

## **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) can help protect a worker from physical and health hazards or potential hazards in the workplace. Employers should evaluate the workplace to identify what hazards are present and if PPE is needed. The employer is also responsible to ensure that all employees are trained on the correct use of any required Personal Protective Equipment.

### **The Type of PPE Will Depend on The Nature of The Hazard.**

#### **Physical Hazards**

- Falling, moving or flying objects
- Heat or cold
- Moving equipment or equipment parts
- Sharp objects

#### **Health Hazards**

- Chemicals (liquid, vapor or fume).
- Materials (dust, radiation, etc. that can be inhaled or absorbed).

### **Basic Guidelines for PPE**

#### **Eyewear**

There are various types of eyewear available to protect workers' eyesight; safety glasses (with or without side shields), goggles, and face shields.

#### **Hand Protection**

Gloves are made of rubber, neoprene, vinyl, cotton, leather, canvas, etc. If chemicals are involved, it is critical to consult the Safety Data Sheet [SDS] for the correct hand protections necessary to perform a task.

#### **Footwear**

Protective footwear available today may include steel caps in toes, steel shanks in soles and heels, high top boots, chemical resistant rubber boots, and any combination of these.

#### **Headgear**

Hard hats come in a variety of classifications, dependent upon the hazard. These protect against falling objects or bumping hazards.

### ***SAFETY - FIRST, FOREMOST AND FOREVER***

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