Personal Protective Equipment
Responsibilities

The use of PPE is a control measure that is to be used only after a hazard evaluation identifies hazards associated with a particular job or activity, and it is determined that the hazards cannot be eliminated and/or controlled to an acceptable level through engineering design or administrative actions. Utilize process and engineering controls before PPE to protect employees.

05.A.01.a
Responsibilities

Based on hazard evaluations conducted by supervisors, employers shall identify and select, and each affected employee shall use, PPE and safety equipment that will provide appropriate protection.
Responsibilities

Employers shall communicate PPE and safety equipment decisions to each affected employee. Employees shall use all PPE and safety equipment that may be required to maintain their exposure within acceptable limits.
Employees shall be appropriately trained in the use and care of all required PPE and safety equipment.

Employees must be trained in and shall demonstrate an understanding of the following aspects of PPE prior to use:

- selection (for specific hazard);
- donning, doffing and adjusting;
- limitations and useful life;
- inspection and testing;
- and proper care including maintenance, storage and disposal.
Training Effectiveness

- The employer shall verify through written certification that each affected employee has received and understood the required training. The written certification shall identify the name of each employee trained, the dates of the training, and the subjects taught.

05.A.02.c
Defective or damaged equipment shall not be used. It shall be tagged as out of service and/ or immediately removed from the work site to prevent use.

05.A.04.a
PPE by Employees

When employees provide their own safety equipment or PPE, the employer is responsible for assuring its adequacy in protecting against the hazard and its state of repair.
Project Site Visitors

- Person in charge of the project site will assure that all visitors entering the site are properly protected and are wearing or provided with the appropriate PPE.

- Site personnel should maintain a stock of common PPE, i.e., hard hats, eye protection, ear plugs, reflective vests, etc., for use by visitors.

01.B.04
Minimum Requirements

Minimum Work PPE

- Shirt with sleeves
- Long trousers
- Hard hats
- Reflective apparel
- Steel-toed shoes
Minimum Dress Code

Minimum Work PPE

- Shirt with sleeves
- Long trousers
- Hard hats
- Reflective apparel
- Steel-toed shoes
Persons involved in activities that subject the hands to injury (for example, cuts, abrasions, punctures, burns, chemical irritants, toxins, vibration, and forces that can restrict blood flow) shall select and use hand protection appropriate for the hazard in accordance with ANSI / International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) 105.
Eye Protection
Persons shall be provided with eye and face protection equipment, as outlined in Table 5-1, when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.

a. Eye and face protection equipment shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) Z87.1, and bear a legible and permanent "Z87" logo to indicate compliance with the standard.

b. Eye and face protection equipment shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.

c. Employees shall use eye protection providing side protection.
Safety Glasses

- Made with metal/plastic safety frames
- Require side shields
- Used for moderate impact from particles produced by jobs such as carpentry, woodworking, grinding, and scaling
Eye and Face Protection

When required by this regulation to wear eye protection, persons whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses in eyeglasses shall be protected by one of the following:

a. Prescription safety glasses providing optical correction and equivalent protection;
   b. Protective glasses with side shields designed to fit over corrective lenses without disturbing the adjustment of the glasses;
   c. Goggles that can be worn over corrective lenses without disturbing the adjustment of the glasses, or
   d. Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

05.B.02
Goggles

- Protects eyes and area around the eyes from impact, dust, and splashes
- Some goggles fit over corrective lenses
Laser (Welding) Safety Goggles

Protects eyes from intense concentrations of light produced by lasers.
Face Shields

- Full face protection
- Protects face from dusts and splashes or sprays of hazardous liquids
- Does **not** protect from impact hazards
- Face shields shall only be worn over primary eye protection.
Protects eyes against burns from radiant light, and protects face and eyes from flying sparks, metal spatter, and slag chips produced during welding, brazing, soldering, and cutting.
Operations that require the use of, or exposure to hot or molten substances (e.g. babbitting, soldering, pouring or casting of hot metals, handling of hot tar, oils, liquids and molten substances shall require eye protection:

- Goggles with safety lenses and screens for side protection
- Face masks, shields, and helmets giving equal protection
- Lens mounting shall be able to retain in position all parts of a cracked lens.
05.C HEARING PROTECTION AND NOISE CONTROL
Hearing Protection

- Practical engineering or administrative controls shall be considered and used when personnel are subjected to sound pressure levels exceeding the limits specified in Tables 5-3 and 5-4. When such controls fail to reduce sound-pressure levels to within the specified limit, PPE shall be selected, evaluated, provided, and used in accordance with the hearing conservation program.
### Hearing Protection

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**TABLE 5-3**

Permissible Non-DoD Noise Exposures (Contractor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration/day (hours)</th>
<th>Sound-pressure level dB(A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Table 5-4**

Permissible DoD Noise Exposures (Government)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration/ day (hours)</th>
<th>Sound-pressure level dB(A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ½</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ¾</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ¼</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ½</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of Hearing Protectors

05.C.07 Ear insert devices, to include disposable, preformed, or custom molded earplugs, shall be fitted to the exposed individual by an individual trained in such fitting and able to recognize the difference between a good and a poor fit. Plain cotton is not an acceptable protective device.
Noise hazard areas (areas in which sound-pressure levels exceed the limits specified in paragraph 05.C.01) shall be marked with caution signs indicating both the presence of hazardous noise levels and the requirement for hearing protection.

05.C.08
Head Protection
Head Protection

- All persons working in or visiting hard hat areas shall be provided with and required to wear Type I or Type II, Class G (General - low voltage electrical protection) or Class E (Electrical – high voltage electrical protection) headgear.
Head Protection

- Hard hat areas or activities are those areas with potential hazard of head injury; in general, all construction areas are considered hard hat areas.
Points of entry to a hard hat area shall have a sign warning of the requirement to wear hard hats.

05.D.01.b
All protective headgear shall meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1.

a. No modification to the shell or suspension is allowed except when such changes are approved by the manufacturer.

b. Hard hats shall be worn with the bill facing forward unless the GDA has determined exceptions for certain trades in order to accommodate appropriate mission accomplishments. Headgear must be designed to accommodate these needs.

c. Protective headgear worn near electric lines and equipment shall be Class E.

d. No ball caps, knit caps, or other headdress shall be worn under the hard hat that could interfere with the fit or stability of the hard hat.
Head Protection

- Hard hats worn with reversed bill and headdress worn under the hat.
05.E.01 Protective footwear that addresses the hazards identified in the PHA/AHA shall be provided and worn.
Add-on type devices, such as strap-on foot, toe or metatarsal guards, shall not be used as a substitute for protective footwear and must be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective via independent testing data for these devices.
Personnel shall, as a minimum, wear safety-toed boots meeting ASTM Standards F2412 and F2413 while working on construction sites unless it can be demonstrated by a PHA/AHA to the GDA’s satisfaction that a different type of foot protection is required.

05.E.05
05.E.06 Footwear providing protection against impact and compressive forces, conduction hazards, electrical hazards, and sole puncture shall comply with the applicable requirements of ASTM F 2412-05 and F 2413-05. Footwear providing protection against impact and compression hazards shall be rated as I/75 and C/75.
Safety Shoes

- a. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) personnel whose job tasks required protective footwear but require no metal parts in or on their footwear shall wear Conductive footwear (Cd) with protective toe cap/composite toe footwear.

- b. Personnel participating in wild land fire management activities shall wear leather lace-up boots with slip-resistant soles, such as a hard rubber lug-type or tractor tread, a top height of 8 in (20.3 cm) or more with composite toes. Soles shall not be made of composition rubber or plastic, which have low melting points.
05.F.01 High-visibility apparel meeting, at minimum, ANSI / ISEA 07-2004 Performance Class 2 requirements, shall be worn by workers (such as, but not limited to, signal persons, spotters, survey crews and inspectors) whenever:

a. Workers are exposed to vehicular or equipment traffic at speeds up to 45 mph (72.4 kph);

b. There is limited visibility of workers exposed to mobile/ heavy equipment operations, vehicles, load handling, or other hazardous activities;

c. Reduced visibility conditions exist due to weather conditions, illumination, or visually complex backgrounds where ambient visibility is at least 50 ft (15.2 m); OR

d. Workers are involved in activities in close proximity to vehicular traffic with no protective barriers.

Note: Must wear high-visibility vest in all NAVFAC contracts.
Background Colors

The apparel background material color shall be either fluorescent yellow-green, fluorescent orange-red, or fluorescent red (see ANSI/ISEA 107-2004). When choosing color, optimization of color conspicuity between the wearer and work environment shall
The use of respirators is required when occupational exposure levels exceed OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs), and engineering or administrative exposure controls are not feasible to implement.
Dust Masks

- The voluntary use of dust masks (filtering face piece respirators) is permissible in atmospheres that are not hazardous.
Respiratory Protection Program

- A written respiratory protection program shall be developed and implemented when respirators are used.
The program administrator shall have the documented knowledge and experience to understand OSHA’s respiratory protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), evaluate respiratory hazards at the facility/project, select appropriate respirators based on facility/project hazards or potential hazard, and train employees on the use of selected respirators.

05.G.03.b.(2)
Medical Evaluation

All employees, with the exception of employees voluntarily using filtering face pieces, shall be medically evaluated to ensure they are fit enough to wear the selected respirators.
Employees wearing respirators with tight-fitting face pieces [Supplied Air Respirators (SARs) and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBAs) included] shall be fit tested to ensure that selected respirators achieve a proper face to face piece seal.
Training and Information

- The program administrator or his designee shall provide respirator user training annually (or when requirements change significantly due to process changes or changes in site specific operations) to personnel using respirators at the facility or project.
Full body harnesses, lanyards and lifelines are considered components of personal fall protection systems. 

Requirements for these components will be discussed later.
Persons working on electrical distribution systems shall be provided with the appropriate electrical protective equipment.
Arc Flash Protection

- Electric arc flash protection shall be provided for any person who enters the flash protection zone.

05.I.04
Employees must wear rubber-insulating gloves where there is a danger of hand or arm injury from electric shock or arc flash burns due to contact with energized parts.
Inherently buoyant Type III, Type V work vests, or better USCG-approved personal flotation devices (PFDs) shall be provided and properly worn (zipped, tied, latched, etc., in closed fashion) by all persons in the following circumstances: > See 05.J.02; See Figure 5-1.

a. On floating pipelines, pontoons, rafts, or stages;  
b. On structures or equipment extending over or next to water except where guardrails, personal fall protection system, or safety nets are provided for employees;  
c. Working alone at night where there are drowning hazards, regardless of other safeguards provided;  
d. In skiffs, small boats, or launches, unless in an enclosed cabin or cockpit; or  
e. Whenever there is a drowning hazard.

05.J.01
Personal Flotation Devices (PFD)

- Off-shore Life Jacket: Type 1
- Near-shore Buoyant Vest: Type II
- Flotation Aid: Type III
- Throwable Device: Type IV
- Inflated Hybrid PFD: Type V
- Survival Suit
The USCG-approval for auto-inflatable PFD’s is contingent upon the PFD being worn, not stowed. All auto-inflatable PFDs must be worn at all times drowning hazard exists.
Lifesaving and Safety Skiffs

- At least one skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees work over or immediately next to water.
- Skiffs shall be kept afloat or ready for instant launching.

05.K.01
Employers must implement a PPE program where they:

- Assess the workplace for hazards
- Use engineering and work practice controls to eliminate or reduce hazards before using PPE
- Select appropriate PPE to protect employees from hazards that cannot be eliminated
- Inform employees why the PPE is necessary, how and when it must be worn
- Train employees how to use and care for their PPE, including how to recognize deterioration and failure
- Require employees to wear selected PPE