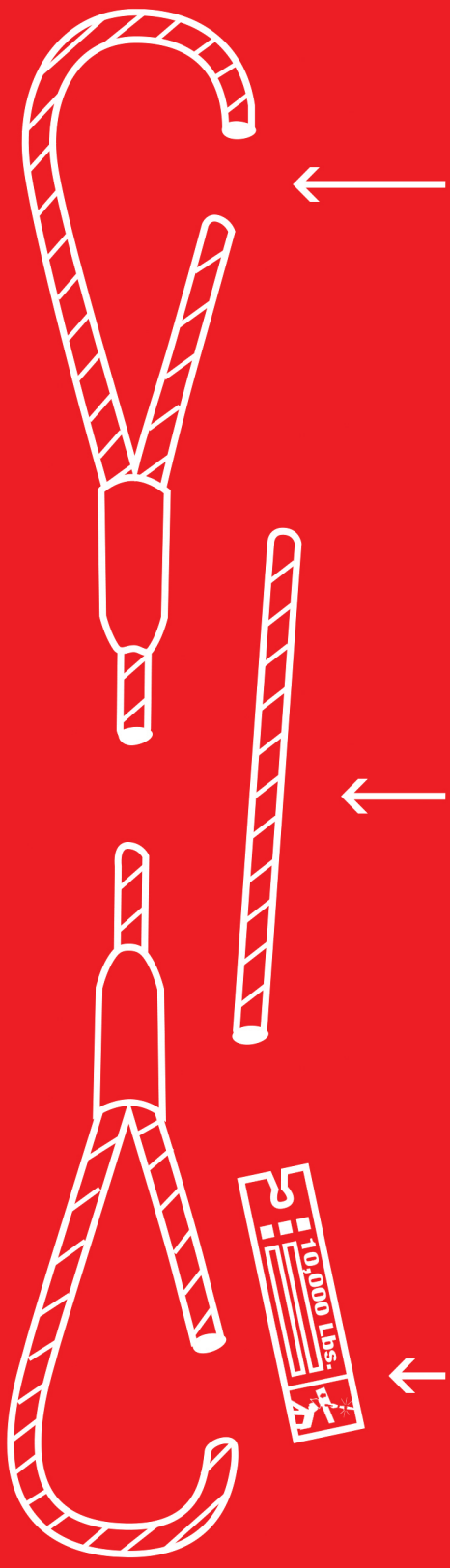
DISPOSAL OF DAMAGED OR FAILED WIRE ROPE & WIRE ROPE SLINGS



CUT OR DESTROY EYES TO PREVENT FUTURE USE

CUT INTO 3' TO 4' SECTIONS TO MAKE MORE MANAGEABLE & RECYCLE

REMOVE OR SEPARATE ANY TAGS OR LABELS

When it comes to the disposal of rigging hardware, wire rope, or slings, the best practice is to render the items in question as unsalvageable, or in such a condition as to make further use impossible.

REMOVAL CRITERIA:

- Severe corrosion
- Localized wear on the outside (look for shiny worn spots)
- A one-third reduction in outer wire diameter
- Damage or displacement of end-fittings — including hooks and latches, rings, or links — by overload or misapplication
- Distortion, kinking, bird caging, or other evidence of damage to the wire rope structure
- Excessive broken wires

USE PROPER PPE WHEN HANDLING THE PIECES OF CUT WIRE — CUT OR FRAYED ENDS OF THE WIRE ROPE WILL BE SHARP! Because there are no OSHA, ANSI, WSTDA, or AWRF standards or clear instruction for the disposal of damaged or failed lifting materials, the information listed above are suggested best practices.

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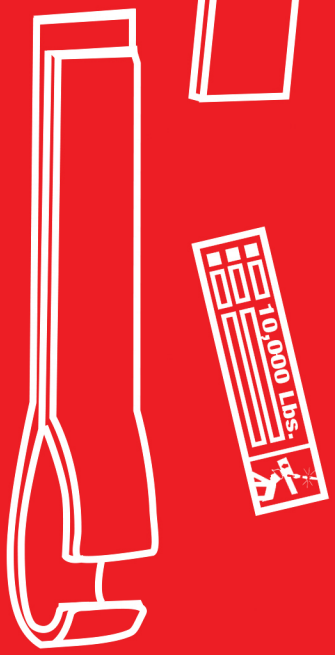
DISPOSAL OF DAMAGED OR FAILED SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS

CUTTING, OR DESTROYING, OF THE EYES PREVENTS ANY FURTHER USE OF THE SLING

CUT INTO SHORTER LENGTHS OF 3’ TO 4’



REMOVE, CUT, OR SEPARATE ANY TAGS OR LABELS

Nylon or polyester web slings are strong enough to handle many different lifting applications, but also have the benefit of being soft and flexible to handle all types of loads — including expensive loads, highly finished parts, fragile parts, and delicate equipment. While a web sling has a higher resistance to mildew, rot, some chemicals, and abrasion — they can still be damaged to the point where they need to be removed from service.

REMOVAL CRITERIA:

- Acid or caustic burns
- Melting or charring of any part of the surface
- Snags, punctures, tears, or cuts
- Broken or worn stitching
- Wear or elongation exceeding the manufacturer’s recommendation
- Distortion of fittings

USE PROPER PPE WHEN HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF SYNTHETIC WEB SLINGS! Because there are no OSHA, ANSI, WSTDA, or AWRF standards or clear instruction for the disposal of damaged or failed lifting materials, the information listed above are suggested best practices.

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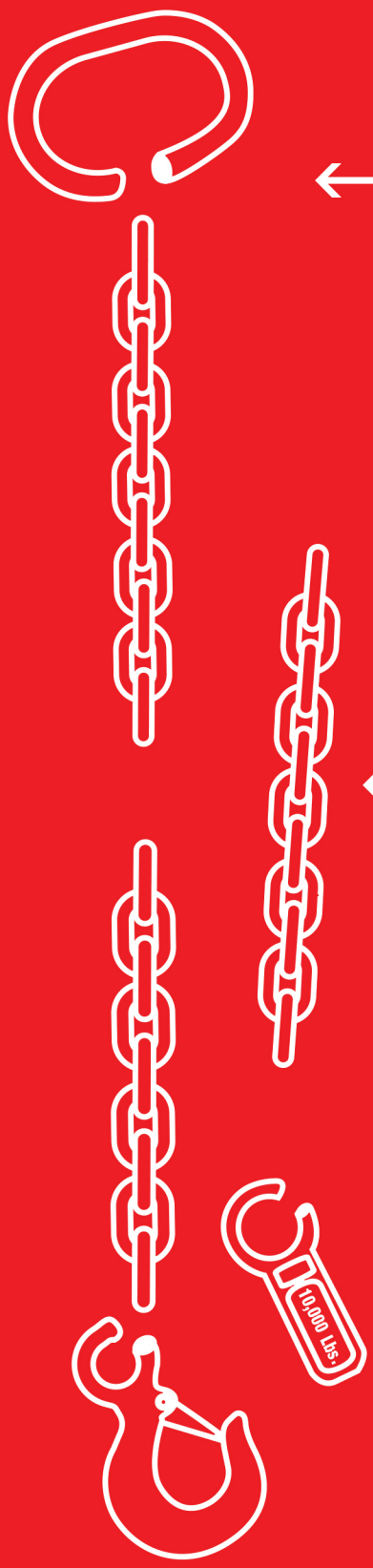
DISPOSAL OF DAMAGED OR FAILED ALLOY CHAIN SLINGS



CUT OFF MASTER LINKS & HOOKS

CUT INTO 3' TO 4' SECTIONS TO PREVENT USE OF ANY SALVAGEABLE LENGTHS OF CHAIN

REMOVE, OR SEPARATE, ANY TAGS AND LABELS

While chain slings are ideal for lifting applications because of their strength, they're still susceptible to being damaged to the point where they are no longer safe to keep in operation. Environmental factors such as exposure to extreme heat or chemicals, wear beyond specified tolerances, stretching, kinks or binding, and nicks or gouges in the links, can all be criteria for removal from service.

REMOVAL CRITERIA:

- Cracks or breaks
- Excessive wear, nicks or gouges
- Evidence of heat damage
- Weld splatter
- Chain or components do not hinge freely
- Stretched, bent, twisted or deformed chain links or components
- Missing or illegible sling identification
- Other damage that would cause doubt

USE PROPER PPE WHEN HANDLING PIECES OF CUT CHAIN — CUTTING CAN LEAVE SHARP EDGES AND METAL BURRS! Because there are no OSHA, ANSI, WSTDA, or AWRF standards or clear instruction for the disposal of damaged or failed lifting materials, the information listed above are suggested best practices.

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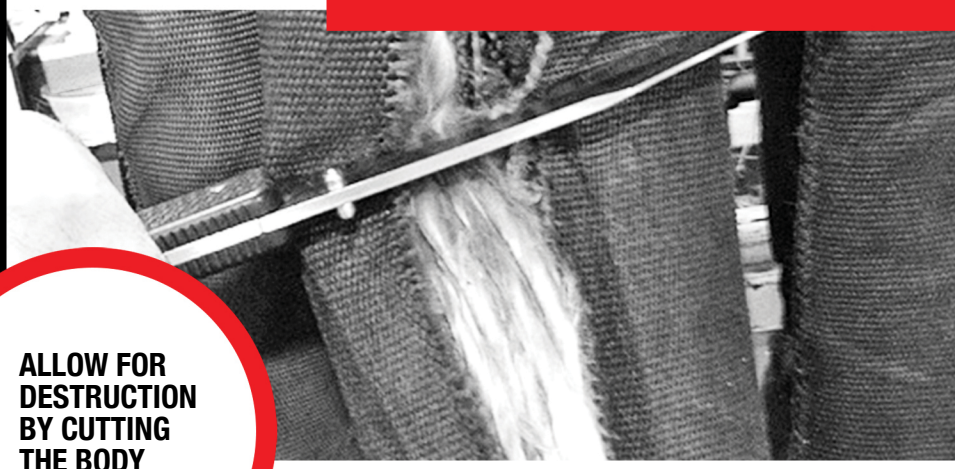
DISPOSAL OF DAMAGED OR FAILED SYNTHETIC ROUNDSLINGS



ANY BRAIDED OR CONFIGURED EYES SHOULD BE CUT TO MAKE THEM UNUSABLE

ALLOW FOR DESTRUCTION BY CUTTING THE BODY IN HALF

REMOVE, CUT, OR SEPARATE ANY TAGS OR LABELS

NOTE: Applicable for Single-Path or Twin-Path® Roundslings.

A synthetic roundsling is strong, flexible, and pliable — allowing it to adjust to and tighten around loads better than some other types of slings. When performing a roundsling inspection, you'll want to identify a potential issue and take action on it before the sling is connected to any rigging hardware. A small cut, burn, tear, or hole in a synthetic roundsling can compromise the strength and lifting capabilities of the sling when under load and therefore the sling must be removed from service immediately.

REMOVAL CRITERIA:

- Acid or caustic burns
- Evidence of heat damage
- Holes, tears, cuts, abrasive wear, or snags that expose the core yarns
- Broken or damaged core yarns
- Weld splatter that exposes core yarns
- Discoloration or brittle or stiff areas which may indicate chemical damage or prolonged UV exposure
- Distortion or damage to the fittings

USE PROPER PPE WHEN HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF SYNTHETIC ROUNDSLINGS! Because there are no OSHA, ANSI, WSTDA, or AWRF standards or clear instruction for the disposal of damaged or failed lifting materials, the information listed above are suggested best practices.

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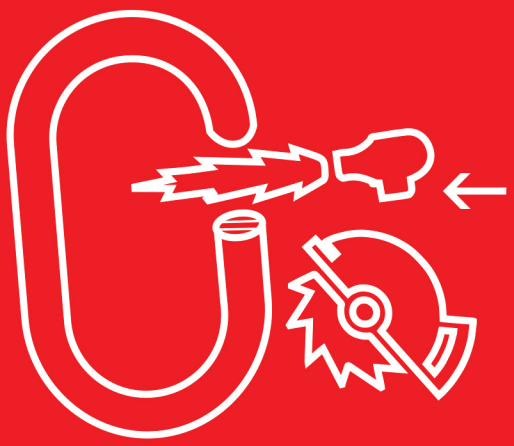
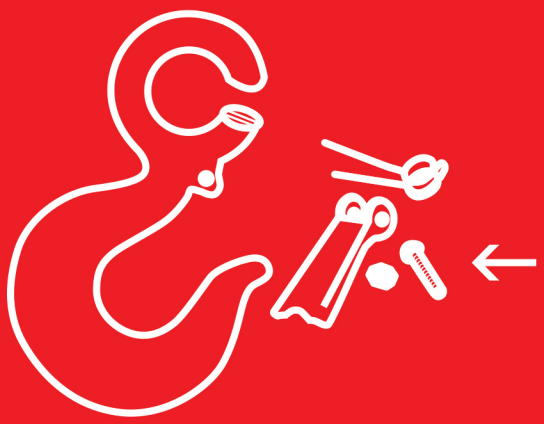
DISPOSAL OF DAMAGED OR FAILED RIGGING HARDWARE

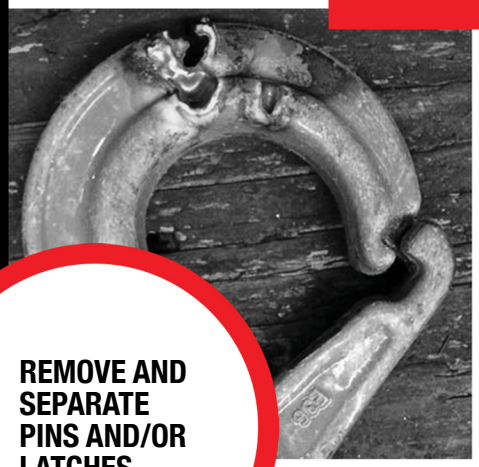


CUT OR DESTROY USING TORCH OR ABRASIVE CHOP SAW



REMOVE AND SEPARATE PINS AND/OR LATCHES

REMOVE OR SEPARATE ANY TAGS AND LABELS



Rigging hardware used for lifting purposes includes: shackles, links, rings, swivels, turnbuckles, eye bolts, hoist rings, wire rope clips, wedge sockets, and rigging blocks. Prior to each shift, or change in lifting application, a visual inspection of the rigging hardware shall be performed. The purpose of this inspection is to identify any hazards that may affect the integrity of the hardware and safety of the lift.

REMOVAL CRITERIA:

- Bent, twisted, distorted, stretched, elongated, cracked, or broken load-bearing components
- 10% or more reduction of the original dimension
- Excessive nicks, gouges, pitting, or corrosion
- Indications of heat damage including weld splatter or arc strikes
- Loose or missing nuts, bolts, cotter pins, snap rings, or other fasteners or retaining devices
- Missing or illegible rated load identification

USE PROPER PPE WHEN HANDLING PIECES OF CUT HARDWARE — CUTTING CAN LEAVE SHARP EDGES AND METAL BURRS! Because there are no OSHA, ANSI, WSTDA, or AWRF standards or clear instruction for the disposal of damaged or failed lifting materials, the information listed above are suggested best practices.

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