# Personal Protective Equipment

### Company Policy

Company Name is dedicated to the protection of its employees from occupational injuries and illnesses. Company Name is responsible for providing a safe working environment, and the employees have and assume the responsibility of working safely.

The objective of this program is to supplement the safety policy by providing specific standards regarding Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and to ensure that each employee is adequately trained and fully aware of safety procedures associated with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Elimination of injuries and illnesses improves employee morale, improves customer service, improves product quality, and reduces Workers’ Compensation costs. Personal Protective Equipment (hereafter called PPE) serves as a tool to increase employee protection, and to reduce jobsite hazards.

Company Name requires that PPE be provided to and utilized by employees in the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Management shall designate a competent person(s) for PPE. Job Title/Specific Name will conduct routine safety inspections of jobsites to ensure compliance with this program. Job Title/Specific Name has the authority to enforce the PPE program in accordance to any and all Company Name safety rules and applicable OSHA regulations.

Employees are required to comply with the guidelines set forth, and to comply with the instruction of Job Title/Specific Name. In the event an unsafe condition arises in the absence of Job Title/Specific Name, employees shall alert the lead person on the jobsite immediately. Employees shall alert coworkers of any unsafe conditions that arise.

Any Company Name employee who disobeys and/or disregards the guidelines set forth in this program or the company’s safety program shall be subject to disciplinary action.

**Criteria for Personal Protective Equipment**

Personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hearing, extremities, and protective clothing, respiratory devices, shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

Where employees provide their own protective equipment, Job Title/Specific Name is responsible to ensure its adequacy, including proper maintenance and sanitation of such equipment.

All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed.

### Assessment and Selection

It is necessary to consider certain general guidelines for assessing the foot, head, eye, face, and hand hazard situations that exist in an occupational or educational operation or process, and to match the protective devices to the particular hazard. It should be the responsibility of the Job Title/Specific Name to exercise common sense and appropriate expertise to accomplish these tasks.

### Assessment Guidelines

In order to assess the need for PPE the following steps should be taken:

1. Conduct a walk‑through survey of the areas in question. The purpose of the survey is to identify sources of hazards to workers and co‑workers. Consideration should be given to the basic hazard categories:
2. Impact
3. Penetration
4. Compression (roll‑over)
5. Chemical
6. Heat
7. Harmful dust
8. Light (optical) radiation
9. Noise exposure

1. During the walk‑through survey one should observe:
2. Sources of motion; i.e., machinery or processes where any movement of tools, machine elements or particles could exist, or movement of personnel that could result in collision with stationary objects.
3. Sources of high temperatures that could result in burns, eye injury or ignition of protective equipment.
4. Types of chemical exposures.
5. Sources of harmful dust.
6. Sources of light radiation, i.e., welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity lights, etc.
7. Sources of falling objects or potential for dropping objects.
8. Sources of sharp objects that might pierce the feet or cut the hands.
9. Sources of rolling or pinching objects that could crush the feet.
10. Layout of workplace and location of co‑workers.
11. Any electrical hazards.
12. In addition, injury/accident data should be reviewed to help identify problem areas.
13. Following the walk‑through survey, it is necessary to organize the data and information for use in the assessment of hazards. The objective is to prepare for an analysis of the hazards in the environment to enable proper selection of protective equipment.
14. Having gathered and organized data on a workplace, an estimate of the potential for injuries should be made. Each of the basic hazards (Assessment Guidelines, Section 1. a-h) should be reviewed and a determination made as to the type, level of risk, and seriousness of potential injury from each of the hazards found in the area. The possibility of exposure to several hazards simultaneously should be considered.

#### Workplace Hazard Control Program

In an effort to meet the Assessment Guidelines, a Workplace Hazard Control Program (hereafter called WHCP) must be performed on each work assignment. The WHCP is a commitment between Company Name and its employees to identify hazards associated with each team member’s work assignment on an ongoing basis. It is the responsibility of Company Name to assist employees in reducing workplace hazards, and to ensure each employee’s safety while performing job tasks. The WHCP is a plan of recognizing, evaluating, and controlling hazards on the job.

### Recognizing Hazards

1. Employees shall report hazards to Job Title/Specific Name. Hazards may include fall hazards, slip hazards, inoperable machine guarding, damaged electrical cords, and malfunctioning equipment. Employees are encouraged to discuss job hazards with Company Name representatives.
2. Hazard recognition training may be required for specific jobsites or work areas where new hazards are identified. Company Name will provide this training for employees.
3. Job Title/Specific Name will conduct pre-job hazard analysis and routine job inspections. Job Title/Specific Name will maintain written documentation of inspections. Jobsite hazard recognition surveys may be performed by outside agencies at the request of Company Name.

### Evaluating Hazards

1. Work practices shall be evaluated and reviewed each time new tools, machinery, employees, and procedures are used on any Company Name job.

### Controlling Hazards

1. PPE devices alone should not be relied on to provide protection against hazards, but should be used in conjunction with engineering controls, and administrative controls (sound manufacturing practices) as required by Company Name. Engineering controls shall not be disabled.

### Hazard Assessment

Company Name shall conduct a hazard assessment of each jobsite to determine hazards present, and that requires the utilization of PPE. If hazards are observed the Company Name shall perform the following:

1. Select and require employees to use PPE that will protect them from identified hazards.
2. Communicate the results of the hazard assessment to employees that are affected by the hazards.
3. Ensure PPE properly fits each employee.

Company Name is required to provide written certification that a hazard assessment has been conducted. Certification shall include:

1. The jobsite evaluated.
2. The date of the jobsite evaluation.
3. The person certifying the jobsite evaluation was performed.

### Reassessment of Hazards

1. It is the responsibility of the Job Title/Specific Name to reassess the workplace hazard situation as necessary, by identifying and evaluating new equipment and processes, reviewing accident records, and reevaluating the suitability of previously selected PPE. (Note: See Table 1 Hazard Assessment Form)

#### Table 1

#### Hazard Assessment Form

Job Site:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Evaluator:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **FALL HAZARDS:** Tasks which expose employees to fall hazards include but are not limited to: Installation of roof trusses/rafters, exterior wall erection, roof sheathing, floor sheathing, and joist/truss activities.

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. of Hazard

Guardrails provided where necessary \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) provided \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fall Protection Plan in place \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **HEAD HAZARDS:** Tasks that can cause head hazards include: Working below other workers using tools and materials which could fall, working on energized electrical equipment, working with chemicals, and working under or around machinery or processes which might cause material or objects to fall (such as back-hoes and brick-laying).

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. Of Hazard

Burn.................................................................. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chemical Splash................................................ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Electrical Shock................................................ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Impact (Stuff falling on your head or hitting...... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

your head)

1. **EYE HAZARDS:** Tasks that can cause eye hazards include but are not limited to: Sawing operations, cutting operations, pneumatic nail gun operations, powder-actuated tool operations, painting operations, cutting bricks or breaking bricks with a trowel, working with cleaning solutions, acids and chemicals, grinding, sanding, welding, and other woodworking operations.

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. Of Hazard

Chemicals (Paint thinner, caulking)................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dust................................................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Heat................................................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Impact............................................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Light Radiation (such as Welding)..................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **HAND HAZARDS:** Tasks that can cause hand hazards include but are not limited to: Cutting materials, installing glass, installing duct work, getting hands caught in moving equipment, getting hands caught between materials, working with chemicals, and working with hot objects.

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. Of Hazard

Burns................................................................. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chemical Exposure............................................ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cuts/Abrasions.................................................. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Puncture............................................................ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Electrical Shock................................................ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **FOOT HAZARDS:** Tasks that can cause foot hazards include but are not limited to: Carrying or handling materials that could be dropped, performing manual material handling, working on unstable or slippery surfaces, and working with chemicals.

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. Of Hazard

Chemical Exposure........................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Compression..................................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Impact.............................................................. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Puncture........................................................... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **HEARING HAZARDS:** Tasks that can cause hearing hazards include but are not limited to: Power sawing operations, cutting operations, pneumatic nail gun operations, powder-actuated tool operations, cutting bricks or blocks, grinding, sanding, and drilling.

Check the appropriate line for each hazard: Yes No Des. Of Hazard

Slow response noise exceeds 90 db.................. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Impulse or impact noise at or above 140 db...... \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Selection Guidelines

Company Name personnel shall comply with the following procedure when selecting PPE:

1. Become familiar with the potential hazards and the type of protective equipment that is available, and what it can do; i.e., splash protection, impact protection, etc.;
2. Compare the hazards associated with the environment; i.e., impact velocities, masses, projectile shape, radiation intensities, with the capabilities of the available protective equipment;
3. Select the protective equipment which ensures a level of protection greater than the minimum required to protect employees from the hazards; and
4. Fit the user with the protective device and give instructions on care and use of the PPE. It is very important that end users be made aware of all warning labels for and limitations of their PPE.

### Fitting the Device

1. Careful consideration must be given to comfort and fit. PPE that fits poorly will not afford the necessary protection. Continued wearing of the device is more likely if it fits the wearer comfortably. Protective devices are generally available in a variety of sizes. Care should be taken to ensure that the right size is selected.
2. Adjustments should be made on an individual basis for a comfortable fit that will maintain the protective device in the proper position.
3. Particular care should be taken in fitting devices for eye protection against dust and chemical splash to ensure that the devices are sealed to the face.
4. Proper fitting of helmets is important to ensure that it will not fall off during work operations. In some cases a chinstrap may be necessary to keep the helmet on an employee's head. (Chin straps should break at a reasonably low force, however, so as to prevent a strangulation hazard.)
5. Where manufacturer's instructions are available, they should be followed carefully.

# Training

1. Company Name shall train each employee how to use required PPE. PPE training shall include the following:
2. When to wear PPE.
3. What PPE to wear.
4. How to properly put on, adjust, wear, and take off PPE.
5. PPE limitations.
6. Proper care, maintenance, and disposal of PPE.
7. Employees shall demonstrate understanding of training and ability to use PPE before utilization of PPE while performing job tasks. Retraining shall occur if the employee does not understand training requirements, and when new or different PPE is to be used.
8. Training shall be performed on an annual basis, and will be scheduled by Job Title/Specific Name.
9. Upon completion of PPE training, Company Name shall certify in writing that each employee has received and understands training requirements. Certification shall include the employee’s name, date of training, and subject of certification. (Note: See Table 2 PPE Training Checklist)

# PPE Training Checklist

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Job Description: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Head Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Eye Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Hand Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Fall Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Hearing Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Other Hazards Job/Task Trainer PPE

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I have been trained and understand the following PPE requirements: Yes/No Initials

1. When PPE is necessary. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What PPE is necessary. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. How to put on, adjust, wear, and take off PPE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Limitations of PPE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of PPE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ability to use PPE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I will require retraining when the following occurs:

1. My workplace changes and/or this training are out of date. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. New or different types of PPE are to be used. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. I have been observed misusing or not using the required PPE. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trainer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Trainer’s Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Employee’s Signature:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Foot Protection

1. Safety-toe footwear for employees shall meet the requirements and specifications in American National Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, Z41.1-1967.
2. Employees of Company Name are required to wear sturdy work shoes on all jobsites. Shoes shall be at least a leather work boot or a steel-toed work boot. Employees in contact of high voltage operations shall wear non-conductive footwear.
3. Contact Job Title/Specific Name for additional information regarding foot protection.

**Head Protection**

1. Helmets for the protection of employees against impact and penetration of falling and flying objects shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.1-1969, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.
2. Helmets for the head protection of employees exposed to high voltage electrical shock and burns shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.2-1971, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.
3. Protective helmets as required by Company Name shall be worn to protect employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns.
4. Class A hardhats offer limited voltage protection and shall be worn on all Company Name jobsites unless instructed otherwise by Job Title/Specific Name.
5. Class B hardhats shall be worn when exposure to high voltage exists.
6. Class C hardhats shall not be worn on any Company Name jobsites.

### Hearing Protection

1. Wherever it is not feasible to reduce the noise levels or duration of exposures to those specified in Table 3, Permissible Noise Exposures for slow response noises, in 29CFR1926.52, ear protective devices shall be provided and used. Exposure to impulse or impact noise should not exceed 140 db peak.
2. Ear protective devices inserted in the ear shall be evaluated by Job Title/Specific Name.

##### Table 3 - Permissible Noise Exposures

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Duration per days, hours | Sound level dB slow response |
| 8 | 90 |
| 6 | 92 |
| 4 | 95 |
| 3 | 97 |
| 2 | 100 |
| 1 ½ | 102 |
| 1 | 105 |
| ½ | 110 |
| ¼ or less | 115 |

### Eye and Face Protection

1. Employees working on a Company Name jobsite shall wear eye and face protection equipment when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.
2. Eye and face protection equipment shall meet the requirements specified in American National Standards Institute, Z87.1-1968, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.
3. Goggles or spectacles of one of the following types shall protect employees whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses:
4. Spectacles whose protective lenses provide optical correction;
5. Goggles that can be worn over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles;
6. Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.
7. Face and eye protection equipment shall be kept clean and in good repair. The use of this type equipment with structural or optical defects is prohibited.
8. Protectors shall meet the following minimum requirements:
9. They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.
10. They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.
11. They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.
12. They shall be durable.
13. They shall be capable of being disinfected.
14. They shall be easily cleanable.
15. They shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification only of the manufacturer.
16. When limitations or precautions are indicated by the manufacturer, they shall be transmitted to the user and care taken to see that such limitations and precautions are strictly observed.
17. Selection chart guidelines for eye and face protection.
18. Some occupations in which eye protection should be routinely considered are: carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics and repairers, millwrights, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers and tinsmiths, assemblers, sanders, grinding machine operators, lathe and milling machine operators, sawyers, welders, laborers, chemical process operators and handlers, and timber cutting and logging workers. The following chart provides general guidance for the proper selection of eye and face protection to protect against hazards associated with the listed hazard "source" operations.

#### Eye and Face Protection Selection Chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SOURCE | ASSESSMENT OF HAZARD | PROTECTION |
| IMPACT ‑ Chipping, grinding machining, masonry work, woodworking, sawing, drilling, chiseling, powered fastening, riveting, and sanding | Flying fragments, objects large chips, sand, and dirt. | Spectacles with side protection; goggles, face shields.  For severe exposure, use faceshield. |
| HEAT‑Furnace operations, pouring, casting, hot dipping, and welding | Hot sparks. | Faceshields, goggles, spectacles with side protection. For severe exposure use faceshield. Splash from molten metals. Faceshields worn over goggles. High temperature exposure. Screen face shields, reflective face shields. |
| CHEMICALS‑Acid and chemicals handling, degreasing plating | Splash cover types. For severe exposure. | Goggles, eyecup and use face shield. |
| Irritating mists |  | Special‑purpose goggles |
| DUST ‑ Woodworking, buffing, general dusty conditions. | Nuisance dust. | Goggles, eyecup and cover types. |
| LIGHT and/or RADIATION ‑ Welding: Electric arc | Optical radiation. | Welding helmets or welding shields. |
| Welding: Gas | Optical radiation. | Welding goggles or welding face shield. |
| Cutting, Torch brazing, Torch soldering | Optical radiation. | Spectacles or welding face‑shield. |
| Glare | Poor vision. | Spectacles with shaded or special‑purpose lenses, as suitable. |

### Respiratory Protection

1. Respirators shall be provided by Company Name when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee. The employer shall provide the respirators that are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended. The employer shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a respiratory protection program. [See Respirator Fit Test Program.]

### Hand Protection

1. Employees shall utilize hand protection on Company Name jobsites when there is exposure to cuts, abrasions, chemicals, vibration, and temperature variances. Selection of hand protection shall be based on potential hazards, duration of use, and tasks performed.

### Safety Harnesses/Lifelines/Lanyards

1. Lifelines, safety harnesses, and lanyards shall be used only for employee safeguarding. Any lifeline, safety harness, or lanyard subjected to in-service loading must be immediately tagged and removed from service and shall not be used again for employee safeguarding.
2. Lifelines shall be secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting the minimum breaking strength.

### Safety Nets (not normally used in residential construction)

1. Safety nets shall be provided when workplaces are more than 25 feet above the ground or water surface, or other surfaces where the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines, or safety belts is impractical.
2. Work shall not proceed until the safety net is in place and has been tested.
3. Safety nets shall be installed as close under the work surface as possible, and hung with sufficient clearance to prevent user's contact with the surfaces or structures below.

### Conclusion

All employees of Company Name are required to comply with the rules set forth in this written program. This program is intended to provide the maximum protection for employees of Company Name.