PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) DC37 SAFETY AND HEALTH FACT SHEET

OSHA requires Employers to conduct a hazard analysis in the workplace and provide Employees with personal protective equipment (PPE) when hazards are identified. The Employer must also determine the appropriate type of PPE needed. Employers are required to provide PPE free of cost to the Employees and to provide training on its proper use.



HEAD PROTECTION

Employees must wear a protective helmet when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects. Employees must wear a protective helmet when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head.



EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Employees must wear 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. Employees must use eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects.

Employees who wear prescription lenses must wear eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or wears eye protection over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.



(RESPIRATORY PROTECTION)) NOSE AND MOUTH

Engineering control measures shall be used to prevent occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors. The primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination.

When engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used. When respirator use is required by employees, the employer will be responsible to comply with all requirements of a Respiratory Protection Program. 1910.134





HEARING PROTECTION (EARS)

Employers shall make hearing protection available to all Employees exposed to an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels or greater at no cost to the Employees. Hearing protection shall be replaced as necessary. When required Employers shall comply with all elements of Occupational Noise Exposure Standard. 1910.95.





HAND PROTECTION

Employees must use appropriate hand protection when their 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.





BODY

During aerosol-generating procedures when Employees have exposure to a person with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 or any other infectious/contagious diseases; the Employer must provide an isolation gown or protective clothing. 1910.502 (f) 93) (ii)

Flagmen shall wear a red or orange warning garment while flagging. Warning garments worn at night shall be of reflectorized material. 1926.201. ANSI/ISEA 107





FOOT PROTECTION

Employees must use 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 when the use of protective footwear will protect the affected Employee from an electrical hazard, such as a static-discharge or electric-shock hazard.

Training

How to don (put on) and doff (take off)
PPE equipment

The proper use, care and maintenance of PPE equipment.

The limitations of equipment use.

Paying for PPE

In most cases, your Employer is required to provide and pay for your PPE so that you may perform your job safely.
In some cases, your unit contract may cover PPE.
Contact your Union Representative for information.

https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910SubpartI