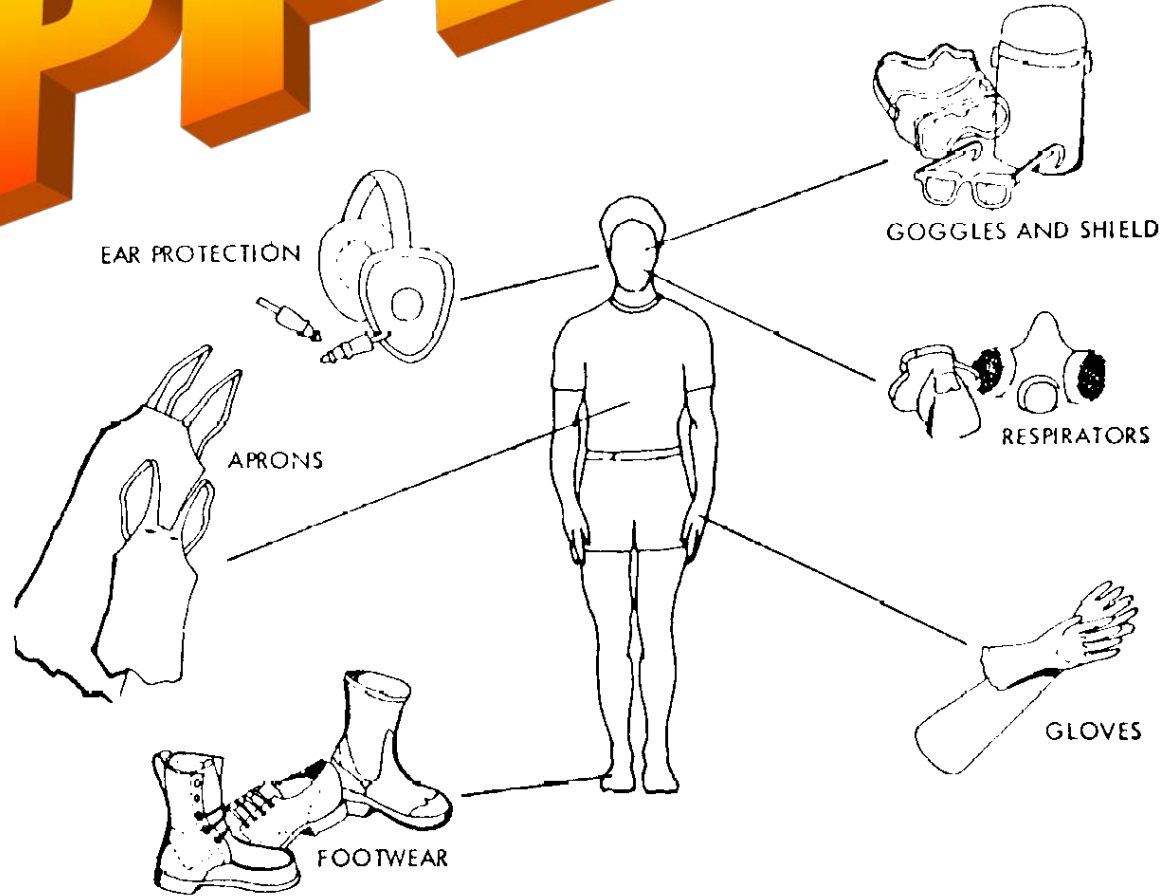


PPE



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

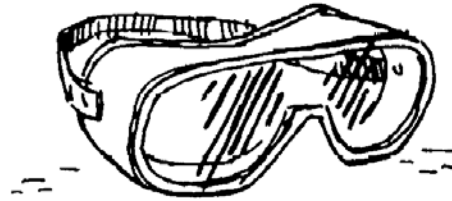
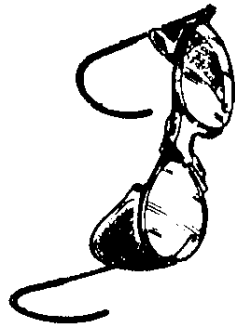


OSHA requires certain PPE based on the hazards employees are exposed to.

OSHA also requires training for employees in the proper selection, use, and maintenance of PPE.

After this training session, should you have any questions regarding PPE, please contact your supervisor.

EYE PROTECTION



Eye protection comes in different types. Goggles are designed for solid or liquid hazards that are airborne and in a quantity that there is a greater likelihood of contact with or near the eye. Safety eyeglasses with protective side shields are designed for eye protection when the hazard is more casual by nature and the hazard(s) is of low quantity and likelihood.

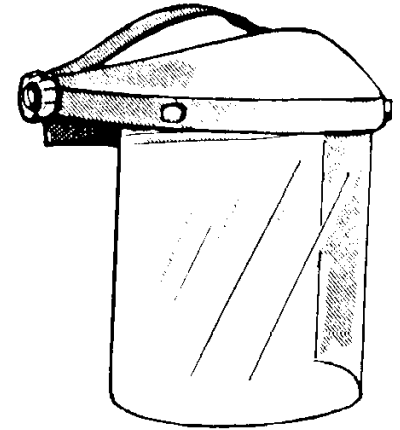
EYE PROTECTION

Eyes may need protection from hazards other than those that include a physical contact with the eye. For example, UV light can cause permanent damage to vision.



EYE / FACE PROTECTION

For more severe hazards, full face protection is needed. Examples of this are heavy grinding and heavy spraying or splashing. The full face shield not only protects the eyes, but the entire facial area as well. The face shield affords extra protection against hazards involving temperature extremes or hazardous chemicals. Due to the wide opening on the sides and bottom of the face shield, protective eyewear must be worn along with the face shield.





COMMON EYE / FACE HAZARDS

IMPACT

Chipping, grinding machining, masonry work, woodworking, sawing, drilling, chiseling, powered fastening, riveting, and sanding.

HEAT

Furnace operations, pouring, casting, hot dipping, welding, chemicals

LIGHT AND/OR RADIATION

Electric arc welding, gas welding, gas cutting, and soldering.

NUISANCE

Irritating mists, dusts.

**EVERYONE WHO
HAS SUFFERED AN
EYE INJURY:**



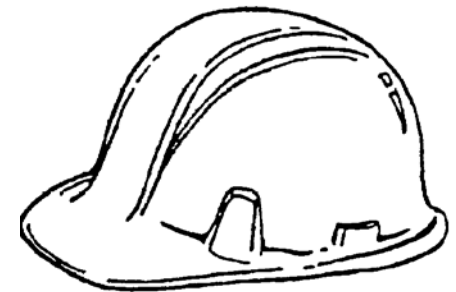
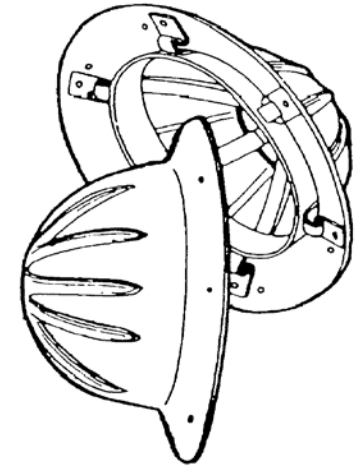
A. Thought it would never happen to them.

B. Would wear eye protection if they had it to do over again.

Do you have anything in common with them?

HEAD PROTECTION

Hard hats are necessary to protect workers against hazards that include falling objects and overhead hazards in general. There are different types of hard hats. Some hats are designed to protect only against bumps (low overhead hazards), while others afford protection against falling objects. Metal hard hats should not be worn when there is a potential for contact with anything electrical. Hard hats must conform with the requirements of ANSI Z89.1-1986. Check the label on the hat for compliance with this standard.





TYPES OF HEAD PROTECTION

CLASS A HELMETS

For impact, penetration, and electrical protection from low-voltage conductors (tested to 2,200 volts).

CLASS B HELMETS

For impact, penetration, and electrical protection from high-voltage conductors (tested to 20,000 volts).

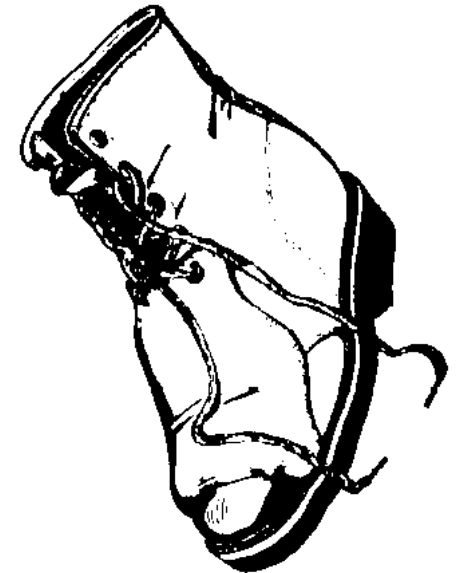
CLASS C HELMETS

For impact and penetration hazards only. Usually made of aluminum, which conducts electricity, and should not be worn around electrical hazards.

FOOT PROTECTION

Proper footwear can afford a level of protection for the feet and toes. Steel-toed boots or shoes protect toes against the crushing hazard of falling objects, such as involved with pipe moving or heavy material handling. Rubber boots protect the feet against chemical hazards. For chemical hazards, check with your MSDS'.

Footwear should also be selected based on protection from the walking/working surface. Construction sites with nails, or rough terrain including sharp rocks will require shoes or boots with sturdy, puncture-resistant soles.





HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS REQUIRING FOOT PROTECTION

IMPACT

Carrying or handling materials such as packages, objects, parts or heavy tools which could be dropped.

COMPRESSION

Work activities involving skid trucks (manual material handling carts, around bulk rolls, around heavy pipes.

PUNCTURE

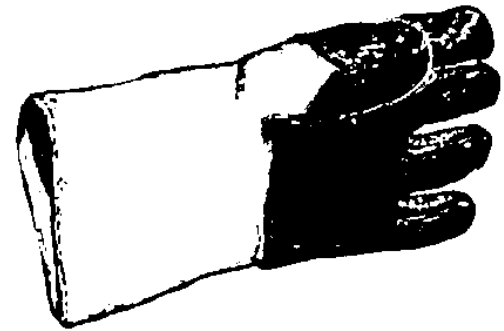
Sharp object hazards such as nails, wire, tacks, screws, large staples, scrap metal, etc.

CHEMICAL

Check with MSDS for proper protection.

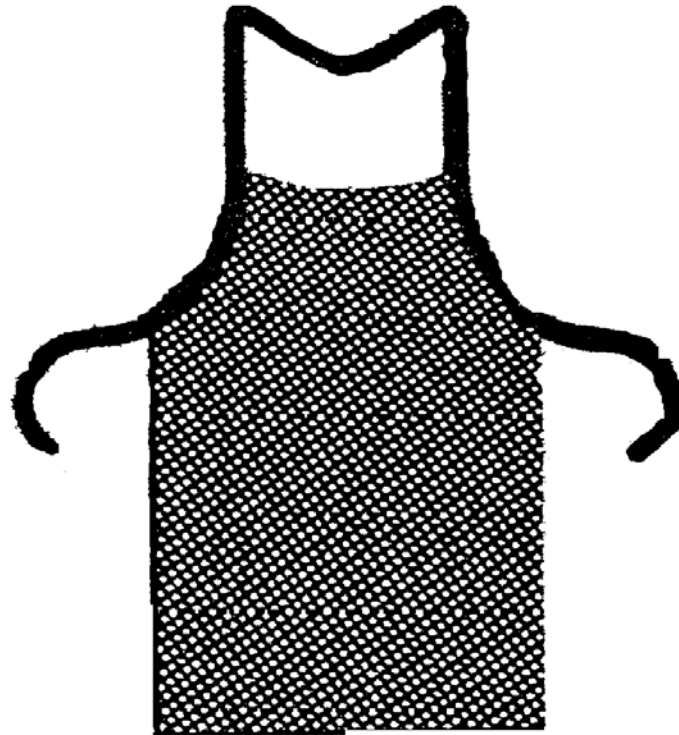
HAND PROTECTION

Gloves should be selected according to the hazard. Handling hot materials usually requires leather gloves. Heavy cotton gloves usually afford ample protection against scratch and abrasive hazards. Rubber gloves are usually necessary for electrical and chemical hazards. There are gloves designed to protect against cut hazards, as in the meat industry. Check with your MSDS' and/or your glove supplier for more information.



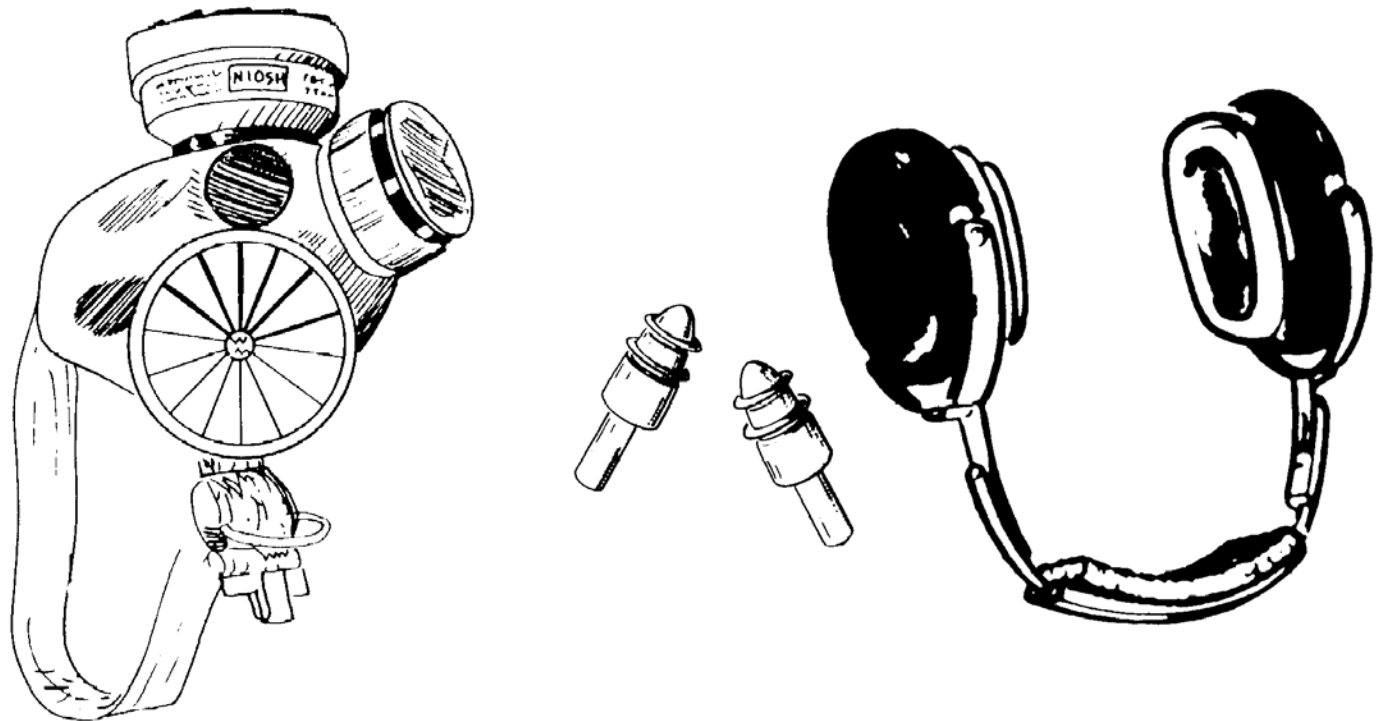
OTHER PROTECTION

Other PPE may be required to protect against chemicals, cuts, abrasions, heat, etc.



WHAT IS NOT COVERED

Respiratory and hearing protection, if required, will be covered separately. A specific policy will be provided for each/either if the use of this protective equipment is required.



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

- ❄️ **RIGHT** to a safe and healthy workplace
- ❄️ **RIGHT** to have questions regarding safety and health addressed
- ❄️ **RIGHT** to receive and have access to all information regarding workplace hazards
- ❄️ **RIGHT** to refuse to perform an unsafe act



EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

- † RESPONSIBILITY to comply with all policies and procedures
- † RESPONSIBILITY to report all unsafe acts and conditions
- † RESPONSIBILITY to be a team member - to assist others in compliance
- † RESPONSIBILITY to offer suggestions that may have a positive impact on safety

