



PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Effective use of PPE relies on understanding the equipment, proper training, selection, handling, maintenance, and inspection. Incorrect PPE use may result in injury or death. The following information will help you ensure you are using PPE to avoid injury.

HEAD PROTECTION

Wearing a safety helmet, or hard hat, can protect the head from contact hazards, dropped objects, and electrical exposure. Inspect your hard hat before and after each use and store it away from sunlight and where it won't get hit, dented, or damaged. Replaced if has suffered an impact.

BODY PROTECTION

Various forms of body protection can shield you from hazards such as falls, chemicals, electricity, fire, and bloodborne pathogens. They include arc-rated and flame-resistant clothing, aprons, body suits, harnesses, coveralls, welding leather jackets and high-visibility apparel. Inspect and maintain apparel prior to use and in accordance with manufacturer guidelines.

HEARING PROTECTION

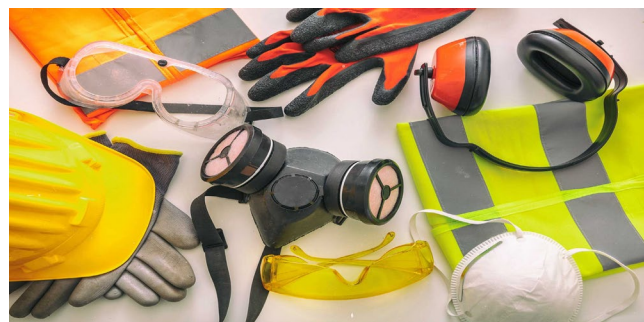
Occupational hearing loss is preventable. Engineering and administrative controls cannot reduce noise to acceptable levels, you should wear hearing protection that includes earplugs and earmuffs, among others. Inspect hearing protectors for dirt, debris, cracks, splits, or other visible signs of damage. Ensure your earmuffs fully enclose the ears and form a tight seal.

HAND AND ARM PROTECTION

Gloves protect the wearer against hazards, including mechanical, environmental, chemical, and toxic/biological agents. Choose the right type of gloves for the work being done. Inspect them for defects and excessive wear every time you put them on. Ensure the gloves and arm protection properly fits.

EYES AND FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses protect the wearer from flying or falling fragments, large chips, sand, and dirt. Safety goggles offer the best protection from chemical splashes and sparks. Face shields provide complete face protection when working with hot materials, chemicals, or light radiation. Ensure it is clean and sanitary before use.



FOOT AND LEG PROTECTION

Employees who face possible foot or leg injuries from falling or rolling objects, crushing or penetrating materials, exposure to hot substances, corrosive or poisonous materials, or electrical hazards should wear protective footwear. Wear slip-resistant safety shoes when working in areas that could be wet or slippery. Inspect before each use for wear and tear, including cracks and holes, separation of materials, and broken buckles or laces.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Respirators protect you from atmospheric hazards like particulate, vapors, gases, and fumes. Its use require specific training, a doctor's clearance, and a fit test. Make sure to inspect, clean and store in an area away of contaminants, sunlight, dust, and other damaging conditions.