

Personal Protective Equipment



"PPE is considered as the last level of protection when all other methods are not available or possible."

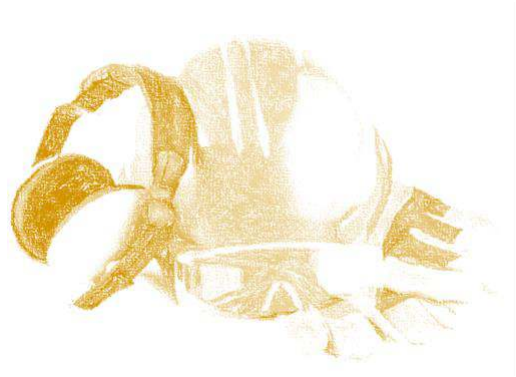
- Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety

Prior to engaging in any situation that might require any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), a hazard assessment is conducted to determine if:

- the potential hazard can be eliminated so PPE is not required, or
- engineering or administrative measures can be instituted to eliminate or control the hazard.

If the hazards cannot be eliminated or sufficiently controlled, appropriate PPE will be used.

Everyone required to use PPE will be trained in the proper use, care and maintenance of the equipment issued to them.



The company will supply all special PPE required as well as training in correct fitting, wearing, cleaning and protection of the equipment. Your supervisor is responsible to ensure everyone receives and uses the required PPE for each job and worksite.

Basic Equipment



Head Protection

Hard hat meeting applicable ANSI or CSA Standards



Eye Protection

Safety glasses meeting CSA Standard Z94.3-92, CSA Standard Z94.3-99 or CSA Z94-.3-02

Prescription eyewear is permitted if it is safety eyewear, meets the same standards and is appropriate to the work and hazards involved.

When welding and cutting, employees will utilize eye protection appropriate to the hazards involved.



Foot Protection

Protective footwear meeting CSA Standard Z195-M92 (R2000) or CSA Standard Z195-02, as appropriate, are required at all times.





Hearing Protection

Hearing Protection must conform to CSA Standard Z94.2-94.



A hazard assessment and/or appropriate testing is conducted for any situation where respiratory hazards are present or expected.



Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection must:

- be selected after considering the results of hazard assessment and testing
- meet the appropriate CSA and/or ANSI Standards
- meet the appropriate NIOSH - MSHA approval for the contaminant and concentration to which the employee will be exposed



If there is a danger that a worker's hand, arm, leg or torso may be injured, the company must ensure that the worker wears properly fitting hand, arm, leg or body protective equipment that is appropriate to the work, the work site and the hazards identified.



Limb and Body Protection

Any article of PPE, which does not meet required Standards and/or Approvals, will not be used by Stony Valley Contracting Ltd. employees. When a PPE inspection reveals damaged or substandard equipment the equipment will be removed from service for repair or replacement.



Any component of a fall protection system, which has experienced uncontrolled loading within permissible limits and/or an actual fall arrest, will be permanently removed from service.



Visibility protection

High-visibility safety apparel (HVSA) is worn primarily to alert drivers and other vehicle operators of your presence.

CSA Standard Z96-15 High-Visibility Safety Apparel.



As always, PPE is to be the last method of protection considered.



Never use PPE without proper training.

Specialized PPE

The need for additional or special PPE is determined by the Hazard/Risk Assessment Process.

Special PPE such as Full Body Harness, Supplied Air or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus and Air Purifying Respirators require specific training and application before use.



Fire Resistant Clothing

Fire resistant outer clothing may be required at some worksites and when handling flammable materials. Consult the Clothing Policy for Fire and Explosion in this section.



Fall Protection

All components of every fall protection system must meet the following CSA Standards:

- Full Body Harness: CSA-Z259.10-M90 (R1998)
- Lanyard: CSA-259.1-95 (R 1999)
- Shock Absorber: CSA-Z259.11-M92 (R 1998)
- Vertical Life Lines: CSA-Z259.2.1-98
- Horizontal Life Lines: CSA-Z259.13-04 and CSA-Z259.16-04



Eye and Face Protection

The various types of eye protection are broken down into classes in the CSA standard Z94.3-15.

Each class is designed for a specific use. Eye and face protectors should have distinctive markings to identify the manufacturer and their class.



Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus

Supplied-air respirators (SARs) supply clean air from a compressed air tank or through an air line.

The air supplied from tanks or compressors must meet certain standards for purity and moisture content:

- CSA Standard Z180.1-00 (R2010)





Fire and Explosion Hazards

The company conducts hazard assessments for each worksite where flammable liquids or materials may be present. The intent will be to determine if workers may be exposed to fire or explosion hazards and will conclude one of the following:

- That flammable liquids or materials at a site include only those in the fuel tanks of vehicles and equipment, or proper storage facilities, and that there is no risk of accidental release of these materials into the work area.

or

- That employees are at risk from flammable liquids or materials that are:
 - Stored or used for refueling vehicles or equipment
 - Stored or used for cleaning and maintenance
 - At more than minimum risk to being released by the process



It's important to ensure that all persons on site:

- Are made aware of the hazards associated with wearing flammable clothing or clothing that melts when exposed to heat;
- Are provided with suitable fire resistant clothing where required by regulation;
- Control or eliminate all sources of ignition from the site.

