

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at ULM

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as a “last line of defense” to protect employees from workplace hazards. We tend to call it a last line of defense because if at all possible, we try to eliminate the hazard through engineering controls.

What is PPE? Personal Protective Equipment generally is equipment that protects your body from workplace hazards. It includes but is not limited to: hard hats, gloves, safety glasses / goggles, face shields, mouth guards, fall protection equipment (harnesses, etc.), hearing protection (ear plugs, ear muffs, etc.), respirators, and other specialized equipment.

Who is required to wear personal protective equipment? It really could be any employee of the University depending on the work they are performing. Some examples include:

- A Chemistry Professor preparing chemicals for laboratory experiments – typically will require hand protection (gloves), eye protection (safety glasses), and a lab coat in case chemicals are spilled on to clothing.
- A University Police Officer responds to a vehicle accident with injuries and renders first aid until emergency medical personnel arrive. The police officer must use medical gloves, and may also use other forms of personal protective equipment.
- An Equipment Operator for the grounds department operates a large riding mower throughout the campus for the entire work day. That person needs eye protection for objects that may be thrown up from the mower (safety glasses) and hearing protection (ear plugs or ear muffs) due to the high decibel level of the mower’s engine, cutting deck, and running gear. Additionally they are required to wear trousers / long pants and closed footwear (no sandals, flip flops, etc.) to protect the employee from objects that may be possibly thrown from the mower.

The list of examples can continue on and is wide and varied. Each employee and their supervisor must assess the work task being assigned for possible hazards. Personal protective equipment should be provided to employees to help minimize the risk of injury from any hazards that are present. When a hazard has been identified and the employee should wear PPE, then the supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the employee wears the proper PPE at all times.

Who purchases personal protective equipment? The University is required to provide necessary personal protective equipment for employees. Individual budget unit heads shall provide necessary funding to supply all needed personal protective equipment.

See the following OSHA Fact Sheet for more information on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment, or PPE, is designed to protect workers from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. Besides face shields, safety glasses, hard hats, and safety shoes, protective equipment includes a variety of devices and garments such as goggles, coveralls, gloves, vests, earplugs, and respirators.

Employer Responsibilities

OSHA's primary personal protective equipment standards are in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910 Subpart I, and equivalent regulations in states with OSHA-approved state plans, but you can find protective equipment requirements elsewhere in the General Industry Standards. For example, 29 CFR 1910.156, OSHA's Fire Brigades Standard, has requirements for firefighting gear. In addition, 29 CFR 1926.95-106 covers the construction industry. OSHA's general personal protective equipment requirements mandate that employers conduct a hazard assessment of their workplaces to determine what hazards are present that require the use of protective equipment, provide workers with appropriate protective equipment, and require them to use and maintain it in sanitary and reliable condition.

Using personal protective equipment is often essential, but it is generally the last line of defense after engineering controls, work practices, and administrative controls. Engineering controls involve physically changing a machine or work environment. Administrative controls involve changing how or when workers do their jobs, such as scheduling work and rotating workers to reduce exposures. Work practices involve training workers how to perform tasks in ways that reduce their exposure to workplace hazards.

As an employer, you must assess your workplace to determine if hazards are present that require the use of personal protective equipment. If such hazards are present, you must select protective equipment and require workers to use it, communicate your protective equipment selection decisions to your workers, and select personal protective equipment that properly fits your workers.

You must also train workers who are required to wear personal protective equipment on how to do the following:

- Use protective equipment properly,
- Be aware of when personal protective equipment is necessary,
- Know what kind of protective equipment is necessary,
- Understand the limitations of personal protective equipment in protecting workers from injury,
- Put on, adjust, wear, and take off personal protective equipment, and
- Maintain protective equipment properly.

Protection from Head Injuries

Hard hats can protect your workers from head impact, penetration injuries, and electrical injuries such as those caused by falling or flying objects, fixed objects, or contact with electrical conductors. Also, OSHA regulations require employers to ensure that workers cover and protect long hair to prevent it from getting caught in machine parts such as belts and chains.

Protection from Foot and Leg Injuries

In addition to foot guards and safety shoes, leggings (e.g., leather, aluminized rayon, or other appropriate material) can help prevent injuries by protecting workers from hazards such as falling or rolling objects, sharp objects, wet and slippery surfaces, molten metals, hot surfaces, and electrical hazards.

Protection from Eye and Face Injuries

Besides spectacles and goggles, personal protective equipment such as special helmets or shields, spectacles with side shields, and faceshields can protect workers from the hazards of flying fragments, large chips, hot sparks,

optical radiation, splashes from molten metals, as well as objects, particles, sand, dirt, mists, dusts, and glare.

Protection from Hearing Loss

Wearing earplugs or earmuffs can help prevent damage to hearing. Exposure to high noise levels can cause irreversible hearing loss or impairment as well as physical and psychological stress. Earplugs made from foam, waxed cotton, or fiberglass wool are self-forming and usually fit well. A professional should fit your workers individually for molded or preformed earplugs. Clean earplugs regularly, and replace those you cannot clean.

Protection from Hand Injuries

Workers exposed to harmful substances through skin absorption, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, chemical burns, thermal burns, and harmful temperature extremes will benefit from hand protection.

Protection from Body Injury

In some cases workers must shield most or all of their bodies against hazards in the workplace, such as exposure to heat and radiation as well as hot metals, scalding liquids, body fluids, hazardous materials or waste, and other hazards. In addition to fire-retardant wool and fire-retardant cotton, materials used in whole-body personal protective equipment include rubber, leather, synthetics, and plastic.

When to Wear Respiratory Protection

When engineering controls are not feasible, workers must use appropriate respirators to protect against adverse health effects caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors. Respirators generally cover the nose and mouth or the entire face or head and help prevent illness and injury. A proper fit is essential, however, for respirators to be effective. Required respirators must be NIOSH-approved and medical evaluation and training must be provided before use.

Additional Information

For additional information concerning protective equipment view the publication, *Assessing the Need for Personal Protective Equipment: A Guide for Small Business Employers* (OSHA 3151) available on OSHA's web site at www.osha.gov. For more information about personal protective equipment in the construction industry, visit www.osha-slc.gov/SLTC/constructionppe/index.html.

Contacting OSHA

To report an emergency, file a complaint or seek OSHA advice, assistance or products, call (800) 321-OSHA or contact your nearest OSHA regional or area office.

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

For more complete information:



U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov

(800) 321-OSHA

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