

APPENDIX B

PPE TRAINING GUIDE

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The information provided in this document will assist in complying with the training provisions of the MIOSHA Personal Protective Equipment regulations. Prior to conducting work requiring the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), employees must be trained to know:

- When and why personal protective equipment is necessary;
- What type of personal protective equipment is necessary;
- How properly to don, doff, adjust and wear personal protective equipment;
- The limitations of the personal protective equipment;
- The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the personal protective equipment.

Upon completion of the training, the employee must be able to demonstrate his or her knowledge of these elements. Any type of training format can be used as long as a hands-on session is incorporated. PowerPoint presentations are available from ORCBS/DPPS to assist with employee PPE training. Documentation of training is required.

Information is provided in this document for eye and face protection, as well as head, foot and hand protection. Each section can be used as needed and be adapted to individual workplaces after the completion of a Hazard Assessment to select the proper PPE.

Whenever PPE is used, employee comfort should be considered. When PPE does not fit properly, workers will tend not to use it. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for proper PPE usage.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Eye and face protection must be used where a hazard exists due to any of the following:

- Flying objects or particles
- Molten metal
- Liquid chemicals
- Harmful contacts
- Exposures
- Acids or caustic chemicals
- Chemical gases or vapors
- Glare

- Air contaminants
- Radiation
- Electrical flash
- A combination of hazards

Eye and face protection is available for protection against a variety of hazards. The hazard must be identified prior to selecting the PPE to ensure the employee will be properly protected. Side shields are required when there is an impact hazard from flying objects or a chemical splash hazard present. Safety glasses and goggles can protect against impact hazards. Safety glasses are made of special materials to provide the necessary impact protection. All eye and face protection must meet the requirements of the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) Standard Z87.1-1989, entitled “American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.” Laser eyewear must meet the requirements of ANSI Z136.1, 136.2, and 136.3.

To comply with the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) requirements for PPE, eye protection must:

- Provide adequate protection against the hazards for which it is designed
- Be reasonably comfortable under the conditions of use
- Fit securely without interfering with vision or movement
- Be durable
- Be kept clean and in good repair

Protective eyewear and face wear should be adjusted to provide maximum protection to the areas being protected. Eyeglasses should be worn close to the face to minimize gaps that would allow foreign materials to enter the eye. Eye and face protection should be kept clean based on recommendations from the manufacturer. When the protection becomes scratched or damaged, it should be replaced. Pits or scratches may affect the impact resistance. Workers should inspect eye and face protection before wearing and replace any defective equipment.

Goggles can be worn over spectacles and can be vented or non-vented. Goggles are available for splash and impact protection, depending on the hazard. Face shields are considered a secondary form of protection and must be used in combination with spectacles or goggles to offer the necessary impact protection to the eye.

Filter lens protection should be selected by starting with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then go to a lighter shade, which gives sufficient view of the weld zone without going below the minimum. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operation.