

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

(Enter Company Name) hereinafter referred to as "The Company" concerned about the protection of its employees from occupational injuries and illnesses. All employees of The Company have and assume the responsibility of working safely. The objective of this program is to:

- Provide safety standards specifically designed to cover Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety procedures which are associated with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

The Company knows that safe employees and improved employee morale are but a couple of the many benefits of working safely and having an effective safety program. Personal Protective Equipment (here after called PPE) is one tool THE COMPANY uses in their effort to eliminate on the job injuries and illnesses.

Our standards require that PPE be used by employees whenever workplace hazards are discovered that could damage any part of the body. In addition, THE COMPANY requires all employees to wear PPE, such as but not limited to, safety glasses, face shields, safety shoes, hearing protection (ear plugs/ear muffs), gloves, etc. as required by their job duties. PPE is to be used as a tool to eliminate and/or reduce the hazards employees face in their daily job duties.

NOTE: PPE is not to be used and will not be used as a substitute for safe work practices, machine guards, or other controls designed by equipment manufacturers or other engineering sources. PPE is to be used in conjunction with these controls to increase employee protection.

This program serves as a reinforcement of THE COMPANY'S commitment to the safety and health of its employees. Again, PPE is a tool, which when used correctly, reduces the hazards employees face on the job.

Responsibilities

1.0 Management:

- A. Management implements this program.
- B. Management assures that a hazard assessment is conducted for all job tasks.
- C. Management assures that PPE is selected for each job as outlined in the hazard assessment.
- D. Management assigns someone to oversee training.
- E. Management assures that PPE is provided for each job task to visitors, contractors, and employees.
- F. Management makes sure that worn or disposable PPE is replaced as soon as possible.
- G. Management assures that PPE is used properly.

2.0 Supervisors

- A. Supervisors are responsible for training employees on hazards and the proper use of each piece of PPE.
- B. Supervisors update employees if hazards change or additional PPE is required.
- C. They inspect PPE prior to each use for tears, holes, any other signs of wear, and quality of fit.
- D. They enforce proper PPE use and retrain employees as necessary.
- E. They replace PPE when it is worn, tears, cracks, or is at the end of its life.
- F. They perform other duties to assure proper PPE use.

3.0 Employees

- A. Employees must wear PPE:
 1. As outlined in the hazard assessment.
 2. In all required areas.
 3. As instructed in training.
 4. According to the manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Employees must inspect PPE on a regular basis for wear, tear, holes or other issues that may impact effectiveness.
- C. Employees clean and dispose of PPE following the manufacturer's instructions.
- D. They report any issues with PPE directly to their supervisor.

4.0 Contractors and Visitors

- A. Contractors and visitors will be trained on PPE requirements and proper use prior to entering the facility.
- B. They must wear PPE as required by the PPE policy.
- C. They will be provided PPE at no cost to themselves.
- D. If contractors and visitors provide their own PPE, it must be inspected by the employer to assure that it is appropriate for the hazards and that the contractor understands the limitations of the equipment.

Procedures

1.0 Hazard Assessments

- A. Hazard assessments are conducted by [Job Title].
- B. They are conducted for each job task.
- C. The hazard assessment is based on the PPE Hazard Assessment document and potential hazards in the workplace.
- D. Safe and appropriate PPE is selected for each job task, based on the hazards discovered in the assessment.
- E. Hazard assessments for each job task will be conducted annually thereafter, and employees will be notified of any changes in PPE selection.

2.0 Selection of PPE

Once the hazards of a workplace have been identified, Management will determine if the hazards can first be eliminated or reduced by methods other than PPE, i.e., methods that do not rely on employee behavior, such as engineering controls.

If such methods are not adequate or feasible, Management will determine the suitability of the PPE presently available, and as necessary, will select new or additional equipment that ensures a level of protection greater than the minimum required to protect our employees from the hazards. Care will be taken to recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards will be recommended for purchase.

All personal protective clothing and equipment will be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed and will be maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. Only those items of protective clothing and equipment that meet NIOSH or ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standards will be procured or accepted for use. Newly purchased PPE must conform to the updated ANSI standards that have been incorporated into the 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 ANSI/ISEA 105-2011

3.0 Use and Maintenance

PPE is not to be used for purposes other than its intended use. For example, do not use a hard-hat as a hammer or a fall-protection harness as a tow-rope. Employees must inspect each piece of equipment to make sure it is free of cracks, broken components or damaged components *before and after each use*. Store PPE in safe locations so that the PPE will not be damaged when it is not in use. PPE used properly, maintained properly, stored properly, and taken out of service when its useful life has expired will be more beneficial to the wearer.

4.0 Specific PPE Considerations

A. Eye and Face Protection- Regulatory requirements are contained in 29 CFR 1910.133

On any THE COMPANY job site when employees are exposed to any eye and/or face hazard **ALL EMPLOYEES MUST BE WEARING EYE AND/OR FACE PROTECTION**

Employees exposed to any eye or face hazards such as, flying particles, liquid chemicals, putties, caulking, acids or other caustic liquids, along with injurious light radiation (such as Welding arcs) are required to wear the appropriate eye and face protection. The specific work place hazard determines what type of protective equipment shall be worn.

Description and Use of Eye/Face Protectors

- a) **Safety Glasses.** Safety eyeglasses (spectacles) are made with safety frames, tempered glass or plastic lenses, temple and side shields. Safety glasses provide eye protection from moderate impact and particles encountered in job tasks such as grinding, scaling, woodworking, etc. Safety glasses are also available in prescription form for those persons who need corrective glasses.
- b) **Safety Goggles.** Vinyl framed goggles of soft pliable body design provides adequate eye protection from many hazards such as hazardous chemicals. These goggles are available with clear or tinted lenses, and perforated, port vented or non-vented frames. Safety goggles provide superior protection to spectacles and may be worn in combination with spectacles or corrective lenses to insure protection along with proper vision.
- c) **Face Shields.** These normally consist of adjustable headgear and face shield of tinted/transparent acetate or polycarbonate materials. Face shields are available in various sizes, tensile strength, impact/heat resistance and injurious radiation filtering capacity. Face shields will be used in operations when the entire face needs protection and should be worn to protect eyes and face against flying particles, metal sparks, and chemical/biological splash. Face shields must always be worn over safety glasses or goggles. They must never be worn alone.

The following Eye and Face Protection Chart describes some hazards that might be encountered and the proper protective equipment to be used. If unsure of the proper protection, ask a supervisor or safety specialist.

Table 1

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, particles sand, dirt, etc	Spectacles with side protection, goggles, face shields. See notes (1), (3), (5), (6), (10). For severe exposure, use faceshield.
CHEMICALS -- Acid and chemicals handling, degreasing plating	Splash	Goggles, eyecup and cover types. For severe exposure, use face shield. See notes (3), (9).
	Irritating mists	Special-purpose goggles.
DUST -- Woodworking, buffing, general dusty conditions	Nuisance dust	Goggles, eyecup and cover types. See note (8).

Notes to Eye and Face Protection Selection Chart:

(1) Care should be taken to recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards should be provided. Protective devices do not provide unlimited protection.

(3) Faceshields should only be worn over primary eye protection (spectacles or goggles).

(5) As required by the standard, persons whose vision requires the use of prescription (Rx) lenses must wear either protective devices fitted with prescription (Rx) lenses or protective devices designed to be worn over regular prescription (Rx) eyewear.

(6) Wearers of contact lenses must also wear appropriate eye and face protection devices in a hazardous environment. It should be recognized that dusty and/or chemical environments may represent an additional hazard to contact lens wearers.

(8) Atmospheric conditions and the restricted ventilation of the protector can cause lenses to fog. Frequent cleansing may be necessary.

(9) Ventilation should be adequate, but well protected from splash entry. Eye and face protection should be designed and used so that it provides both adequate ventilation and protects the wearer from splash entry.

(Table 2 - 1 is adapted from the OSHA General Industry Standard for PPE -- 29 CFR 1910.133.)

If flying objects are present, such as saw dust and/or wood particles, eye wear with side protection is required to be used.

Employees who wear prescription lenses while engaged in operations that may present an eye hazard are to wear eye protection designed to fit over their prescription glasses without disturbing the proper positioning of their prescription lenses or the over-sized protective lenses. Prescription glasses with approved safety lenses, frames, and non-removable side shields may be used as well. The employee is to decide which eye protection tool they would rather use. The employee may consult their registered optometrist for help in selecting such prescription safety glasses.

Each piece of eye and face protective equipment is required by OSHA to:

- Have the manufacturers identity clearly marked.
- Be reasonably comfortable.
- Fit properly.
- Be durable.
- Be capable of being cleaned and disinfected.
- Be easily cleaned and disinfected.
- Be in good condition.

B. Head Protection-Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.135

Employees are to wear the proper head protection where there is a potential hazard of falling objects, where overhead work is being performed, or when heavy-equipment operations are being performed in the immediate work area. In other words, if you are working around anything that can fall on your head, hit you in the head, or come loose and knock you in the head you **MUST** wear a hard-hat. On any **THE COMPANY** job site on which people are working from scaffolding, or there is heavy equipment operation being performed, **ALL EMPLOYEES MUST BE WEARING HARD-HATS.**

Primarily, hard-hats are to be worn to protect employees against impact, falling, and/or flying objects, and to provide some protection against electrical hazards.

The shell, or hard part of a hard-hat, must be stamped with the manufacturer's name, something along the lines of "ANSI Z-89.1-1969" and the class specification of the hard-hat.

- **Type** indicates impact resistance:
 - Type I: Protect from blows to the top of the head
 - Type II: Protect from blows to the top, back, and sides of the head
- **Class** indicates electrical resistance:
 - Class G (general): Provide protection against low voltages
 - Class E (electrical): Provide protection from high voltages
 - Class C (conductive): Provide no electrical protection

C. Foot Protection--Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.136

Employees shall 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, and where such employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards

Safety footwear with impact protection is required to be worn in work areas where carrying or handling materials such as packages, objects, parts or heavy tools, which could be dropped, and for other activities where objects might fall onto the feet. Safety footwear with compression protection is required for work activities involving skid trucks (manual material handling carts), around heavy pipes, or other activities in which materials or equipment could potentially roll over an employee's feet. Safety footwear with puncture protection is required to prevent foot injuries from occurring where sharp objects such as nails, wire, tacks, screws, large staples, scrap metal, etc., could be stepped on by employees.

Minimum Footwear Requirements

Employees exposed to foot hazards shall wear sturdy shoes (firm toe and uppers). In work areas containing foot hazards, sandals, moccasins, open-toe shoes or shoes with canvas uppers shall **NOT** be worn. Shoes with spiked or similar type heels shall not be worn into areas where floor grating is located.

The following is a list of the types of foot hazards that might be encountered in the work place along with some recommended protective footwear.

HAZARD: falling and rolling objects, cuts and punctures

PROTECTION: steel-toe safety shoes; add-on devices: metatarsal guards, metal foot guards, puncture-proof inserts, shin guards

HAZARD: Chemicals, solvents

PROTECTION: footwear with synthetic stitching, and made of rubber, vinyl or plastic

HAZARD: electric current

PROTECTION: shoes or boots with rubber soles, and heels, no metal parts and insulated steel toes

HAZARD: extreme cold

PROTECTION: shoes or boots with moisture- or oil-resistant insulation, and that can repel water (if this is a problem); insulated socks

HAZARD: slips and skids (from wet, oily shoes with wooden soles or cleated, surfaces)

PROTECTION: non-slip rubber or neoprene soles; non-skid sandals that slip over shoes; strap-on cleats for icy surfaces

HAZARD: wetness

PROTECTION: lined rubber shoes or boots; rubbers or shoes of silicone-treated leather

HAZARD: static electricity

PROTECTION: shoes or boots with heels and soles of cork or leather

The most important factor in footwear selection is proper fit. Use the following guidelines to ensure proper fit.

- Ensure the shoe fits the foot's arch from heel to ball, which helps provide appropriate toe room.
- Check for quality materials and construction.
- Make sure there is sufficient foot clearance at the steel toe.
- Use the fitting process to determine correct size, remembering to measure both feet.
- Walk in the shoe and make sure it fits comfortably and adjusts to the foot, with little "break-in" time needed.

All footwear requires routine inspection for cuts, holes, tears, cracks, worn soles and other damage that could compromise the footwear's protective qualities. Outsoles should be kept free of stones, tacks, nails and other debris. Footwear should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions.

D. Hand Protection- Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.138

When there is a chance that an employee could receive splinters, cuts, abrasions, exposures to high and low temperatures, exposures to chemicals, and exposures to vibration, hand protection will be made available to employees of THE COMPANY. If a task or job site offers hazards that may cause hand injuries protective gloving will be mandatory. Selection of the hand protection will be based on the tasks to be performed, the conditions present, the duration of use and the hazards and potential hazards that are present.

The following Sections describe some hazards that might be encountered and the proper protective equipment to be used.

1. Chemical Hazards

Acids and bases (corrosives) will cause chemical burns on contact with the skin. Solvents, cleaning compounds and insulating fluids can irritate the skin, causing rashes, blistering and, in some cases, skin eruption. Some chemicals can be absorbed through the skin, causing effects in other parts of the body. Whenever handling any chemicals, hand protection should be used in combination with work practices to keep skin contact down to a minimum. As different gloves provide different degrees of protection against specific chemicals, the type of glove used must be based upon the glove material and the chemical exposure.






2. Protection Against Temperature Extremes

Some operations place employee hands and arms near hot environments or require them to handle hot materials, such as handling hot appliances. These exposures have the potential for burning the skin. Leather gloves may be worn in some of these situations to protect against these hazards. Alternatively, calcium silicate woven gloves (insulated gloves) may be used to provide protection. Extremely cold (cryogenic) materials such as dry ice also cause burns on exposed skin, and require the use of hand protection.

3. Protection Against Impact and Cuts

Manual handling of materials provides ample opportunity for hands to be cut, abraded, pinched and struck. Gloves used should provide protection against the hazards. For tasks requiring the use of cutting tools or handling of materials with sharp edges, cut resistant gloves (Kevlar) or heavy leather work gloves will provide a good level of protection. **However, when operating moving machinery such as drills, saws, grinders or other rotating and moving equipment, gloves SHOULD NOT be worn, as the equipment could catch the glove and pull the employee's hand into the hazardous areas.**

The following is a guide to the most common types of protective work gloves and the types of hazards they can guard against:

Hazard	Type of Glove	
Contact with biological or chemicals other than oils, solvents, corrosives or toxic material	Impervious disposable gloves: Disposable gloves, usually made of lightweight rubber, latex, or nitrile can help guard against mild irritants.	
Contact with oils, solvents, corrosives, or toxic material	Chemical-resistant utility gloves: Chemical resistant gloves may be made of rubber, nitrile, neoprene, polyvinyl alcohol, or vinyl, etc. These gloves protect hands from corrosives, oils, and solvents. When selecting chemical resistant gloves, be sure to consult the manufacturers' recommendations, especially if the gloved hand will be immersed in the chemical.	
Laceration	Cut-resistant material (e.g. Kevlar™): Metal mesh gloves are used to protect hands from accidental cuts and scratches. Persons working with cutting tools, scalpels, scissors, or other sharp instruments use them most commonly.	
Abrasion, cut, or puncture	Canvas or leather work gloves: (1) Fabric gloves are made of cotton or fabric blends and are generally used to improve grip when handling slippery objects. They also help insulate hands from mild heat or cold. (2) Leather gloves are used to guard against injuries from sparks or scratches. They are also used in combination with an insulated liner when working with electricity.	
Contact with hot or cold objects	Welders', aluminized, insulated, cryo, and freezer gloves are a few of the types of gloves used to insulate hands from intense heat or cold.	

**E. Hearing Protection-Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.95
High Noise Levels Damage Hearing**

Exposure to high noise levels may cause damage to the ear, resulting in temporary or permanent hearing loss. To reduce the potential for hearing loss, all employees whose noise exposure equals or exceeds an eight hour time-weighted average (TWA) of 90 decibels (dBA), ear protective devices shall be provided and used.

All employees who work in close proximity to or operate power saws, power actuated nail guns, and jack hammers are required to use the appropriate hearing protection. Hearing protection will also be used whenever the site supervisor deems it necessary. The use and care of hearing protection will be in compliance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926.52, Occupational noise exposure.

F. Respiratory Protection -Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.134

Engineering controls, substitution using a less hazardous product, and administrative controls will be attempted in an effort to eliminate or safely minimize respiratory protection. If these safety controls do not effectively reduce respiratory exposures to permissible OSHA levels, then personal protective will be required as needed to properly protect employees from respiratory exposures. A separate Respiratory Protection Program has been developed to address such exposures.

Employees who elects to voluntarily use a respirator, including a dust mask, will be provided with a copy of our Written Respirator Protection Program, along with OSHA's Appendix D, either in English or Spanish, prior to the employee's first voluntary use of a respirator after the Effective Date of this Program.

[Company] will provide a medical evaluation for each employee who elects to voluntarily use a respirator (other than a dust mask) prior to the employee's first use of a respirator after the Effective Date of this Program. The purpose of the medical evaluation is to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator.

G. Protective Clothing-Regulatory requirement are contained in 29 CFR 1910.120

Each affected employee shall wear approved protective clothing when exposed to conditions where skin absorption of a hazardous substance could occur. All protective clothing that is non-disposable shall be properly cleaned and disinfected after each use. Disposable equipment shall be properly discarded. Regular inspections shall be made for tears or rips, seam discontinuities or pin holes. Immediately dispose of any defective clothing.

5.0 Selection and Fit

THE COMPANY personnel should follow this procedure when selecting PPE:

- Become familiar with the potential hazards, the type of equipment to be used and the personnel whom will be doing the job. What can happen when this job/task is performed?
- Select the protective equipment and PPE that will offer a greater level of protection than the minimum protection required.
- Train employees proper usage, maintenance and storage of selected PPE.

After the PPE has been selected, make certain that the equipment provides a comfortable fit. This will assure continued use of the equipment.

NOTE: All employees supplying their own equipment, PPE or otherwise, must have the equipment approved by Direct Supervisor or other authorized COMPANY personnel. All equipment used on THE

COMPANY job sites must be in good condition and properly maintained. Defective and damaged equipment will not be permitted.

6.0 Training

THE COMPANY will train each employee how to use the required PPE. PPE training will include the following:

- When PPE is to be worn.
- What PPE is to be worn?
- How to properly put on, take off, wear, and adjust PPE.
- The limitations of PPE.
- How to properly care for, maintain, and dispose of PPE. The useful life of each piece of PPE will be explained as well.

After training, each employee is to demonstrate an understanding of the training and ability to use PPE properly before performing work while wearing the appropriate PPE. If there are any questions as to an employee's understanding of the training requirements, retraining is to be conducted. Retraining will also be conducted when different or new types of PPE are to be used.

Refresher training courses are to be held each year.

Please see the PPE Training Checklist and Training Guide on the following pages.

7.0 Enforcement

The COMPANY believes that a safety and health Personal Protective Equipment Policy is unenforceable without some type of disciplinary policy. Our company believes that in order to maintain a safe and healthful workplace, the employees must be cognizant and aware of all company, State, and Federal safety and health regulations as they apply to the specific job duties required. The following disciplinary policy is in effect and will be applied to all safety and health violations.

The following steps will be followed unless the seriousness of the violation would dictate going directly to Step 2 or Step 3.

1. A first time violation will be discussed orally between company supervision and the employee. This will be done as soon as possible.
2. A second time offense will be followed up in written form and a copy of this written documentation will be entered into the employee's personnel folder.
3. A third time violation will result in time off or possible termination, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

8.0 Conclusion

No one is more responsible for your safety and health than you are! These programs along with our other safety materials are tools you use to work safely so that you may return home to your families at the end of each day.

PPE Training Checklist

I have been trained and understand the following PPE requirements:

- | | Initials |
|--|----------|
| 1. When PPE is necessary | _____ |
| 2. What PPE is necessary | _____ |
| 3. How to adjust, and wear PPE | _____ |
| 4. Limitations of PPE | _____ |
| 5. Proper care, maintenance, and disposal of PPE | _____ |

I may require retraining when the following occurs:

1. My workplace changes and this training is 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. _____

NOTE: All employees are required to be trained how to properly put on, take off, maintain and use PPE.

Trainer's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Employee's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Personal Protective Equipment

I have read and understand the Personal Protective Equipment policies and procedures (www.guardforlife.com) and agree to abide by them. I understand that any violation of the above policies is reason for disciplinary action up to and including termination.

Employees Name (PRINT)	Employee Signature

Date

Hazard Assessment For PPE

Instructions:

1. Do a walk through survey of each work area and job/task. Read through the list of work activities in the first column, putting a check next to the activities performed in that work area or job.
2. Read through the list of hazards in the second column, putting a check next to the hazards to which employees may be exposed while performing the work activities or while present in the work area. (for e.g., work activity: chopping wood; work-related exposure: flying particles).
3. Decide how you are going to control the hazards. Try considering engineering, work place, and/or administrative controls to eliminate or reduce the hazards before resorting to using PPE. If the hazard cannot be eliminated without using PPE, indicate which type(s) of PPE will be required to protect your employee from the hazard.
4. Make sure that you complete the following fields on the form (indicated by *) to certify that a hazard assessment was done:

*Name of your work place

*Address of the work place where you are doing the hazard assessment

*Name of person certifying that a workplace hazard assessment was done

*Date the hazard assessment was done

PPE Hazard Assessment Certification Form

Name of work place: _____ Assessment conducted by: _____
 Work place address: _____ Date of assessment: _____

*Required for certifying the hazard assessment. Use a separate sheet for each job/task or work area

EYES	
Work activities, such as: <input type="checkbox"/> abrasive blasting <input type="checkbox"/> sanding <input type="checkbox"/> chopping <input type="checkbox"/> sawing <input type="checkbox"/> cutting <input type="checkbox"/> grinding <input type="checkbox"/> drilling <input type="checkbox"/> hammering <input type="checkbox"/> welding <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> airborne dust <input type="checkbox"/> flying particles <input type="checkbox"/> blood splashes <input type="checkbox"/> hazardous liquid chemicals <input type="checkbox"/> intense light <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Side shields <input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Dust-tight goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Shading/Filter (# _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Welding shield <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
FACE	
Work activities, such as: <input type="checkbox"/> cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> mixing <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> hazardous liquid chemicals <input type="checkbox"/> extreme heat/cold <input type="checkbox"/> potential irritants: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Face shield <input type="checkbox"/> Shading/Filter (# _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
HEAD	
Work activities, such as: <input type="checkbox"/> building maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> confined space operations <input type="checkbox"/> construction <input type="checkbox"/> electrical wiring <input type="checkbox"/> walking/working under catwalks <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> beams <input type="checkbox"/> pipes <input type="checkbox"/> exposed electrical wiring or components <input type="checkbox"/> falling objects <input type="checkbox"/> machine parts <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Helmet <input type="checkbox"/> Type A (low voltage) <input type="checkbox"/> Type B (high voltage) <input type="checkbox"/> Type C <input type="checkbox"/> Bump cap (not ANSI-approved) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
HANDS/ARMS	
Work activities, such as: <input type="checkbox"/> material handling <input type="checkbox"/> sanding <input type="checkbox"/> grinding <input type="checkbox"/> sawing <input type="checkbox"/> hammering <input type="checkbox"/> working with glass <input type="checkbox"/> using computers	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> blood <input type="checkbox"/> irritating chemicals <input type="checkbox"/> tools or materials that could scrape, bruise, or cut <input type="checkbox"/> extreme heat/cold <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical resistance	

<input type="checkbox"/> using knives <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperature resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasion/cut resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Slip resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Protective sleeves <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
FEET/LEGS		
Work activities such as: <input type="checkbox"/> building maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> construction <input type="checkbox"/> demolition <input type="checkbox"/> plumbing <input type="checkbox"/> trenching <input type="checkbox"/> use of highly flammable materials <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> explosive atmospheres <input type="checkbox"/> explosives <input type="checkbox"/> exposed electrical wiring or components <input type="checkbox"/> heavy equipment <input type="checkbox"/> slippery surfaces <input type="checkbox"/> tools <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Safety shoes or boots <input type="checkbox"/> Toe protection <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical protection <input type="checkbox"/> Puncture resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-slip soles <input type="checkbox"/> Leggings or chaps <input type="checkbox"/> Foot-Leg guards <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Metatarsal protection <input type="checkbox"/> Heat/cold protection <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical resistance
BODY/SKIN		
Work activities such as: <input type="checkbox"/> irritating chemicals <input type="checkbox"/> sawing <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> chemical splashes <input type="checkbox"/> extreme heat/cold <input type="checkbox"/> sharp or rough edges <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Vest, Jacket <input type="checkbox"/> Coveralls, Body suit <input type="checkbox"/> Raingear <input type="checkbox"/> Apron <input type="checkbox"/> Welding leathers <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasion/cut resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
BODY/WHOLE		
Work activities such as: <input type="checkbox"/> building maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> construction <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> working from heights of 10 feet or more <input type="checkbox"/> working near water <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If no, use: <input type="checkbox"/> Fall Arrest/Restraint: Type: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PFD: Type: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
LUNGS/RESPIRATORY		
Work activities such as: <input type="checkbox"/> cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> mixing <input type="checkbox"/> painting <input type="checkbox"/> compressed air or gas operations <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Work-related exposure to: <input type="checkbox"/> irritating dust or particulate <input type="checkbox"/> irritating or toxic gas/vapor <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

EARS/HEARING		
<p>Work activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> generator<input type="checkbox"/> ventilation fans<input type="checkbox"/> motors<input type="checkbox"/> sanding<input type="checkbox"/> pneumatic equipment<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> grinding<input type="checkbox"/> machining<input type="checkbox"/> routers<input type="checkbox"/> sawing	<p>Work-related exposure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> loud noises<input type="checkbox"/> loud work environment<input type="checkbox"/> noisy machines/tools<input type="checkbox"/> punch or brake presses<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
		<p>Can hazard be eliminated without the use of PPE?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Certification of Hazard Assessment

I certify that a hazard assessment to determine the personal protective equipment needed to protect the workers in this establishment has been conducted.

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

Date of Assessment _____

Signature of Preparer: _____