PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT / SAFETY TRAINING

Selecting the right PPE minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries, that may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards.

1. SAFETY GLASSES

Must be used if employees are exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, potentially infected material, or potentially harmful light radiation.

Examples of potential eye or face injuries include:

- Dust, dirt, metal, or wood chips entering the eye from activities such as chipping, grinding, sawing, hammering, the use of power tools or even strong wind forces.
- Chemical splashes from corrosive substances, hot liquids, solvents, or other hazardous solutions.
- Objects swinging into the eye or face, such as tree limbs, chains, tools, or ropes.
- Radiant energy from welding, harmful rays from the use of lasers or other radiant light (heat, glare, sparks, splash and flying particles).

2. HARD HATS

Wearing a hard hat is one of the easiest ways to protect an employee's head from injury, and they can protect from impact and penetration hazards as well as from electrical shock and burn hazards.

Head protection that is either too large or too small is inappropriate for use, even if it meets all other requirements. Hard hats must fit appropriately.

Wear head protection if any of the following apply:

- Objects might fall from above and strike them on the head.
- They might bump their heads against fixed objects, such as exposed pipes or beams.
- There is a possibility of accidental head contact with electrical hazards.

Hard hats should do the following: Resist penetration by objects, absorb the shock of a blow and being slow burning.

Hard hats with any of the following defects should be removed from service and replaced:

- Perforation, cracking, or deformity of the brim or shell.
- Indication of exposure of the brim or shell to heat, chemicals, or ultraviolet light and other.
- Always replace a hard hat if it sustains an impact, even if damage is not noticeable.

3. SAFETY SHOES

Safety shoes prevent: The buildup of static electricity in areas with the potential for explosive atmospheres or nonconductive to protect employees from workplace electrical hazards.

Examples of situations in which an employee should wear foot protection include:

- When heavy objects such as barrels or tools might roll onto or fall on the employee's feet.
- Working with sharp objects such as nails or spikes that could pierce the soles or uppers of ordinary shoes.
- Exposure to molten metal that might splash on feet or legs.
- Working on or around hot, wet, or slippery surfaces.
- Working when electrical hazards are present.

4. PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Gloves provide protection from amputations, abrasions, cuts, bruises, friction blisters, splinters, burns, chemicals, and disease. Studies have shown that workers who wear gloves are 60% less likely to experience hand injuries.

The most common gloves worn are: Leather gloves and coated fabric gloves.

5. HEARING PROTECTION- EARPLUGS

If the noise level reaches 115 dB hearing protection is required if the anticipated exposure exceeds 15 minutes.