

CONSTRUCTION

EMPLOYER GUIDE

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Personal protective equipment refers to the types of equipment used to protect the head, torso, arms, hands and feet. Hearing and vision protection also falls into this category. PPE should be worn at all times when the job hazard requires it.

Hearing

When noise exceeds OSHA's allowable limits, you must provide and require the use of properly fitted ear plugs, ear muffs or other acceptable devices. Be aware of any excessive noise affecting workers. Engineering and administrative controls can also reduce exposure to noise.

Employee exposure to excessive noise depends upon a number of factors:

- How loud is the noise, as measured in decibels?
- What is the duration of each employee's exposure to the noise?
- Do employees move between separate work areas with different noise levels?
- Is noise generated from one source or multiple sources?



Generally, the louder the noise, the shorter the exposure time before the employer must provide hearing protection. When the worker's noise exposure equals or exceeds an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels (dBA), the employer must hearing protection available..

Vision

Eyes are particularly vulnerable. Many jobs require eye protection. Even minor injuries can result in sight loss. Safety goggles must be worn to protect against splashes and fragments. Institute 100% compliance in areas where work requires eye protection.

Eye protection must protect against the specific hazard encountered in the workplace. It must be reasonably comfortable to wear, not restrict vision or movement, be durable and easy to clean and disinfect, and must not interfere with the function of other required PPE.



SKIN

Exposure to chemicals or pollutants requires proper body protection. As with all protective equipment, protective clothing is available to protect against specific hazards. You need to provide personal protective equipment for the parts of the body exposed to possible injury. Depending upon hazards in your workplace, you may need to provide your employees with one or more of the following:

- Vests
- Jackets
- Aprons
- Coveralls
- Surgical gowns
- Full body suits
- Hand protection



FACE

Grinding and chipping operators, welders and employees exposed to many other hazards, require facial protection. Some examples of facial protection are:

- **Face shields** - Transparent sheets of plastic extend from the brow to below the chin across the entire width of the employee's head to protect your employees' face from dust and potential splashes or sprays of hazardous liquids.
- **Goggles** - Protect the eyes and the facial area immediately surrounding the eyes from impact, dust and splashes. Some goggles fit over corrective lenses.
- **Welding shields** - Protect your employees' eyes from burns caused by infrared or intense radiant light, and they protect face and eyes from flying sparks, metal spatter and chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering and cutting.
- **Laser safety goggles** - Provide a range of protection against the intense concentrations of light produced by lasers. The type of laser safety goggles you choose will depend upon the equipment and operating conditions in your workplace.

HEAD

Mandate use of approved hard hats for any work that has an overhead hazard. Hard hats are divided into three industrial classes:

- **Class G** - These helmets are for general service. They provide good impact protection but limited voltage protection. They are used mainly in mining, building construction and manufacturing.
- **Class E** - These helmets should be used if your employees are engaged in electrical work. They protect against falling objects and high-voltage shock and burns.
- **Class C** - These helmets are comfortable, lightweight and offer limited protection. They do not protect against falling objects or electric shock.

Look at the inside of any protective helmet you are considering for your employees, and you should see a label showing the manufacturer's name, the ANSI standard it meets and its class.

Feet

Safety shoes suited to the hazard sharply reduce injuries to toes and feet. Where puncture wounds to the foot are a hazard, as in construction/ demolition, use stainless steel insoles. Worn-down shoes increase accident potential and consider non-slip shoes when slip and fall hazards exist.

Hands

Handling heavy, rough or sharp materials requires gloves. Use nonconductive gloves for high voltages, metal gloves for cutting and chemical-resistant gloves for a variety of industrial exposures.

Gloves made from a wide variety of materials are designed for virtually every workplace hazard. In general, they may be divided into four groups:

- Durable work gloves made of metal mesh, leather, or canvas
- Fabric and coated fabric gloves
- Chemical and liquid resistant gloves
- Insulated rubber gloves



Some pointers on the use of PPE:



Workers should be convinced of the need for safety equipment, with supervisors setting the example.

The following is very important in all situations requiring personal protective equipment:

- 1. Protection should cover all exposed areas.** For example, unless a hazard is strictly frontal, goggles should have side shields. Provide appropriate face shields for jobs involving flying particles, exposure to chemicals, heat, molten metals, or hot solutions.
- 2. Durability is important** – Safety equipment that deteriorates during use can be very dangerous.
- 3. Reliability of manufacturer** – Always worth considering when buying safety equipment.
- 4. Comfort** – At the very least, uncomfortable protective equipment reduces productivity. At worst, workers use every opportunity to avoid wearing it. Order proper sizes and test for fit.
- 5. Appearance** – Leads to the most important concern, acceptance.
- 6. Worker acceptance** – Obtained through proper safety training and enforcement of work rules.
- 7. Comply** with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards for protective equipment when applicable.