4.5 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Program

Statement

The purpose of this Policy is to establish a minimum standard for the use of personal protective equipment. The use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is vital in preventing injury to employees. This policy points out Port requirements, and employee compliance is a condition of employment. Failure to comply with the PPE Policy is considered just cause for disciplinary action.

Responsibility

The Port will provide or reimburse the employee for all required PPE per the personnel policy such as life vest, steel-toed shoes, work gloves, and high visibility clothing. The Port of Newport will provide training for employees in the care and use of PPE and inspect worksites for compliance of this policy. Supervisors are responsible for assessing tasks for the proper PPE and for enforcement of this policy. Employees are responsible for maintaining and wearing PPE as required in this policy. A list of tasks and recommended PPE is attached.

Hard Hats

American National Standard Institute approved hard hats are to be worn by all field personnel and job site visitors in designated or restricted areas with overhead activity or where electrical contact or falling or flying objects may pose danger of head injury.

Personal Flotation Devices (PFD) OSHA 1926.106(a)

Personal Flotation Devices are to be worn any time there is a hazard of falling into deep water and anytime where the danger of drowning exists.

Specifically, it is mandatory to wear PFD's when:

- 1. Working on or in a water craft, boat or barge
- 2. Working on, over or adjacent to a water edge
- 3. Working near a water edge during high winds or storm weather

Eye Protection

The majority of impact injuries result from flying or falling objects, or sparks striking the eye. Most of these objects are smaller than a pin head and can cause serious injury such as punctures, abrasions, and contusions.

While working in a hazardous area where the worker is exposed to flying objects, fragments, and particles, primary protective devices such as safety spectacles with side shields or goggles must be worn. Secondary protective devices such as face shields are required in conjunction with primary protective devices during severe exposure to impact hazards.

Personal protective equipment devices for impact hazards:

• Safety Spectacles: Primary protectors intended to shield the eyes from a variety of impact hazards.

- Safety Goggles: Primary protectors intended to shield the eyes against flying fragments, objects, large chips, and particles.
- Face Shields: Secondary protectors intended to protect the entire face against exposure to impact hazards.

Hearing Protection

Workers exposed to excessive noise must use appropriate PPE including ear plugs, muffs, or both when engineering or administrative controls are not feasible to reduce exposure. Hearing protection is part of a hearing conservation program, which is required when noise exposure exceeds the action level [85 decibels on the A scale (dBA)].

Gloves

Proper hand protection is required when employee's 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; electrical shock; and harmful temperature extremes.

Respirators/Dust Masks

Workers required to wear respirators as part of their jobs must participate in a full-blown respiratory protection program. And that can require some extensive measures be taken, such as medical examinations and respirator fit-testing.

However, an employee wishing to wear a paper dust mask or similar filtering-face piece respirator for protection against nuisance levels of dust may choose to do so without having to go through the rigors of the entire program. Instead, OSHA only requires the employer to provide them with the information contained in Appendix D of the OSHA standard for respiratory protection.

Our company allows workers to wear paper dust masks voluntarily, but we do insist that you adhere to the recommendations contained in Appendix D of the OSHA respiratory protection standard. Appendix D is attached for your use.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

- 1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
- 2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
- 3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.
- 4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

[63 FR 1152, Jan. 8, 1998; 63 FR 20098, April 23, 1998]

Tools

PPE

Hand held Grinders Gloves, eye protection, dust mask
 Bench Grinders Gloves, eye protection, dust mask

Electric Drills Gloves, eye protection
 Drill Press Gloves, eye protection
 Magnetic drill Gloves, eye protection
 Sawsall Gloves, eye protection

7. Hand tools8. Skill sawsEye protection

9. Chop Saw Gloves, eye protection, dust mask

10. Chain Saws Eye protection, chaps, hearing protection

11. Portable Band Saw Eye protection12. Cutoff Band Saw Eye Protection

13. Impact Hammer Eye Protection, Hearing Protection

14. Demolition Hammer Gloves, Eye Protection, Hearing protection

15. Router Eye Protection, Hearing protection

16. Drill Bit Sharpener Eye protection

17. Oil Transfer pump Gloves

18. Air Compressor Eye Protection

19. 12v winch Gloves

20. Welders Gloves, Welding Helmet, Leathers, respirator if needed
 21. Plasma cutter Gloves, Eye Protection, Leathers, respirator if needed

22. Cutting torches23. Propane torchesGloves, Eye ProtectionGloves, Eye Protection

24. 12v Grease Gun Eye Protection

25. Weed Eaters Gloves, Eye and Hearing Protection

26. Lawn Mowers Hearing and Eye Protection (life jacket for Ray)

27. Blowers Hearing and Eye Protection

28. Gas Powered chop saw Gloves, Hearing and Eye Protection29. Hedge Trimmer Gloves, Hearing and Eye Protection

30. Weed Sprayer Eye Protection, Respirator

oregon OSHA's
quick guide to the
PPE hazard assessment
for general industry



What you should know and not a word more!



About this guide

This quick guide to the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) hazard assessment for general industry is an *Oregon OSHA Standards and Technical Resources* publication. Oregon OSHA quick guides are for employers and employees who want to know about a specific topic and get back to business — quickly.

Read this guide if you want to know how to determine what PPE your employees need to protect themselves from hazards. You'll learn:

- What a PPE hazard assessment is
- Why you should do a PPE hazard assessment
- When your employees should use PPE
- How to do a PPE hazard assessment

This guide also gives you a link to a convenient hazard assessment form on our website that you can download and use to do your own hazard assessment. (See page 12.)

Layout, design, and editing

- Patricia Young: Oregon OSHA, layout and design
- Mark Peterson: DCBS Communications, editing and proofing



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What is a PPE hazard assessment?

A PPE hazard assessment is an evaluation of your workplace that helps you determine what hazards your employees are exposed to *and* the personal protective equipment they need to protect themselves from those hazards.

An effective assessment should include:

- The jobs (or tasks) that your employees do
- The hazards your employees are exposed to and where the hazards are located
- The likelihood that those hazards could injure your employees
- The severity of a potential injury
- The types of PPE necessary to protect your employees from those hazards

For more information, see *How to do a PPE hazard assessment*, Page 10.

Why should you do a PPE hazard assessment?

There are three good reasons:

Reason 1: A hazard assessment will help you find hazards at your workplace

Reason 2: A hazard assessment will help you determine what personal protective equipment your employees need for protection

Reason 3: Our Personal Protective Equipment rule [437-002-0134] for general industry requires that you do one

Why a PPE hazard assessment is a good thing to do

a real-world example

Not long ago, a worker died from complications resulting from severe burns on his face and hands when he tried to remove the bottom of a 55-gallon drum, which contained traces of motor oil, with a plasma cutter. The drum exploded.

He shouldn't have been using a plasma cutter on an oil drum until it had been cleaned and decommissioned; however, he might have survived with less severe burns if he had been using a face shield and appropriate protective gloves. He was wearing gloves, but they were made with fabric that melted on his hands from the heat of the explosion.

His employer had not done a PPE hazard assessment.

What our Personal Protective Equipment rule says about hazard assessments

Our Personal Protective Equipment rule says that you must "assess your workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment." If you find hazards at your workplace that you can't eliminate or control without PPE, you must:

- Select the PPE that protects your employees from the hazards
- Communicate your selection decisions to each employee
- Ensure that the PPE fits each employee
- Require your employees to use their PPE when they're exposed to the hazards

When should your employees use PPE?

What's the best way to protect your employees from hazards?

It's not PPE.

The best way to protect your employees is to eliminate the hazards. But what if you can't eliminate the hazards? Then you should control them so they won't harm your employees. There are many ways to control hazards. The most effective ways are controls such as interlocks on machine guards and other "fail-safe" mechanisms that protect workers by reducing the risk of human error.

When is PPE necessary?

PPE is necessary when your employees are exposed to a hazard and you can't eliminate it or prevent their exposure any other way. Although PPE is another way to control a hazard, it's only a barrier between the hazard and the worker. When PPE doesn't fit a worker properly or the worker doesn't use it correctly, the PPE doesn't do its job and the worker risks exposure.

Before you purchase PPE, know what hazards it protects against and be sure it fits the person using it. If you're unsure, ask someone who is familiar with the type of PPE you need — especially when you're selecting respirators or chemical-protective clothing.

Always train employees how to wear, use, and maintain their PPE before they use it for the first time. Training must also include the types of PPE that are necessary and their limitations.

What types of PPE may be necessary?

Your hazard assessment should determine if your employees need any of the following types of PPE:

- Torso and abdominal protection
- Eye and face protection
- Head protection
- Foot protection
- Leg protection
- Hand protection
- Hearing protection
- Respiratory protection
- Fall protection

Table 1 (on the following two pages) shows these basic types of PPE and gives examples of hazards they control.

Table 1: Types	Table 1: Types of PPE			
PPE	Typical hazards controlled	Covered by our personal protective equipment rule?		
Torso protection	 Harmful or hazardous temperatures and humidity Hot splashes from molten metal and other hot liquids Impacts from tools, 	Yes; see 437-002-0134(6),Work Clothing; 437-002-0134(7), High Visibility Garments; see also 437-002-0144(2), Additional Oregon Rules for General Environmental Controls		
	 machinery, and materials Hazardous chemicals lonizing radiation Moving vehicles 			
Eye and face protection	 Moving vehicles Dust, dirt, metal, or wood chips from chipping, grinding, sawing, hammering, and from power tools 	Yes; see 437-002-0134(8), Eye and Face Protection		
	 Chemical splashes from corrosive substances, hot liquids, and solvents 			
	 Objects such as tree limbs, chains, tools, and ropes that swing into the eyes or face 			
	 Radiant energy from welding and harmful rays from lasers or other radiant light 			
Head protection	Overhead objects that could fallExposed pipes or beamsEnergized electrical equipment	Yes; see 437-002-0134(9), Head Protection		
Foot protection	Heavy objects such as barrels or tools that might roll onto or fall on a worker's feet	Yes; see 437-002-0134(10),Foot Protection		
	• Sharp objects such as nails or spikes that could pierce the soles or uppers of ordinary shoes			
	Molten metal			
	Hot, wet, or slippery surfaces			
	Energized electrical equipment			

Table 1: Types of PPE		
PPE	Typical hazards controlled	Covered by our personal protective equipment rule?
Leg protection	 Hot substances Dangerous chemicals Cuts from chain saws	Yes; see 437-002-0134(11), Leg Protection
Hand protection	 Harmful or hazardous temperatures Chemicals that can be absorbed into the skin or cause burns Energized electrical equipment Mechanical equipment that can cause bruises, abrasions, cuts, punctures, fractures, or amputations 	Yes; see 437-002- 0134(12),Hand Protection and 437-002-0134(13), Skin Protection
Hearing protection	Excessive noise	Yes – Ear plugs or ear muffs are required when workers are exposed to noise that equals or exceeds 85 dBA, averaged over eight hours. See also 1910.95, Occupational Noise Exposure.
Respiratory protection	Harmful substances and below normal concentrations of oxygen in the air. What makes a substance harmful depends on its toxicity, chemical state, physical form, concentration, and the period of time one is exposed. Examples include particulates, gases and vapors, and biological organisms.	Yes – Appropriate respirators are required when workers are exposed above permissible exposure limits (PEL) for specific air contaminates, listed in 437-002-0382, Oregon Rules for Air Contaminants; see also Respiratory Protection, 1910.134.
Fall protection	Falls from unguarded surfaces more than 10 feet above a lower level or any height above dangerous equipment.	Yes – PPE includes personal fall arrest systems and personal fall restraint systems, which are covered in 437-002-0125, Oregon Rules for Fall Protection; 1926.502(d), Personal Fall Arrest Systems; and 437-003-0502, Personal Fall Restraint Systems.

How to do a PPE hazard assessment

Do a baseline survey to identify workplace hazards

A baseline survey is a thorough evaluation of your entire workplace — including work processes, tasks, and equipment — that identifies safety and health hazards. A complete survey will tell you *what* the hazards are, *where* they are, and *how severe* a potential injury could be. The second column in **Table 1** includes hazards to consider in your baseline survey.



Suggestion: Use material safety data sheets (MSDS) to identify chemical hazards. An MSDS has detailed information about a hazardous chemical's health effects, its physical and chemical characteristics, and safe handling practices.



Suggestion: Review equipment owner and operator manuals to determine the manufacturer's safety warnings and recommended PPE.



Suggestion: Do a job-hazard analysis. A job-hazard analysis (JHA) is a method of identifying, assessing, and controlling hazards associated with specific jobs. A JHA breaks a job down into tasks. You evaluate each task to determine if there is a safer way to do it. A job-hazard analysis works well for jobs with difficult-to-control hazards and jobs with histories of accidents or near misses. JHAs for complex jobs can take a considerable amount of time and expertise to develop. You may want to have a safety professional help you.



Suggestion: Have an experienced safety professional survey your workplace with you.

Evaluate your employees' exposures to each hazard identified in the baseline survey

Consider the employee's task, the likelihood than the employee would be injured without PPE, and the severity of a potential injury. In the *real world example*, the worker was using a plasma cutter without a face shield and synthetic gloves to cut open a 55-gallon metal drum that had not first been properly cleaned or decommissioned. An effective PPE hazard assessment would produce the following information for the task of using a plasma cutter:

Task: Using a plasma cutter.

Hazards: The plasma-cutting arc produces hot metal and sparks, especially during the initial piercing of the metal. It also heats the work piece and the cutting torch. Never cut closed or pressurized containers such as tanks or drums, which could explode. Do not cut containers that may have held combustibles or toxic or reactive materials unless they have been cleaned, tested, and declared safe by a qualified person.

Likelihood of injury without PPE: High

Severity of a potential injury: Life-threatening burns

PPE necessary for the task:

Body: dry, clean clothing made from tightly woven material such as leather, wool, or heavy denim

Eyes and face: safety glasses with side shield or face shield

Feet: high-top leather shoes or boots

Hands: flame-resistant gloves

After you do a hazard assessment, document that you've done it!

We call the document a written certification; it must include the following information:

- A heading that says the document is a "certification" of the hazard assessment
- The name of the workplace evaluated
- The name of the person certifying the hazard assessment was completed
- The date of the hazard assessment

Your written certification can be as simple as this one.

PPE hazard assessment certification
Workplace evaluated:
Person certifying the evaluation:
Hazard assessment date:

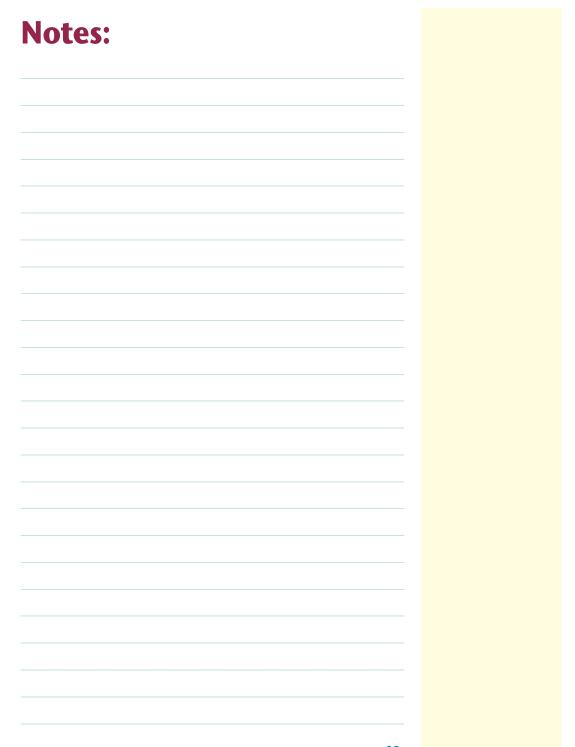
There's a convenient hazard assessment form on our website that you can download and use to do your own hazard assessment.

Follow this link to download our *PPE hazard assessment and* certification form.

Reassess workplace hazards periodically

Do regular workplace inspections. Regular inspections tell you whether you've eliminated or controlled existing hazards, and help you identify new hazards. Quarterly inspections by employees trained in hazard recognition are a good way to get the job done.

Look for new hazards whenever you change equipment, materials, or work processes. Determine what hazards could result from the changes and how to control them. If your business works at multiple sites, you may need to do a hazard assessment at each site.



Oregon OSHA Services

Oregon OSHA offers a wide variety of safety and health services to employers and employees:

Appeals

503-947-7426; 800-922-2689; admin.web@state.or.us

- Provides the opportunity for employers to hold informal meetings with Oregon OSHA on concerns about workplace safety and health.
- Discusses Oregon OSHA's requirements and clarifies workplace safety or health violations.
- Discusses abatement dates and negotiates settlement agreements to resolve disputed citations.

Conferences

503-378-3272; 888-292-5247, Option 1; oregon.conferences@state.or.us

 Co-hosts conferences throughout Oregon that enable employees and employers to learn and share ideas with local and nationally recognized safety and health professionals.

Consultative Services

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; consult.web@state.or.us

- Offers no-cost, on-site safety and health assistance to help Oregon employers recognize and correct workplace safety and health problems.
- Provides consultations in the areas of safety, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational safety and health programs, assistance to new businesses, the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Enforcement

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; enforce.web@state.or.us

- Offers pre-job conferences for mobile employers in industries such as logging and construction.
- Inspects places of employment for occupational safety and health hazards and investigates workplace complaints and accidents.
- Provides abatement assistance to employers who have received citations and provides compliance and technical assistance by phone.

Public Education

503-947-7443; 888-292-5247, Option 2; ed.web@state.or.us

 Provides workshops and materials covering management of basic safety and health programs, safety committees, accident investigation, technical topics, and job safety analysis.

Standards and Technical Resources

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; tech.web@state.or.us

- Develops, interprets, and gives technical advice on Oregon OSHA's safety and health rules.
- Publishes safe-practices guides, pamphlets, and other materials for employers and employees.
- Manages the Oregon OSHA Resource Center, which offers safety videos, books, periodicals, and research assistance for employers and employees.

Need more information? Call your nearest Oregon OSHA office.

Salem Central Office

350 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430 Salem, OR 97301-3882

Phone: 503-378-3272 Toll-free: 800-922-2689 Fax: 503-947-7461

en Español: 800-843-8086 Website: www.orosha.org

Bend

Red Oaks Square 1230 NE Third St., Ste. A-115 Bend, OR 97701-4374 541-388-6066

Consultation: 541-388-6068

Eugene

1140 Willagillespie, Ste. 42 Eugene, OR 97401-2101

541-686-7562

Consultation: 541-686-7913

Medford

1840 Barnett Road, Ste. D Medford, OR 97504-8250 541-776-6030

Consultation: 541-776-6016

Pendleton

200 SE Hailey Ave. Pendleton. OR 97801-3056

541-276-9175

Consultation: 541-276-2353

Portland

1750 NW Naito Parkway, Ste. 112 Portland, OR 97209-2533 503-229-5910

Consultation: 503-229-6193

Salem

1340 Tandem Ave. NE, Ste. 160 Salem, OR 97303 503-378-3274

Consultation: 503-373-7819



Oregon OSHA

FACT SHEET

Personal Protective Equipment



Table 1

OAR 437 Division 2/I

Personal Protective Equipment

Website:

www.orosha.org

Salem Central Office 350 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430 Salem, OR 97301-3882

Phone: 503-378-3272 Toll-free: 800-922-2689 Fax: 503-947-7461





General Requirements

Oregon OSHA standards require employers to assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present or likely to be present that necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Employers must provide workers with appropriate PPE and require them to use and maintain it in a sanitary and reliable condition when, based on the hazards, there is reasonable probability that an injury or illness can occur.

Personal Protective Equipment

PPE is designed to protect employees from serious workplace injury or illness resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards that cannot be eliminated. PPE is a supplementary form of protection when hazards have not been controlled through engineering or administrative controls. PPE includes a variety of garments and equipment such as goggles, coveralls, gloves, vests, earplugs, and respirators. PPE, when used properly, protects against hazards but does not eliminate them. Individual standards may require specific PPE.

Employer Responsibility

Survey your workplace

Conduct a hazard assessment to identify hazards and determine if employees need personal protective equipment. OAR 437-002-0134(1) requires a written document that certifies that the workplace has been evaluated, the date(s) of the hazard assessment, and who performed the evaluation. Hazard assessments should be re-evaluated whenever there are changes to equipment, processes, or chemicals in the workplace. See an example of a hazard assessment in Table 1, below. The hazard assessment document can be in any format as long as it meets written-document requirements.

PPE Hazard Assessment (Example)				
Department: Building mai	Department: Building maintenance Job Title: Maintenance helper			
Job Duty Location: Plant	Job Duty Location: Plant-wide.			
Analysis performed by:	Analysis performed by: John Black Date: December 19, 2001			
Activity/Tools	Potential hazards	Body part(s)	PPE required	
Replace glass	1,7	c,g,h	III,VII (cut resistant)	
Remove trash	7	c	III	
Replace light bulbs	1,4,7	c,h	III,VII (cloth/leather)	
Welding	3,7,8	c,e,f,g,h	X (welding helmet/lens) IX (fume) X (welding vest) VII (welding gloves)	
	Hazard Key		PPE Required	
	1. Cut 2. Abrasion 3. Burn 4. Fall 5. Flying object 6. Noise 7. Flying particles 8. Inhalation 9. Slip 10. Splash 11. Other	a. Head b. Face c. Eye(s) d. Ear(s) e. Respiratory f. Trunk g. Arm(s) h. Hand(s) i. Finger(s) j. Leg(s) k. Foot/feet l. Toe(s) m. Other	I. Hard hat II. Chemical goggles III. Safety glasses IV. Ear plugs V. Ear muffs VI. Body harness VII. Gloves (list type) VIII. Shoes/boots (list type) IX. Respirator X. Other	

Personal Protective Equipment - continued

Select appropriate equipment

Provide appropriate PPE to employees who need protection from the hazards. Select PPE that properly fits workers and ensure equipment is inspected and maintained. Communicate the PPE selection decision to employees. Require that employees use the equipment and use it correctly.

Hazards that cannot be eliminated through engineering or administrative controls are the ones to control with personal protective equipment. Table 2 matches appropriate personal protective equipment with common workplace hazards. The list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Body Part	Hazard	Appropriate PPE	
Eyes and Face	Flying particles or dust	Safety glasses with side shields, goggles, face shields, sand-blasting helmets	
	Molten metal	Splash goggles, face shields	
	Liquid chemicals	Gas-tight goggles, face shields	
	UV or IR light	Laser-safety lens with appropriate filter	
Head	Falling or overhead objects	Hard hat, helmet	
	Electrical conductors	Class B hard hat or helmet	
	Power-driven machinery	Head covering or caps that completely cover hair	
	Molten metal	Heat resistant hood & neck covering	
Feet	Falling/crushing objects	Steel-toed shoes/boots, metatarsals,	
	Puncture hazards	Puncture resistant soles	
	Electrical conductors	"Electrical-hazard" shoes	
	Hot substances	Leggings or leg or foot guards	
	Chemicals	Chemical-resistant footwear	
Hands	Chemicals		
	Cuts and lacerations	Select according to vendor glove charts, standard	
	Punctures	industry practices, process knowledge, etc. Consider dexterity requirements and fit.	
	Temperature extremes	Consider devicing requirements und m.	

Train employees

Although not required, employers should keep a record of employees who receive PPE training. The record should document the worker's name, the type of training, and the training date. Employees must receive the following training:

- What PPE is necessary
- When PPE must be worn
- How to put on, adjust, wear, and remove PPE
- The limitations of PPE
- Proper care, maintenance, and useful life of PPE
- When to replace worn-out PPE
- How to discard contaminated PPE

Employees must demonstrate an understanding of the training topics and the ability to use PPE before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE. When an employee does not demonstrate an understanding or exhibit an adequate skill level, the employer is responsible for retraining. Retrain when changes in the workplace or PPE make previous training obsolete.

The Respiratory Protection Standard, 1910.134, has an annual training requirement with specific training topics. Review application standards to ensure training requirements are being met.

Table 2

Resources

Oregon OSHA primary PPE standards are in OAR 437, Division 2/I, *General Industry/Personal Protective Equipment*. However, you can find PPE requirements in General Industry, Construction, Agriculture, Maritime Activities, and Forest Activities. For the full text of the rules adopted by Oregon OSHA, refer to OAR 437 rules at www.orosha.org (Rules/Laws).

www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3151.pdf www.osha.gov/SLTC/personalprotectiveequipment/index.html

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards



OR-OSHA (R-2/12) FS-03

OAR 437 Division 2/I

Personal Protective Equipmen

Oregon OSHA

The Standards and Technical Resources Section of Oregon OSHA produced this fact sheet to highlight our programs, policies, or standards. The information is from the field staff, research by the technical resources staff, and published materials. We urge readers to consult the actual rules as this fact sheet information is not as detailed.