law for trips that are five miles or more (round trip).
- (4) WEEKLY BENEFITS: Benefits are paid by the employer's insurance carrier or self insurance program. Injured workers are not entitled to compensation for the first week they are off work unless they lose three consecutive weeks. The first compensation payment is normally due at the end of the 14th day of lost time. An injured employee is entitled to a weekly amount of 66% percent of his/her average weekly wage up to a maximum of 75 percent of the state's average weekly wage. These benefits are subject to legislative changes. If the injury results in permanent disability, the Kansas Workers Compensation law provides for additional benefits.

DIVISION OF WORKERS COMPENSATION – OMBUDSMAN / CLAIMS ADVISORY UNIT 401 SW Topeka Blvd., Ste. 2, Topeka, KS 66603-3105 • Phone (785) 296-4000, (800) 332-0353 • Fax (785) 296-0025