PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) GUIDE  
(Ref: PCC Health & Safety Manual Chapter 12)

Manager Responsibilities:
PPE Assessments are to be completed by supervisor and up-to-date  
Select PPE to match the recognized hazards of a particular job  
Ensure that PPE is properly maintained in a sanitary & reliable manner; employees are trained to use  
PPE; and employee use PPE  

Employee Responsibilities:
Follow procedures in H&S Manual Chapter 12, Personal Protective Equipment; OR OSHA rules; and  
manufacturer’s recommendations  
Inspect PPE daily prior to use  

Paying for PPE:  
PCC will pay for PPE that is necessary to protect employees on the job unless the gear is personal in  
nature and can be worn away from the job  
Employees may have to pay for replacement costs if PPE is lost or intentionally damaged  
Payment for upgrades to PPE may be the employee responsibility and will be assessed on an individual  
basis  

TYPES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT  

Head Protection – Used to protect against flying objects, impacts and electrical shock  
- Hard hats: Use against overhead hazards, low ceilings, protruding objects or in confined spaces.  
- Bump caps: Use against minor bumps and lacerations.  

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Hard hat</th>
<th>Bump cap</th>
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Hearing Protection – Use against hazardous noise levels when noise exposures cannot be controlled by  
engineering and/or administrative practices; Noise exposures above regulatory levels will result in  
annual training and audiometric examinations; See H&S Manual Chapter 11 for more information.  

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<tr>
<th>Ear muffs</th>
<th>Ear plugs</th>
<th>Ear caps</th>
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Select based on noise reduction rating, comfort and other equipment worn.
Eye & Face Protection – Used when there is a reasonable probability of injury due to flying objects, glare, harmful liquids or injurious light such as UV or LASER

Goggles Safety glasses Full-face shield Laser eyewear Welding helmet

Goggles: Select whenever a job involves chemicals or when work above eye level involves the generation of particles.
Safety glasses: Select whenever work at eye level or below involves generation of particles.

Hand Protection – Used to protect against mechanical injury due to friction, heat, electricity, shearing/cutting actions and against chemicals.

Nitrile Butyl rubber Leather Cloth Kevlar

A glove is not a glove is not a glove; there are different gloves for different tasks, hazards & chemicals

Foot Protection and Leg Protection – Used when there is a danger of injuries to the foot due to objects, falling, rolling, penetrating the sole or exposure to electrical hazards.

Boots Safety toe footwear Metatarsal guards Non-slip device Chaps/leg protectors
**Fall Protection** – Used when there is a danger of falling from elevations above threshold heights; Fall protection components form a system and must be used together; Evaluation by EH&S is required prior to selection and application; Specialized training is required.

- Body harness
- Fall protection lanyard
- Anchor point

**Respiratory Protection** – Used to protect against dusts, mists, fumes, fibers, gasses or vapors; Periodic medical evaluations, annual training and fit testing are required for users when airborne levels of contaminants exceed regulatory levels; OR OSHA has provisions for voluntary use of dust masks; See H&S Manual Chapter 17 for additional information.

- Dust mask
- Half-face respirator
- Full-face respirator

**Body protection** – Used to protect against heat, abrasion or chemical hazards

- Apron
- Tyvek suit
- Chemical protective suit
Department-specific PPE training must include:
- When PPE is necessary
- Which PPE is necessary
- How to properly don, doff and wear PPE
- Limitations of PPE
- Proper care, maintenance, use and disposal of PPE
- Employee demonstration of proper donning and doffing PPE
- Refresher training is required if there are changes to a PPE Assessment or work practice issues involving lack of understanding regarding PPE requirements.

Questions re PPE:
1. Contact your supervisor
2. Review department *Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Assessment*
3. Review PCC Health & Safety Manual Chapter 12, *Personal Protective Equipment*
4. Consult Environmental Health & Safety via the SRC