

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

School District



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Personal Protective Equipment **(PPE)**

I. POLICY STATEMENT

A. Purpose

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program has been developed to provide the School District with the necessary information to identify work situations that require the use of PPE, the proper selection and use of PPE, and documentation of this information. This information is important to help ensure the safety and health of all employees.

Personal protective equipment is not a substitute for good engineering, administrative, or work practice controls, but should be used in conjunction with these controls to ensure the safety and health of employees. PPE will be provided, used, and maintained in good condition when it has been determined that its use is required and that such use will lessen the likelihood of occupational injury and/or illness.

B. Scope

School District employees who currently utilize PPE or have the potential to encounter hazards to the eyes, face, head, feet, hands, or who conduct work involving electrical or fall hazards, will be required to participate in this PPE Program. PPE will be selected and used to protect employees from the hazards and potential hazards that are likely to be encountered. Respiratory and hearing protections are covered under separate programs.

PPE includes all clothing and work accessories designed to protect employees from workplace hazards. PPE should not be used as a substitute for engineering, work practices, and/or administrative controls to protect employees from workplace hazards. PPE should be used in conjunction with permanent protective measures, such as engineered guards, substitutions of less hazardous chemicals, and prudent work practices.

C. Applicable Standards and Regulations

1. American National Standards Institute, American National Standard ANSI Z41-1991, "Personnel Protection – Protective Footwear".
2. American National Standards Institute, American National Standard ANSI Z87.1-1989, "Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection".
3. American National Standards Institute, American National Standard ANSI Z89.1-1986, "Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection".

Applicable Standards and Regulations (Continued)

4. OSHA Standard [29 CFR 1910.132](#), “General Requirements”
5. OSHA Standard [29 CFR 1910.133](#), “Eye and Face Protection”
6. OSHA Standard [29 CFR 1910.135](#), “Head Protection”
7. OSHA Standard [29 CFR 1910.136](#), “Occupational Foot Protection”
8. OSHA Standard [29 CFR 1910.138](#), “Hand Protection”

II. DEFINITIONS

ANSI: American National Standard Institute, a nonprofit, voluntary membership organization that coordinates the U.S. Voluntary Consensus Standard System. Their standards have been adopted throughout government and industry for various types of personal protective equipment.

Competent Person: A person who, because of training and experience, is capable of identifying hazardous or dangerous conditions.

Eye/Face Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to the face and eyes during exposure to such hazards as flying particles, molten metal or sparks, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, or potentially injurious light radiation (i.e., lasers, welding, etc.)

Foot Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to the feet and toes during exposure to situations with the potential for foot injuries such as falling or rolling objects, chemical or liquid exposures, piercing objects through the sole or uppers, and/or where the employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards.

Hand Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to the hands during exposures to potential hazards such as sharp objects, abrasive surfaces, temperature extremes and chemical contact. Hand protection is selected based upon the hazard and performance characteristics of the gloves.

Hazard Assessment - The process utilized to identify hazards in the workplace and to select the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment to guard people against potential hazards.

Head Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to the head during exposure to potential hazards such as falling objects, striking against low hanging objects, or electrical hazards.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

Hearing Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to an individual's hearing during exposure to high noise levels.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Includes all equipment designed to provide protection to the wearer from potential hazards to the eyes, face, hands, head, feet, ears, and extremities.

Respiratory Protection - Equipment designed to provide protection to the wearer from potential inhalation hazards such as vapors, mists, particulates, and gases.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Administration

The School District shall develop, implement, and administer the PPE Program. This involves:

1. Conducting workplace hazard assessments to determine the presence of hazards that necessitate the use of PPE.
2. Conducting periodic workplace reassessments as requested by supervisors and/or as determined necessary.
3. Maintaining records on hazard assessments.
4. Providing training and technical assistance to supervisors on the proper use, care and cleaning of approved PPE.
5. Providing guidance to the supervisor for the selection and purchase of approved PPE
6. Periodically re-evaluating the suitability of previously selected PPE.
7. Reviewing, updating, and evaluating the overall effectiveness of the PPE Program.

B. Supervisors

Supervisors have the primary responsibility for implementation of the PPE Program in their work area. This involves:

1. Providing appropriate PPE to all employees
2. Ensuring employees are trained on the proper use, care, and cleaning of PPE.

RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

3. Maintaining records on PPE assignments and training.
4. Supervising staff to ensure that the PPE Program elements are followed and the employees properly use and care for PPE.
5. Seeking assistance to evaluate workplace hazards.
6. Notifying administration when new hazards are introduced or when processes are added or changed.
7. Ensuring defective or damaged equipment is immediately replaced.

C. Employees

Employees required to wear PPE shall be responsible for following the requirements of the PPE Program. This involves:

1. Wearing PPE as required.
2. Attending required training sessions.
3. Caring for, cleaning, and maintaining PPE as required.
4. Informing the supervisor of the need to repair or replace PPE.

IV. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The employer will conduct a hazard assessment to determine the need for personal protective equipment. The hazard assessment of each task will evaluate potential hazardous sources involving, but not limited to:

1. High or low temperature that could result in burns, eye injury, ignition of equipment, heat/cold stress, frostbite, lack of coordination, etc.
2. Chemical exposures, including airborne or skin contact, that would have the potential for splash on the skin or eyes, or the potential to breathe vapors or mists.
3. Harmful dust or particulates.
4. Light radiation, e.g., welding, arc lamps, heat treating, lasers, growth lights, etc.
5. Sources of falling objects, potential for dropping objects, or rolling objects that could cause crush or pinch the feet.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT (Continued)

6. Sharp objects that may pierce the feet or cut the hands.
7. The layout of the workplace and the location of co-workers for the potential for collision with other personnel or objects.
8. Electrical hazards.
9. Any other identified potential hazard.

Where these hazards could cause injury to employees, attempts will be made to apply administrative and engineering controls to eliminate and/or reduce the hazard. After exhausting all reasonable attempts to eliminate the hazard, personal protective equipment must be selected to substantially eliminate the injury potential. A Certification of Hazard Assessment and a Hazard Assessment Checklist will be completed.

V. TRAINING

Prior to conducting work requiring the use of personal protective equipment, employees must be trained to know:

- When PPE is necessary
- What type is necessary
- How it is to be worn
- What its limitations are
- Proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal

Upon completion of the training, the employee will be able to demonstrate competency. Whenever PPE is used, employee comfort will be considered.

VI. RECORD-KEEPING

Written records of the names of persons trained, the type of training provided, and the dates when training occurred shall be maintained by the School District. The employer shall maintain their employees' training records for at least 3 years. Hazard assessments shall be maintained for each work site evaluated for at least 3 years.

VII. PROTECTIVE DEVICES

All personal protective clothing and equipment will be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed and shall be maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. Only those items of protective clothing and equipment that meet National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) or American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards will be procured or accepted for use.

PROTECTIVE DEVICES (Continued)

Newly purchased PPE must conform to the updated ANSI standards, which have been incorporated into the OSHA PPE regulations, as follows:

- Eye and Face Protection ANSI Z87.1-1989
- Head Protection ANSI Z89.1-1986
- Foot Protection ANSI Z41.1-1991
- Hand Protection. There are not ANSI standards for gloves; however, selection must be based on the performance characteristics of glove in relation to tasks performed.

Careful consideration will be given to the comfort and fit of PPE in order to ensure that it will be used. Protective devices are generally available in a variety of sizes. Care should be taken to ensure that right size is selected.

A. Eye and Face Protection

Eye protection should always be worn where there is potential for injury to the eyes or face from small particles, toxic chemicals, flying objects or particles, large objects, thermal or radiation hazards, and lasers. According to the types of and extent of hazards, different PPE should be worn. PPE for the face and eyes includes devices such as safety glasses, goggles, and face shields. These must always remain clean and free of contaminants. Safety glasses or goggles must always be worn in laboratory areas.

As per 29 CFR 1910.133, all protective eyewear must comply with ANSI Z87.1 - 1989. Also, all protection must meet the following requirements:

1. They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.
2. They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.
3. They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.
4. They shall be durable.
5. They shall be capable of being disinfected.
6. They shall be easily cleanable.
7. Protectors should be kept clean and in good repair.

Eyes and Face Protection (Continued)

There are three basic types of protective eyewear:

1. Glasses provide protection from impact, light rays, other hazards, and are meant to shield the wearers eyes depending upon the type of lens.

- a. Prescription Safety Eyewear

OSHA regulations require that each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards shall wear eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or shall wear eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses (goggles, face shields, etc.) without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses. Personnel requiring prescription safety glasses must contact the School District to have their request for prescription safety glasses processed.

2. Goggles offer more protection because they form a seal around the entire eye region. They will also prevent dust, chemical splash and chemical mists from entering the eyes. Goggles are classified as follows:

- a. Direct Vented - These provide protection from impact only. They allow air to flow into the eye region, reducing fogging.

- b. Indirect Vented - These allow air to enter, however, they do not allow particles nor splash into the eye region. They also provide impact protection.

- c. Non-Vented - These provide the highest level of protection against chemical vapors and fumes. However, because no air enters the eye region, some fogging may occur unless they have an anti-fog coating. They also protect against impact.

3. Face shield is a supplementary protective device that is worn to protect the wearer's face from particular hazards. Because face shields are considered secondary protection, they must be worn in conjunction with glasses or goggles, not by themselves.

B. Head Protection

Head injuries are commonly caused by impact from falling or flying objects, and falling or walking into hard objects. PPE devices such as hard hats may protect you from objects falling on your head and, in a limited way, from electrical shock or burns. Hard hats should be worn in areas where there is potential for head injuries.

Head Protection (Continued)

As per 29 CFR 1910.135, all head protection must comply with ANSI Z89.1 - 1986. Head protectors are classified as follows:

Recently, ANSI updated their standards to Z89.1-1997. In the latest revision of the standard Z89.1-1997, ANSI specifies requirements for two Types and three Classes of head protection: the Type categories define the area of impact and penetration protection, while the Classes define levels of protection from electrical hazards.

1. **Type I** caps and hats provide protection from objects falling directly onto the top of the helmet, but not from objects that may strike from the side, front or rear. These are the familiar “hard hats” of conventional design, and constitute the majority of industrial safety helmets.
2. **Type II** caps and hats provide the same degree of protection as Type I to the top of the head. In addition, Type II helmets provide a degree of protection against blows to the side, front and rear. This new category of protection may be useful for workers who are not always in an upright position when working.

Both Type I and Type II caps and hats may be available in any of the three Classes of electrical protection:

1. **Class G** (General application) caps and hats protect against limited electrical shock and burn. Tested at 2,000 volts AC for one minute (This Class was formerly designated Class A).
2. **Class E** (Electrical application) caps and hats protect against contact with higher voltage conductors. Tested at 20,000 volts AC for three minutes; when voltage is increased to 30,000, there is no burn-through (This Class was formerly designated Class B).
3. **Class C** (Conductive) caps and hats offer no electrical protection, and are for use where there is no possibility of exposure to electric shock or burn.

C. Foot Protection

Injuries that may occur when the proper footwear is not worn are chemical and heat burns from spills and splashes of acids and caustics, compression injuries, electrical shocks, and slipping. Wearing the proper footwear is therefore, very important when working in areas where physical and chemical hazards are present. Close-toed shoes must always be worn in laboratory areas where chemicals are present.

Foot Protection (Continued)

As per 29 CFR 1910.136, all protective footwear must comply with ANSI Z41 - 1991. For the protection of feet and legs, different types of protection include foot guards, safety shoes or boots, and leggings. Also, footwear can protect not only the toes, but the metatarsal area of the foot, and provide chemical protection. The following is a description of foot hazards:

<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Footwear Recommended</u>
Impact - heavy objects	Steel toe safety shoes/boots
Compression - rolling/pinching	Leather boots or safety shoes with metatarsal guards
Slippery/wet	Slip resistant soles
Penetration - sharp objects	Puncture resistant soles
Penetration - chemical	Leather or chemical resistant boots/covers
Splashing - chemical	Rubber boots/closed tip shoes
Cold	Insulated boots/shoes
Sparks - molten metal	Sparks/molten splash guards

D. Hand Protection

Selecting the proper gloves is very important since it is our hands that are often used to handle hazardous materials. These materials usually consist of caustic or toxic chemicals, biological substances, electrical sources, or extremely cold or hot objects that may irritate or burn your hands. In addition, traumatic injuries such as cuts, sprains and punctures may also occur. With the wide range of hazards, there also exists a wide range of gloves that may be used as PPE. It is important to know that not all gloves are protective against all chemicals.

As per 29 CFR 1910.138, hand protection must be provided to employees exposed to hazards such as; skin absorption of hazardous substances, cuts or lacerations, abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns and temperature extremes.

Hand Protection (Continued)

Following is a brief description of some type of gloves:

<u>Glove Type</u>	<u>Hazards</u>
Leather	Protection against cuts, abrasions, sharp objects, and vibration
Cotton/Jersey	General purpose - protection from power tool vibration
Disposable Latex/Vinyl	Protection from Bloodborne Pathogens
Heat/Welding/Torching	Protection from molten metal and sparks
Insulated	Protection from cold temperatures
Shock Resistant	Rubber insulated, protection from electrical shock
Neoprene	Protection from oils, acids, and alkalines
Nitrile	Limited chemical resistance, also acids, alkalines and alcohols
Rubber	Protects from acids, salts, alkalines, detergents, and alcohols

Some types of gloves are more resistant to different types of chemicals than others. See Appendix for a list that is not meant to be a comprehensive listing, rather, it is meant to compare some different chemical resistances.

VIII. SELECTION AND USE OF PPE IN LABORATORIES

Personal protective equipment may be required to reduce the risk of exposure of an employee by contact, inhalation, or ingestion of an infectious agent, toxic substance, or radioactive material. Further interpretation of Laboratory PPE may be found in the School District Chemical Hygiene Plan.

A. Laboratory Coats and Gowns

The lab coat can be used to protect street clothing against biological or chemical spills as well as to provide some additional body protection. The specific hazard(s) and the degree of protection required must be known before selecting coats for lab personnel.

SELECTION AND USE OF PPE IN LABORATORIES (Continued)

B. Foot Protection

Safety shoes should be worn in any area where there is a significant risk of dropping heavy objects on the foot. For general biological lab use, comfortable shoes such as tennis shoes or nurse's shoes are to be used. Sandals and other types of open-toed shoes are not permitted in labs using biohazards or chemicals, due to the potential exposure to infectious agents or toxic materials as well as physical injuries associated with the work.

C. Faceshields and Eye Protection

Faceshields and goggles should be worn whenever procedures with a high potential for creating aerosols are conducted.

D. Gloves

Gloves are to be worn when handling chemicals or skin contact with chemicals is unavoidable.

IX. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

It is important that all PPE be kept clean and properly maintained. Cleaning is particularly important for eye and face protection where dirty or fogged lenses could impair vision. PPE should be inspected, cleaned, and maintained at regular intervals so that the PPE provides the required protection. Personal protective equipment shall not be stored between employees until it has been properly cleaned and sanitized. PPE will be distributed for individual use whenever possible.

It is also important to ensure that contaminated PPE, which cannot be decontaminated, is disposed of in a manner that protects employees from exposure to hazards.

X. PAYMENT FOR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment required by this program will be provided by the employer at no cost to employees. The following are the exceptions when the employer is not required to pay for the PPE:

- A. The employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear (including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots) and non specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits such items to be worn off the job-site.
- B. When the employer provides metatarsal guards and allows the employee, at his or her request, to use shoes or boots with built-in metatarsal protection, the employer is not required to reimburse the employee for the shoes or boots.

PAYMENT FOR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Continued)

- C. The employer is not required to pay for:
 - a. The logging boots required by 29 CFR 1910.266(d)(1)(v)
 - b. Everyday clothing, such as long-sleeve shirts, long pants, street shoes, and normal work boots.
 - c. Ordinary clothing, skin creams, or other items, used solely for protecting from weather, such as winter coats, jackets, gloves, parkas, rubber boots, hats, raincoats, ordinary sunglasses, and sunscreen
- D. The employer must pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE.
- E. Where an employee provides adequate protective equipment he or she owns, the employer may allow the employee to use it and is not required to reimburse the employee for that equipment. The employer shall not require an employee to provide or pay for his or her own PPE, unless the PPE is excepted by paragraphs A through D of this section.

PROTECTIVE EYEWEAR GUIDELINES

Work	Potential Hazards to Eyes and Face	Minimum Eye Protection	For Severe Exposure
Chipping, drilling, riveting, crushing, hammering, unpacking, woodworking, sanding, grinding	Flying particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct-vent goggles ▪ Spectacles with sideshields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faceshield with clear lens worn with goggles or spectacles
Chemical handling	Liquid splash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indirect-vent goggles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faceshield worn with goggles
Laboratory jobs	Chemical splash, glass breakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indirect-vent goggles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faceshield worn with goggles or spectacles
Clinical or medical jobs	Potentially infectious material splash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spectacles with solid sideshields ▪ Disposable or reusable faceshield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goggles with indirect ventilation ▪ Double-crown faceshield
Tasks in ultraviolet (UV) light	Exposure to direct or reflected UV radiation in the 200 to 400nm range	<p><i>For UV protection up to 380nm:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spectacles or goggles with polycarbonate lens <p><i>For UV protection up to 405nm:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spectacles or goggles with treated polycarbonate lens and UV inhibiting spectacle frames or goggle bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UV-resistant polycarbonate faceshield worn with goggles or spectacles
Jobs involving lasers	Reflected or direct laser beam impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Laser-specific spectacles or goggles ▪ Appropriate broad-spectrum laser goggles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Custom goggles or spectacles designed for each laser's specific wavelength and power
Furnace operations, pouring and casting molten metal	Glare, heat, molten metal, hot sparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indirect-vent goggles ▪ Reflective faceshield worn with spectacles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faceshield with gold heat-reflective lens or cobalt lens, worn with goggles or spectacles
Welding (electric arc)	Exposure to infrared radiation, sparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welding helmet or welding shield (Shade 10 to 14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welding helmet (Shade 10 to 14)
Welding (gas)	Exposure to infrared radiation, sparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Welding goggles or handshield (filter Shade 4 to 5) ▪ Full face protection in applications requiring a lens shade greater than Shade 5.0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handshield or welding helmet (Shade 4 to 8)
Cutting, brazing, soldering	Exposure to infrared radiation, sparks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filter lens spectacles or hand shield: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting (Shade 3 to 6) - Brazing (Shade 3 to 4) - Soldering (Shade 1.5 to 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filter lens spectacles and faceshield: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting (Shade 3 to 6) - Brazing (Shade 3 to 4) - Soldering (Shade 1.5 to 3)

RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS OF COMMON GLOVE MATERIALS
(E = EXCELLENT, G = GOOD, F = FAIR, P = POOR)

<u>Chemical</u>	Natural <u>Rubber</u>	<u>Neoprene</u>	<u>Nitrile</u>	<u>Vinyl</u>
Acetaldehyde	G	G	E	G
Acetic Acid	E	E	E	E
Acetone	G	G	G	F
Acrylonitrile	P	G	--	F
Ammonium hydroxide (sat)	G	E	E	E
Aniline	F	G	E	G
Benzaldehyde	F	F	E	G
Benzene ^a	P	F	G	R
Benzyl Chloride ^a	F	P	G	P
Bromine	G	G	--	G
Butane	P	E	--	P
Butyraldehyde	P	G	--	G
Calcium hypochlorite	P	G	G	G
Carbon disulfide	P	P	G	F
Carbon tetrachloride ^a	P	F	G	F
Chlorine	G	G	--	G
Chloroacetone	F	E	--	P
Chloroform ^a	P	F	G	P
Chromic acid	P	F	F	E
Cyclohexane	F	E	--	P
Dibenzyl ether	F	G	--	P
Dibutyl phthalate	F	G	--	P
Diethanolamine	F	E	--	E
Diethyl ether	F	G	E	P
Dimethyl sulfoxide ^b	--	--	--	--
Ethyl acetate	F	G	G	F
Ethylene dichloride ^a	P	F	G	P
Ethylene glycol	G	G	E	E
Ethylene trichloride ^a	P	P	--	P
Fluorine	G	G	--	G
Formaldehyde	G	E	E	E
Formic Acid	G	E	E	E
Glycerol	G	G	E	E
Hexane	P	E	--	P
Hydrobromic acid (40%)	G	E	--	E

RESISTANCE TO CHEMICALS OF COMMON GLOVE MATERIALS
(E = EXCELLENT, G = GOOD, F = FAIR, P = POOR)

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Natural Rubber</u>	<u>Neoprene</u>	<u>Nitrile</u>	<u>Vinyl</u>
Hydrochloric acid (conc)	G	G	G	E
Hydrofluoric acid (30%)	G	G	G	E
Hydrogen peroxide	G	G	G	E
Iodine	G	G	--	G
Methylamine	G	G	E	E
Methyl cellosolve	F	E	--	P
Methyl chloride ^a	P	E	--	P
Methyl ethyl ketone	F	G	G	P
Methylene chloride ^a	F	F	G	F
Monoethanolamine	F	E	--	E
Morpholine	F	E	--	E
Naphthalene ^a	G	G	E	G
Nitric acid (conc)	P	P	P	G
Perchloric acid	F	G	F	E
Phenol	G	E	--	E
Phosphoric acid	G	E	--	E
Potassium hydroxide (sat)	G	G	G	E
Propylene dichloride ^a	P	F	--	P
Sodium hydroxide	G	G	G	E
Sodium hypochlorite	G	P	F	G
Sulfuric acid (conc)	G	G	F	G
Toluene ^a	P	F	G	F
Trichloroethylene ^a	P	F	G	F
Tricresyl phosphate	P	F	--	F
Triethanolamine	F	E	E	E
Trinitrotoluene	P	E	--	P

^a Aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons will attack all types of natural and synthetic glove materials. Should swelling occur, the user should change to fresh gloves and allow the swollen gloves to dry and return to normal.

^b No data on the resistance to dimethyl sulfoxide or natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber or vinyl materials are available; the manufacturer of the substance recommends the use of butyl rubber gloves.

Typical Suggested PPE

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields
Indirect vented goggles
Non-vented goggles
Welding helmet/shield
Face shield for chemical mixing

Head Protection

Type I glass GE hard Hats

Foot Protection

Steel toe shoes with slip resistant soles
Rubber boots (chemical resistant)

Hand Protection

Leather gloves
Vinyl/latex gloves
Neoprene gloves
Nitrile gloves
Rubber gloves

Hearing Protection

Ear muffs
Ear canal plugs

Respiratory

Half face respirators with HEPA filters and organic vapor cartridges

Body

Chemical splash apron
Leather chaps
Fire resistant clothing

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Hazard Assessment Survey

Client/Building: _____

Employee: _____




Job Title: _____

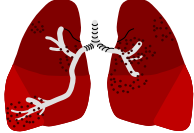



Operation/Process: _____

Person performing assessment: _____

Date: _____

THE FOLLOWING HAZARDS HAVE BEEN NOTED

Part of Body	Hazard	Required PPE	Notes
Hands 	<input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-sharp objects <input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-animal bites <input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-rough objects <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical shock <input type="checkbox"/> Vibration-power tools <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Leather/cut resistant gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Leather/cut resistant gloves <input type="checkbox"/> General purpose work gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical resistant gloves; <input type="checkbox"/> Type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Heat/flame resistant gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Latex or nitrile gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated rubber gloves; <input type="checkbox"/> Type _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Cotton, leather or anti-vibration gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Eyes and Face 	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact-flying objects, chips, sand or dirt <input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance dust <input type="checkbox"/> UV light-welding, cutting, torch brazing or soldering <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical-splashing liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical-irritating mists <input type="checkbox"/> Hot sparks-grinding <input type="checkbox"/> Splashing molten metal <input type="checkbox"/> Glare/High Intensity lights <input type="checkbox"/> Laser operations <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses w/side shields <input type="checkbox"/> Glasses/goggles w/face shield <input type="checkbox"/> Impact goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Welding goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Welding helmet/shield w/safety glasses & side shields <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical goggles/ face shield <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical splash goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses w/side shields <input type="checkbox"/> Glasses/goggles w/face shield <input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles w/face shield <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded safety glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Laser spectacles or goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Ears 	<input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to noise levels (> 85 dBA 8-hour TWA) <input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to sparks <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Ear muffs, plugs or ear caps <input type="checkbox"/> Leather welding hood <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Part of Body	Hazard	Required PPE	Notes
<p style="text-align: center;">Respiratory System</p> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Nuisance dust/mist <input type="checkbox"/> Welding fumes <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> Paint spray <input type="checkbox"/> Organic vapors <input type="checkbox"/> Acid gases <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen deficient/toxic or IDLH atmosphere <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable dust/mist mask <input type="checkbox"/> Welding respirator <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator w/HEPA filter <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator w/pesticide cartridges <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator w/paint spray cartridges <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator w/organic cartridges <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator w/acid gas cartridges <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA or Type C airline respirator <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<p style="text-align: center;">Feet</p> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact-heavy objects <input type="checkbox"/> Compression-rolling or pinching objects/vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Slippery or wet surface <input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-sharp objects <input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Splashing-chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to extreme cold <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Steel toe safety shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Leather boots or safety shoes w/metatarsal guards <input type="checkbox"/> Slip resistant soles <input type="checkbox"/> Puncture resistant soles <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical resistant boots/covers <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber boots/closed top shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated boots or shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<p style="text-align: center;">Head</p> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Struck by falling object <input type="checkbox"/> Struck against fixed object <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical-contact with exposed wires/conductors <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat/cap <input type="checkbox"/> Class A <input type="checkbox"/> Class B <input type="checkbox"/> Class C <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<p style="text-align: center;">Body</p> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Impact-flying objects <input type="checkbox"/> Moving vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> Penetration-sharp objects <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical-static discharge <input type="checkbox"/> Hot metal or sparks <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to extreme cold <input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected elevated walking/working surface <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Long sleeves/ apron/ coat <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic vest <input type="checkbox"/> Cut-resistant sleeves, wristlets <input type="checkbox"/> Static control coats/coveralls <input type="checkbox"/> Flame-resistant jacket/ pants <input type="checkbox"/> Lab coat or apron/sleeves <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated jacket, hood <input type="checkbox"/> Body harness and lanyard <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

CERTIFICATION: I certify that I personally performed the above Hazard Assessment on the date indicated. This document is a Certification of the Hazard Assessment.

Signed by: _____ Date: _____