

## Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Checklist

When hazards are present, PPE is a necessity. PPE is clothing that is designed to protect the worker's body against occupational and safety hazards. All protective equipment shall comply with OSHA and ANSI standards.

Note that some specifications described in the following content may not be the same as the specifications followed by your agency. Always check with your State agency's standards and specifications when using these guidelines.

### Sections

- **Eye Protection**
- **Visibility Protection**
- **Head Protection**
- **Respirators**
- **Hearing Protection**
- **Hand Protection**
- **Foot Protection**
- **Fall Protection**
- **Report Defective/Damaged Equipment**

### Eye Protection

- Eye protection must be worn in areas where there are hazardous substances or flying objects that can cause injury or cause a foreign element to become lodged in your eye**
- Different situations require different eye protection**

- ❑ **Make sure you're using the proper eye protection for the hazard you're dealing with by checking with a supervisor**
  - For example, the risk of flying objects may require face shields instead of safety goggles
- ❑ **Prescriptive Eye Protection**
  - Workers with corrective lenses shall wear:
    - Eyewear whose protective lenses provide optical correction
    - Goggles that can be worn over corrective spectacles

### Visibility Protection

- ❑ **All personnel working on the roadway or in the ditches within the highway right-of-way are required to wear high visibility safety apparel that meets the current ANSI standards for performance Class 2 during daytime operations**
- ❑ **Visibility garments are categorized into four different performance classes:**
  - Class 1 Visibility Garment
    - Class 1 visibility garments are NOT approved for use by highway workers
    - Have the lowest levels of background and reflective materials
    - Are NOT to be worn near roadway traffic or equipment moving in excess of 25 mph
    - Typical styles are vests and T-shirts
  - Class 2 Visibility Garment
    - Wear Class 2 during the daytime when you are working with or near roadway traffic
    - Is the most commonly used class
    - Has minimum coverage for people working in or near roadway traffic

## Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

### AT-TC3TS007-18-T1-JA02

- Has a higher percentage of background and reflective materials than Class 1
  - Typical styles such as vests, T-shirts, and jackets
  
  - Class 3 Visibility Garment
    - Wear Class 3 when working with or near roadway traffic, at night, and in bad weather
    - Are for use in or around roadway traffic, nighttime, and poor weather conditions
    - Requires the greatest amount of background and reflective coverage
    - Class 2 top with Class E bottoms: pants, coveralls, and rain suits
  
  - Class E Visibility Garment
    - Use Class E garments to boost coverage to Class 3 status when wearing a Class 2 top
    - For use in the most severe environments—work zones in and around roadway traffic at night and in inclement weather
    - Styles such as pants and shorts, overalls, and rain suits
- Visibility Garment Label Requirements**
- Garments require special labels that include the ANSI standard that the garment meets, the garment’s performance class, and the maximum number of wash cycles recommended

## Head Protection

- Hard hats are required:**
- When working in areas where there is danger of head injury
  - When impact from falling or flying objects is possible
  - In areas with a potential for overhead electrical shock or burns

- Hard hats are to be worn with the bill forward unless the manufacturer certifies that the hat meets OSHA and ANSI standards to be worn backwards**
  - Manufacturers have marked hard hats with a reverse donning arrow, indicating it can be worn forwards or backwards in accordance with the manufacturer's wearing instructions

## Respirators

- If you will be exposed to hazardous concentrations of airborne substances, you will be required to wear approved respiratory protection unless other means of controlling the substances are used**
- Wearing a respirator designed for the contaminants involved protects you from breathing harmful airborne substances**
- Respiratory protection includes all protective equipment designed to filter out contaminants or to provide uncontaminated air to the user**
- Before using respirator protection, individuals must be:**
  - Medically cleared to wear a respirator
  - Trained in proper use and limitations
  - Fit-tested to ensure that the respirator fits
- When individuals use respirators, the respirator must be:**
  - Chosen for the specific hazard
  - Inspected for damage or defects before and after each use
  - Cleaned after each use
  - Stored in clean, uncontaminated locations

### Hearing Protection

- Construction workers in an area of excessive noise level shall wear hearing protection to reduce hearing loss
- To determine whether you may need hearing protection, remember this rule of thumb:
  - Hearing protection is needed when you have to shout to be heard while standing only 1 foot away from the person
- Types of protection:
  - Earmuffs
  - Approved ear plugs

### Hand Protection

- Gloves are the most common protection against thermal, biological, electrical, and contact hazards
- Wearing gloves does not necessarily prevent accidents but they can minimize your exposure to injury
- Make sure:
  - Gloves fit properly, allowing your hands and fingers to move freely and without bulk
  - Gloves are in good condition without cracks or tears
  - Gloves provide protection to all parts of hands and arms that may be exposed to hazards
- Never wear jewelry, loose clothing, or anything that might become entrapped in rotating machinery

- You should be familiar with the Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) pertaining to the substance you will be using. The MSDS will tell you what type of glove to use for optimal protection

### Foot Protection

- Footwear designed to provide an appropriate level of protection will be labeled with the ASTM F2413-05 marking inside
- ANSI Z41.1, which is the previous standard, is also acceptable
- Regular footwear, such as sneakers and sandals, should not be used on a construction site
- Safety footwear should be worn at all times
- Steel-toed boots are strongly recommended for optimal foot protection

### Fall Protection

- Fall protection shall be used under the following circumstances:
  - When the fall distance equals or exceeds 6 feet above adjacent ground, water, or other working surface
- OSHA mandates that fall protection be provided for workers who are exposed to the hazard of falling with the potential of injury
- Fall protection equipment of various types are classified as follows:
  - Class 1: Body belts for position restraint
  - Class 2: Chest harnesses for retrieving a person, such as in a bin or tank, or for limited fall protection without free fall risks
  - Class 3: Full body harness to arrest free-falling workers

- Class 4: Suspension belts for hands-free work environments, such as window washing
- Fall protection is also required in the following situations:**
  - On hazardous slopes
  - On structural steel or poles
  - When setting up or dismantling safety nets
  - When working from suspended scaffolds
  - On platforms or other unguarded elevations
- When working over water:**
  - Life jackets are required, unless fall protection is in place
  - At least one rescue boat must be on site
- All fall protection gear shall be inspected by the on-site safety officer before use to determine that it is in safe working condition**
- Personal fall arrest systems or components subjected to impact loading, which means that the equipment was activated to prevent a fall, shall be immediately removed from service until inspected and determined to be undamaged and suitable for re-use**
- Lanyards, lifelines, and anchorage shall be used when performing work where the use of guardrails, scaffolds, and safety nets is impractical**
- Nets shall extend 13 feet and be installed no more than 30 feet below the work surface**
- Lifelines and drop lines used in areas where the line may be subject to cutting or abrasion shall be a minimum of a 7/8-inch manila rope with wire core**
- For all other lifeline applications, a minimum of 3/4-inch manila rope or equivalent with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds per person shall be used**

### Report Defective/Damaged Equipment

- Report damaged equipment to your supervisor immediately
- Defective or damaged PPE should not be used under any circumstances
- If you see equipment that is damaged, tell a supervisor
- Using damaged equipment compromises safety for all