

OSBT SP-311-00

EMPLOYEE EDUCATION 2019

Overview

- Our #1 goal is to keep employees safe and prevent injuries!
- OSBT's PPE Program is comprised of the following elements:
 - Discuss Personal Protective Equipment
 - Employee safety training on how to use and maintain PPE
 - Program Review and Evaluation
- Please also review the following modules to get more in depth training on each type of PPE:
 - OSBT SP-300-00 Eye Protection
 - OSBT SP-301-00 Safety Shoe Policy
 - OSBT SP-302-00 Head Protection Policy

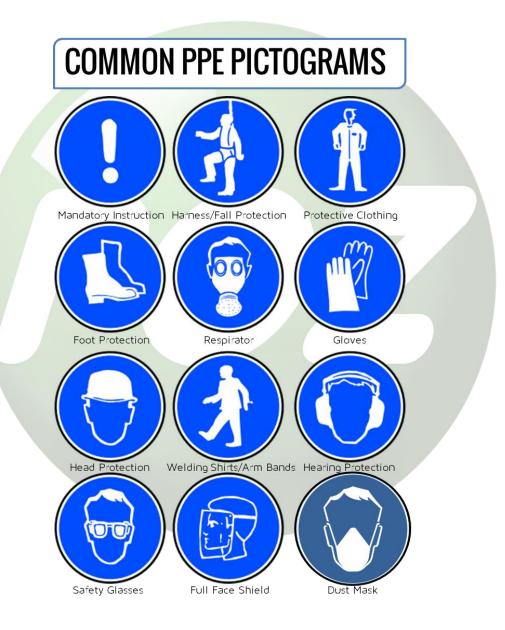
What is PPE?

- Personal Protective Equipment, or PPE, includes a variety of devices and garments to protect workers from injury. You can find PPE designed to protect your:
 - Eyes
 - Face
 - Head
 - Ears
 - Feet
 - Hands
 - Arms
 - Entire body



Common PPE Equipment

- Goggles
- Face shields
- Safety glasses
- Hard hats
- Safety shoes
- Gloves
- Vests
- Ear protection



Hand Protection – Types of Hazards

- Knives, sharp edges, splinters
- Chemicals
- Excessive vibration
- Electricity
- Extreme cold
- Hot objects
- Blood & bodily fluids
- Amputations

- Gloves are the most common type of hand protection PPE, there are various types of gloves used for protection:
 - Leather gloves protect your hands from rough surfaces
 - Special insulated gloves can provide protection from hot objects
 - Cut-resistant gloves prevent or reduce cuts from knives or sharp edges
 - Anti-vibration gloves reduce the effects of excessive vibration from hand-tools and machinery
 - Disposable gloves protect against blood and germs
 - Various kinds of chemical resistant gloves prevent contact with chemicals



- Glove Limitations
 - Gloves can get caught in rotating machinery
 - Some people are allergic to latex gloves
 - Gloves can actually cause more problems if chemicals get inside glove
 - Gloves can fail in conditions of extreme temperatures, high mechanical force, high vibration or handling extremely harsh chemicals
- Glove Fit & Size
 - Gloves come in many sizes
 - Use properly fitting gloves that give you the needed dexterity



TOO BIG!



A better fit!

- Glove use and care
 - Your hands should be clean before using gloves.
 - Fabric and leather gloves should be cleaned regularly or discarded.
 - Latex gloves should not be used by latex-sensitive people.
 - Replace gloves if they have cuts, tears, holes or defects.
 - Make sure gloves are the right length for the job.
 - Don't use fabric or leather gloves to handle liquid chemicals.
 - Use the right glove for the job!

- Chemical Resistant Gloves
 - The thicker the glove, the more resistant it is to chemicals.
 - Chemical-resistant gloves are not totally "chemical-proof".
 - No single glove material will protect against all chemicals.
 - Gloves are selected according to the type of chemical.
 - Good chemical gloves are made of Viton[®], butyl, nitrile, neoprene, PVC or PVA or combinations of these.
 - Chemicals will eventually penetrate the gloves over time.
 - Chemicals will also break down (swell, crack or weaken) the glove material over time.
 - You should know what chemical you are handling and how long the gloves will keep the chemical out.
 - Throw away gloves whenever degradation is visible or you know chemicals have leaked inside.
 - When handling highly toxic chemicals, two layers of chemical-resistant gloves can provide additional protection.

- Contaminated Gloves
 - Badly contaminated gloves are impossible to clean
 - Remove contaminated gloves safely and properly
 - Removal should be done in a way so that the bare hands do not touch the outside of the gloves

Hand Protection – Body Clothing Protection

- Types of hazards that clothing protects employees from
 - Chemical
 - Physical
 - Biological
- Common Body Protection Clothing Items
 - Cooling Vest
 - Coveralls
 - Sleeves and Apron
 - Full body suit



Thank You!

Thank you for completing PPE Program Complete the <u>Personal Protective Equipment</u> <u>Quiz</u>

to receive credit for this module.

Have questions? Contact <u>HSSE@osbt.com</u>