

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

HAZARD ASSESSMENT, EQUIPMENT SELECTION AND TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

For Compliance With

1910.132

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Hazard Assessment and Equipment Selection and Training Documentation

NOTE: THE USE OF PPE ALONE SHOULD NOT BE RELIED ON TO PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST HAZARDS. ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS MUST BE UTILIZED FIRST OR WITH PPE.

Requirements of the Standard

The employer must perform a hazard assessment of the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which require the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). If such hazards are present, or likely to be present, the employer shall:

- Select, provide and require the use of appropriate PPE for each affected employee.
- Communicate PPE selection decisions to each affected employee.
- Select and provide PPE that properly fits each affected employee.
- Conduct and document appropriate employee training.

In the past there has been confusion concerning whether employers or employees must pay for required PPE. OSHA has made it clear that failure of an employer to pay for personal protective equipment that is not commonly used by the employee away from the job is a violation. Examples of personal protective equipment that may be provided by employees include non-specialty safety glasses, safety shoes, and cold weather outerwear such as that worn by construction workers. However, shoes or outerwear subject to contamination by carcinogens or other toxic or hazardous substances, which cannot be safely worn off-site, must be paid by the employer. Examples of equipment required to be provided by employers include but are not limited to:

- .. Welding or wire mesh gloves;
- .. Respirators;
- .. Hard hats;
- .. Specialty glasses and goggles such as those used for laser and ultraviolet radiation protection;
- .. Specialty foot protection such as metatarsal shoes and lineman's shoes with built-in gaffs [such as those used for climbing];
- .. Face shields;
- .. Rubber gloves, blankets, cover-ups; and
- .. Hot sticks and other live-line tools used by power generation workers.

To assess the need for PPE, a survey of the workplace must be conducted. The following is a guide to help with the hazard assessment.

WRITTEN HAZARD ASSESSMENT

for

(Company Name)

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the survey is to identify sources of hazards to workers and co-workers. The enclosed worksheets (see Page 9) are provided to aid in the hazard assessment.

POTENTIAL HAZARD SOURCES

- Motion that includes tool movement, moving machinery, or machine parts, or movement of personnel that could result in collision with stationary objects
- High temperatures that could result in burns, eye injury, or ignition of protective equipment
- Chemical exposures that could result in burns or exposure to skin or eyes
- Chemical exposures that could result in lung or respiratory hazards
- Harmful dust that could result in scratches or burns to eyes or lungs
- Light radiation that could cause burns to skin and eyes, i.e., welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity lights
- Falling objects or potential for dropping objects
- Overhead obstructions which create head bumping hazards
- Sharp objects which might pierce the feet or cut the hands
- Rolling or pinching objects which could crush the feet
- Layout of workplace and location of co-workers
- Electrical hazards

PPE DETERMINATION

Each of the basic hazards should be reviewed and a determination made as to the type, level of risk, and seriousness of potential injury. Consideration should be given to the possibility of exposure to several hazards at once. The general procedure for determining appropriate protective equipment is to:

- Identify the potential hazards and the type of protective equipment that is available, and what protection it provides (i.e., splash protection, impact protection, etc.)
- Compare the capabilities of various types of PPE with the hazards associated with the environment (e.g., impact velocities, masses, projectile shape, and radiation intensities)
- Select the PPE which provides a level of protection greater than the minimum required to protect employees from the hazards
- Select PPE that will fit each employee properly and provides protection from the hazard

PPE SELECTION

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION: Employees must use appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids, or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation. Requirements for side protection, prescription lenses, filter lenses, and identification of the manufacturer are outlined in the standard. Protective eye and face devices purchased after July 5, 2003 must comply with ANSI Z87.1-2003 or be demonstrated to be equally effective. Devices purchased before that date must comply with ANSI Z87.1-1989 or be equally effective. Occupations/activities that may be exposed to these types of hazards include sheet metal fabrication, wood shops, welders, grinders, and parts cleaning.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Employers must select and require the use of appropriate respirators in areas where employees are exposed to inhalation hazards in excess of the established exposure limits. Inhalation hazards may consist of exposure to gases, vapors, dusts, mists, fumes or fibers. All respirator usage shall be in accordance with the employer's Respiratory Protection Program and ANSI Z88.2-1992 (Standard Practice for Respiratory Protection). Occupations/activities that may be exposed to these types of hazards include abrasive blasting, spray painting, welding, chemical related activities and asbestos maintenance.

HEAD PROTECTION: Employees must wear protective helmets when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects. Protective helmets designed to reduce electrical shock hazards shall be worn by each such affected employee when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head. Protective helmets purchased after July 5, 2003 shall comply with ANSI Z89.1-2003 or be equally effective. Helmets purchased before that date shall comply with ANSI Z89.1-1997 or be equally effective. Occupations/activities that may be exposed to these types of hazards include crane operations, overhead work areas and low clearance work areas.

FOOT PROTECTION: Employees must wear protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, or where employees' feet are exposed to electrical hazards. Protective footwear purchased after July 5, 2005 must comply with ASTM F412-2005 and F413-2005 or be equally effective. Protective footwear purchased before that date must comply with ANSI Z41.1-1999 or be equally effective. Occupations/activities that may be exposed to these types of hazards include steel fabrication, compressed gas cylinder distribution, recycling centers and warehousing.

HAND PROTECTION: Employers must select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns and harmful temperature extremes. Employers shall base the selection of the appropriate hand protection on evaluation of the performance characteristics of the hand protection relative to the tasks to be performed, conditions present, duration of use and the hazards and potential hazards identified. Occupations/activities that may be exposed to these types of hazards include sheet metal fabrication, painters, welders, electricians, parts cleaning and food preparation.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

After proper PPE for each process/equipment has been selected, the employer must provide the equipment to employees and train them in its proper use. At a minimum, each employee using PPE must know:

- When PPE is necessary
- What PPE is necessary and which PPE has been selected for each process the employee operates
- How to properly put on, take off, adjust and wear PPE
- The limitations of the PPE
- How to determine if PPE is no longer effective or is damaged
- How to get replacement PPE
- How to properly care for, maintain, store, and dispose of PPE

After employees have been trained, periodic assessment of the process/equipment should be conducted to ensure that the PPE is adequate and training is appropriate.

Retraining of employees is required whenever:

- Changes in the workplace render the previous training obsolete
- Changes in the type of PPE render previous training obsolete
- Employer observed inadequacies in an employees' knowledge or use of assigned PPE indicates that an employee has not retained the necessary understanding or skill

Employers must verify that each employee who is required to use PPE has received and understood the required training. This must be accomplished via a written certification of training. (Please see sample certification, Page 8)

Finally, injury and accident data (OK 300 Log, first aid logs, Worker's Compensation injuries) should be reviewed to help identify problem areas.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: EMPLOYEE TRAINING CERTIFICATION

PERSON(S) PERFORMING TRAINING SESSION: _____

DATE(S) OF TRAINING: _____

FULL NAME OF EACH EMPLOYEE TRAINED: (or attach list)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

SUBJECT(S) OF TRAINING: _____

ITEMS COVERED DURING TRAINING:

- _____ When PPE is necessary
- _____ What PPE is necessary
- _____ How to properly put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE
- _____ Limitations and useful life of the PPE
- _____ Proper care, maintenance, replacement, and disposal of PPE

- _____ Other, please specify: _____

METHOD OF TRAINING: _____

AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS USED DURING TRAINING: _____

EMPLOYEE UNDERSTANDING OF TRAINING WAS DEMONSTRATED BY: _____

EMPLOYEE ABILITY TO USE PPE WAS CONFIRMED BY: _____

SIGNATURE OF TRAINER

HAZARD ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE WORKPLACE

THIS ASSESSMENT SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED SO THAT THIS WORKPLACE WILL BE IN COMPLIANCE AS REQUIRED BY 29 CFR 1910.132 AND ITS RELATED STANDARDS 29 CFR 1910.133 THRU 1910.140.

HEAD HAZARDS

Tasks that can cause head hazards include: Working below other workers who are using tools and materials which could fall, working on energized electrical equipment, working with chemicals, and working under machinery or processes which might cause materials or objects to fall.

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH HAZARD:			DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS:
	YES	NO	
BURN			
CHEMICAL SPLASH			
ELECTRICAL SHOCK			
IMPACT			
OTHER			

EYE HAZARDS

Tasks that can cause eye hazards include: Working with acids and chemicals, chipping, grinding, furnace operations, sanding, welding and woodworking.

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH HAZARD:			DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS:
	YES	NO	
CHEMICALS			
DUST			
HEAT			
IMPACT			
LIGHT/RADIATION			
OTHER			

HAZARD ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE WORKPLACE CONTINUED

HAND HAZARDS

Tasks that can cause hand hazards include: Cutting materials, working with chemicals and working with hot objects.

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH HAZARD:			DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS:
	YES	NO	
BURNS			
CHEMICAL EXPOSURE			
CUTS/ABRASION			
PUNCTURE			
OTHER			

FOOT HAZARDS

Tasks that can cause foot hazards include: Carrying or handling materials that could be dropped, performing manual material handling and working with chemicals.

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH HAZARD:			DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS:
	YES	NO	
CHEMICAL EXPOSURE			
COMPRESSION			
IMPACT			
PUNCTURE			
OTHER			

_____ (OTHER) HAZARDS

Tasks that can cause _____ hazards include:

CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH HAZARD:			DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS:
	YES	NO	

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Note: Personal Protective Equipment alone should not be relied on to provide protection against hazards, but should be used in conjunction with guards, engineering controls and sound manufacturing practices.

- (1) Familiarize yourself with the potential hazards in the area and the types of PPE that are available.
- (2) Consider the hazards associated with the environment (impact velocities, masses, projectable shape, radiation intensities, etc).
- (3) Select PPE that ensures a greater level of protection than the minimum required to protect workers from the hazards.
- (4) Fit the worker with the PPE and give instructions on its use and care. It is very important that workers be made aware of all warning labels for and limitations of their PPE.

Based on the hazard assessment for _____, the following PPE is required:
(Job Classification)

EYE HAZARD	JOB	PPE
HEAD HAZARD	JOB	PPE
FOOT HAZARD	JOB	PPE
HAND HAZARD	JOB	PPE
OTHER	JOB	PPE

CERTIFICATION OF HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The workplace has been assessed for hazards which may be reduced through the use of selected Personal Protective Equipment. This assessment is in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132 and its related standards, 29 CFR 1910.140. The attached survey form(s) serve as detail supporting the analysis as to the individual work area and possible hazards associated with each function.

Company surveyed: _____

Surveyed by: _____ Title: _____

Certified by: _____ Title: _____

Date surveyed: _____ Date certified: _____

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