

WADE ANTENNA TOWER PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY GUIDELINES

- 1) Prior to climbing any supporting structure, or using any other means required to inspect the structure above ground level, a qualified technician should ensure that they are in compliance with, and adhere to all safety regulations.
- 2) All personnel engaging in construction, maintenance, repair or inspection shall use fall protection when working on any tower. Climbers shall be physically connected to suitable anchorage on the structure at all times.
- 3) Safety precautions also include the use of personal protective equipment such as helmets, safety footwear, eye protection, safety gloves and other protective clothing to protect personnel from injury while in the vicinity of a tower.
- 4) Keep away from live circuits. Operating personnel must at all times observe all safety regulations, to prevent serious injury or death due to electrical shock. Do not service or adjust alone. Under no circumstances should any person service or adjust the equipment except in the presence of someone who is capable of rendering aid.
- 5) Personnel working with or near high voltages should be familiar with modern methods of resuscitation.

Visual Inspection of Tower and Components

This inspection is normally conducted several times at random throughout the year during routine site visits. A qualified technician should look for evidence of damage to the tower and components, and for evidence of movement due to loose mounting hardware or broken cable fasteners. Visually check all guy assemblies and tower structural members from two or more good vantage points on the ground. More frequent inspection may be needed depending on the environment in which the tower is used.

Annual or Semi-Annual inspection:

At least once each year it is recommended that a qualified technician should perform a complete inspection of the tower. In harsher climates this inspection should be done each spring and again in the fall. Towers should be inspected for:

- 1) Corrosion at particularly susceptible locations, including guy pull-offs, bonding straps, leg flanges, anchor arms and any tower metal in contact with soil or water.
- 2) Cracked or shifted concrete.
- 3) Corrosion, damaged members, loose bolts, missing or damaged hardware, ladder and safety rail condition, etc. All tower hardware and mounts should be tightened and secure.
- 4) Damage to the ground radial system or grounding straps
- 5) Loose or missing cables fasteners.
- 6) Cable loops and horizontal runs that are not fastened under tower members to avoid damage from falling ice.