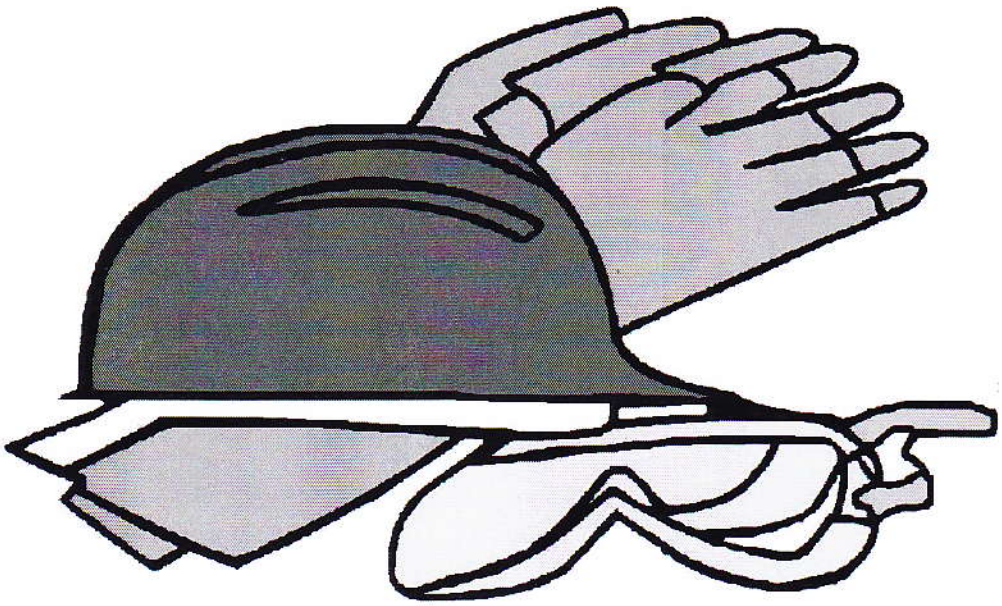
Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational Health and Safety Act

SECTION 7



CSA Certification Mark for Canada

All PPE used in the work place must meet the CSA standard enforced by the **Occupational Health and Safety Act**. Please become familiar with the following identifications:

For Canada: A CSA mark on its own, without indicators, means that the product is certified primarily for the Canadian market, to the applicable Canadian standards. If a product has features from more than one area, (e.g. electrical equipment with fuel burning features), the mark indicates compliance to all applicable Standards.

For Canada and the U.S.: A CSA mark with the indicators "C" and "US" or "NRTL/C" means that the product is certified for both the U.S. and Canadian markets, to the applicable American and Canadian standards. If a product has features from more than one area, (e.g. electrical equipment with fuel burning features), the mark indicates compliance to all applicable Standards.

NRTL/C

C US

CLASSES OF PROTECTION

One or more of the markings will appear on the outer side or the tongue of the right shoe.

PROTECTION MARKINGS	SAFETY FEATURES	RECOMMENDED USE
	Green triangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 1 protective toe to withstand impacts up to 125 Joules. Comparable to a 22.7 kg (50 lb) weight dropped from 0.6 m Sole puncture protection is designed to withstand a force of not less than 1200 Newtons (270 lbs) and resist cracking after being subjected to 1.5 million flexes.	For any industry, especially construction and heavy work environments, where sharp objects, such as nails are present.
	Yellow triangle indicates sole puncture protection with a Grade 2 protective toe to withstand impacts up to 90 Joules. Comparable to a 22.7 kg (50 lb) weight dropped from 0.4 m Sole puncture protection is designed to withstand a force of not less than 1200 Newtons (270 lbs) and resist cracking after being subjected to 1.5	For light industrial work environments requiring puncture protection as well as toe protection.

	million flexes.	
	Blue rectangle indicates Grade 1 protective toe without sole puncture protection. Grade 1 protective toe withstands impacts up to 125 Joules. Comparable to a 22.7 kg (50lb) weight dropped from 0.6 m.	For industrial work environments not requiring puncture protection.
	Grey rectangle indicates Grade 2 protective toe without sole puncture protection. Grade 2 protective toe withstands impacts up to 90 Joules. Comparable to a 22.7 kg (50lb) weight dropped from 0.4 m.	For institutional and non-industrial work environments not requiring puncture protection.
	White label with green fir tree symbol indicates chainsaw protective footwear. Protective features are designed into the boots to prevent a running chainsaw from cutting all the way through the boot uppers so as to protect the shins, ankles, feet and toes.	For forestry workers and others exposed to hand-held chain saws or other cutting tools.
	White rectangle with orange Greek letter omega indicates soles that provide resistance to electric shock. Such certified footwear contains a sole and heel design assembly that, at the point of manufacturing, has electrical insulating properties intended to withstand 18,000 Volts and a leakage current not exceeding 1mA.	For any industry where accidental contact with live electrical current conductors can occur. Warning: Electrical Shock Resistance deteriorates with wear and in wet environments.
	Yellow rectangle with a green "SD" and grounding symbol indicates soles are static-dissipative. The outer soles are made from an antistatic compound, chemically bound into the bottom components, capable of	For any industry where a static discharge can create a hazard for workers or equipment.

	dissipating an electrostatic charge in a controlled manner. The test criteria are 10^6 to 10^8 Ohms. Note that SD footwear without toe protection will not have sole protection certified by CSA.	
	Red rectangle with a black "C" and grounding symbol indicates soles are electrically conductive. The outer soles are made from a conductive compound that is permanently bound to the bottom components to provide electrical grounding of each foot. Test criteria are 0 to 500 000 Ohms.	For any industry where static discharge can create a hazard of explosion.

Marking

The right foot of each pair bears the following information permanently marked in a conspicuous location:

1. Manufacturer's name, trade name, or CSA Master Contract number
2. Date of manufacture by month and year or by date code
3. Outsole construction style or name

Metatarsal Protection

Metatarsal Protection is intended to safeguard the upper foot (metatarsal bones) and toe areas. To meet CSA design requirements, the footwear must provide sufficient width and height to cover the dorsum of the foot.

***Please Note that there is no CSA certification for metatarsal protection as the standard does not currently contain performance requirements.*

General Requirements

The Company determines what PPE and type of PPE to be worn.

Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for:

- Eyes,
- Face,
- Head and extremities,
- Protective clothing,
- Respiratory devices, and
- Protective shields and barriers.

What does the law say?

If the hazard assessment indicates the need for personal protective equipment, an employer must ensure that

a. *workers wear personal protective equipment that is correct for the hazard and protects workers,*
b. *workers properly use and wear the personal protective equipment,*
c. *the personal protective equipment is in a condition to perform the function for which it was designed, and*
d. *workers are trained in the correct use, care, limitations and assigned maintenance of the personal protective equipment.*

When Are Hard Hats Required?

If there is a foreseeable danger of injury to a worker's head at a work site and there is a significant possibility of lateral impact to the head, an employer must ensure that the worker wears industrial protective headwear that is appropriate.

Hard Hat Requirements

Protective headwear must:

- CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.1-05, Industrial Protective Headwear, or
- ANSI Standard Z89.1-2003, *American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection* for Type II head protection,
- Consist of a shell and suspension that is adequate to protect a person's head against impact and against flying or falling small objects; and
- Have a shell which can withstand a dielectric strength test at 20,000 volts phase to ground.

Exemption from Wearing Headwear

If it is impractical for a worker to wear industrial protective headwear during a particular work process the worker's head is protected adequate.

Protective Footwear Requirements (CSA Standard Z195-02, Protective Footwear)

Protective footwear shall be a safety shoe or safety boot having:

- A box toe that is adequate to protect the wearer's toes against injury due to impact and is capable of resisting at least 125 joules impact; and
- A sole or insole that is adequate to protect the wearer's feet against injury due to puncture and is capable of resisting a penetration load of 1.2 kilonewtons when tested with a DIN standard pin.

Hazard Assessment

The employer shall ***assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present***, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

If hazards are present, the employer shall:

- The affected employee from the hazards identified in the **hazard assessment**;
- Communicate selection decisions to each affected employee; and,
- Select PPE that properly fits each affected employee.

The employer shall verify that the required workplace hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification that identifies:

- The workplace evaluated;
- The person certifying that the evaluation has been performed;
- The date(s) of the hazard assessment; and,
- The document as a certification of hazard assessment.

Training

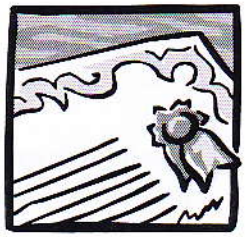
A worker required to wear protective clothing or use personal protective equipment or devices shall be adequately instructed and trained in the care and use of the clothing, equipment or device before wearing or using it.

The employer must train, which includes at least the following, employees before issuing PPE:

- When PPE is necessary;
- What PPE is necessary;
- How to properly put on, take off, adjust, and wear PPE;
- The limitations of the PPE; and,
- The proper care, maintenance,
- Useful life and disposal of the PPE.

Workers must ***demonstrate an understanding*** of the training and the ability to use PPE properly, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE.

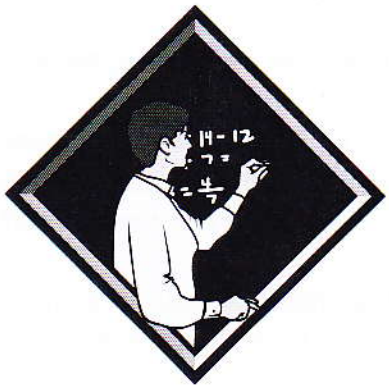
Verify that each employee has received and understood the required training through a written certification that contains:



- The name of each employee trained,
- The date(s) of training, and that
- Identifies the subject of the certification.

When Do I Need to do Re-training?

When the employer has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by Section 18, the employer must retrain each such employee. This lack of understanding may include but is not limited too:

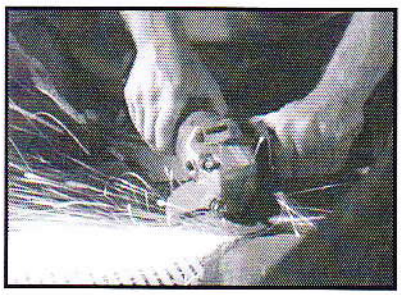


- Improper use of PPE,
- Poor maintenance of PPE,
- Improper storing of PPE,
- Sickness or symptoms of injury, and/or
- Injury.

Eye and Face Protection

Ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from:

- Flying particles,
- Molten metal,
- Liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, and
- Chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation.



Ensure that each affected employee ***uses*** eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects.

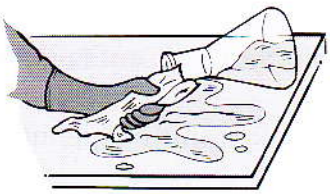
Eye and Face Protection

Ensure that each employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards:

- Wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or
- Wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.

Hand Protection and Selection of Hand PPE

Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection 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, and
- Harmful temperature extremes.

Employers shall base the selection of the appropriate hand protection on:

- An evaluation of the performance characteristics of the hand protection relative to the task(s) to be performed,
- Conditions present,
- Duration of use, and
- The hazards and potential hazards identified.

1st Priority: **Engineering controls**

- Enclosure or confinement of the operation,
- General and local ventilation, and
- Substitution of less toxic materials.

Only where engineering controls are not feasible should PPE be used.

Respiratory Hazards

Where respirators are required you should have:

- A written program and determine the degree of danger and
- Worksite-specific procedures.

Required elements of your company's RPP:

- Training (annual),
- Fit testing,
- Medical evaluations,
- Care and maintenance,
- Procedures for respirator selection, and
- Procedures for routine and emergency use.

Where Respirator Use is not Required *(Voluntary Use)*

If voluntary respirator use is permissible:

- Establish and implement those elements of a written respiratory protection program. *However, a written program is not required for voluntary use.*

- Ensure that any employee using a respirator voluntarily is medically able to use that respirator.
- Ensure that the respirator is cleaned, stored, and maintained so that its use does not present a health hazard to the user.

Medical Evaluations (Standard Safe Practices)

- Using a respirator may place a physiological burden on employees that varies with the type of respirator worn, the job and workplace conditions in which the respirator is used, and the medical status of the employee.

The following are minimum requirements for employee medical evaluations:

1. Medical evaluations provided ***before***:
- Fit testing
- Worker respirator use
2. Identify a physician or other licensed health care professional to perform medical evaluations

Covering Long Hair, Loose Clothing, and Jewellery (Standard Safe Practices)

- Long hair must be covered to prevent entanglement.
- Jewellery or clothing that is loose or dangling or rings shall not be worn near any rotating shaft, spindle, gear, belt or other source of entanglement.