

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE & LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT

E

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CRITERIA FOR PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

E

SUBDIVISION E

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT

Authority: Sec. 107, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 333); Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), or 5-2007 (72 FR 31160), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.

§1926.95 Criteria for Personal Protective Equipment.

(a) Application. Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

(b) Employee-owned equipment. Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.

(c) Design. All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed.

(d) Payment for protective equipment.

(1) Except as provided by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(6) of this section, the protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), used to comply with this part, shall be provided by the employer at no cost to employees.

(2) The employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear (including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots) and non-specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits such items to be worn off the job-site.

(3) When the employer provides metatarsal guards and allows the employee, at his or her request, to use shoes or boots with built-in metatarsal protection, the employer is not required to reimburse the employee for the shoes or boots.

(4) The employer is not required to pay for:

(i) Everyday clothing, such as long-sleeve shirts, long pants, street shoes, and normal work boots; or

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(ii) Ordinary clothing, skin creams, or other items, used solely for protection from weather, such as winter coats, jackets, gloves, parkas, rubber boots, hats, raincoats, ordinary sunglasses, and sunscreen.

(5) The employer must pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE.

(6) Where an employee provides adequate protective equipment he or she owns pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the employer may allow the employee to use it and is not required to reimburse the employee for that equipment. The employer shall not require an employee to provide or pay for his or her own PPE, unless the PPE is excepted by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(5) of this section.

(7) This section shall become effective on February 13, 2008. Employers must implement the PPE payment requirements no later than May 15, 2008. *NOTE: Oregon OSHA did not adopt 1926.95(d)(7). In Oregon, 1926.95(d) is adopted May 1, 2008 and becomes effective May 15, 2008.*

Note to §1926.95(d): When the provisions of another OSHA standard specify whether or not the employer must pay for specific equipment, the payment provisions of that standard shall prevail.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(34).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1999, f. 4/30/89, ef. 4/30/99.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2008, f. 5/1/08, ef. 5/15/08.

§1926.100 Head Protection.

(a) Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

(b) Helmets for the protection of employees against impact and penetration of falling and flying objects shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.1-1969, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.

(c) Helmets for the head protection of employees exposed to high voltage electrical shock and burns shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.2-1971.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).

Hist: APD Admin. Order 4-1989, f. 3/31/89, ef. 5/1/89 (temp).
APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89 (perm).

HEARING PROTECTION / EYE & FACE PROTECTION

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§1926.101 Hearing Protection.

(a) Wherever it is not feasible to reduce the noise levels or duration of exposures to those specified in Table D-2, Permissible Noise Exposures, in §1926.52, ear protective devices shall be provided and used.

(b) Ear protective devices inserted in the ear shall be fitted or determined individually by competent persons.

(c) Plain cotton is not an acceptable protective device.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).

Hist: APD Admin. Order 4-1989, f. 3/31/89, ef. 5/1/89 (temp).

APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89 (perm).

§1926.102 Eye and Face Protection.

(a) General.

(1) Employees shall be provided with eye and face protection equipment when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.

(2) Eye and face protection equipment required by this Part shall meet the requirements specified in American National Standards Institute, Z87.1-1968, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

(3) Employees whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses in spectacles, when required by this regulation to wear eye protection, shall be protected by goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:

(i) Spectacles whose protective lenses provide optical correction;

(ii) Goggles that can be worn over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles;

(iii) Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

(4) Face and eye protection equipment shall be kept clean and in good repair. The use of this type equipment with structural or optical defects shall be prohibited.

(5) Table E-1 shall be used as a guide in the selection of face and eye protection for the hazards and operations noted.

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(6) Protectors shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- (i) They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.
- (ii) They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.
- (iii) They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.
- (iv) They shall be durable.
- (v) They shall be capable of being disinfected.
- (vi) They shall be easily cleanable.

(7) Every protector shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification only of the manufacturer.

(8) When limitations or precautions are indicated by the manufacturer, they shall be transmitted to the user and care taken to see that such limitations and precautions are strictly observed.

Table E-1 – Eye and Face Protector Selection Guide



| | | | |
|------|--|-------|---|
| 1. | GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, Regular Ventilation | **8. | WELDING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated) |
| 2. | GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, Hooded Ventilation | 8a. | CHIPPING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Clear Safety Lenses (Not Illustrated) |
| 3. | GOGGLES, Cushioned Fitting, Rigid Body | **9. | WELDING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Tinted Plate Lens |
| *4. | SPECTACLES, Metal Frame, with Sideshields | 10. | FACE SHIELD (Available with Plastic or Mesh Window) |
| *5. | SPECTACLES, Plastic Frame, with Sideshields | **11. | WELDING HELMETS |
| 6. | SPECTACLES, Metal-Plastic Frame, with Sideshields | | |
| **7. | WELDING GOGGLES, Eyecup Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated) | | |
| 7a. | CHIPPING GOGGLES, Eyecup Type, Clear Safety Lenses (Not Illustrated) | | |

* Non-side shield spectacles are available for limited hazard use requiring only frontal protection.
** See Table E-2, in paragraph (b) of this section, Filter Lens Shade Numbers for Protection Against Radiant Energy.

APPLICATIONS

| Operation | Hazards | Recommended protectors: Bold type numbers signify preferred protection |
|--|---|--|
| Acetylene – Burning, Acetylene – Cutting, Acetylene – Welding. | Sparks, harmful rays, molten metal, flying particles. | 7, 8, 9. |
| Chemical Handling | Splash, acid burns, fumes | 2, 10 (For severe exposure add 10 over 2). |
| Chipping | Flying particles | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 8A. |
| Electric (arc) welding | Sparks, intense rays, molten metal | 9, 11 (11 in combination with 4, 5, 6, in tinted lenses, advisable). |
| Furnace operations | Glare, heat, molten metal | 7, 8, 9 (For severe exposure add 10). |
| Grinding – Light | Flying particles | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10. |
| Grinding – Heavy | Flying particles | 1, 3, 7A, 8A (For severe exposure add 10). |
| Laboratory | Chemical splash, glass breakage | 2 (10 when in combination with 4, 5, 6). |
| Machining | Flying particles | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10. |
| Molten metals | Heat, glare, sparks, splash | 7, 8 (10 in combination with 4, 5, 6, in tinted lenses). |
| Spot welding | Flying particles, sparks | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10. |

(b) Protection against radiant energy.

(1) Selection of shade numbers for welding filter. Table E-2 shall be used as a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers of filter lenses or plates used in welding. Shades more dense than those listed may be used to suit the individual's needs.

Table E-2 –Filter Lens Shade Numbers for Protection Against Radiant Energy

| Welding operation | Shade Number |
|--|--------------|
| Shielded metal-arc welding 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes | 10 |
| Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes | 11 |
| Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous) 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes | 12 |
| Shielded metal-arc welding 3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4-inch diameter electrodes | 12 |
| 5/16-, 3/8-inch diameter electrodes | 14 |
| Atomic hydrogen welding | 10-14 |
| Carbon-arc welding | 14 |
| Soldering | 2 |
| Torch brazing | 3 or 4 |
| Light cutting, up to 1 inch | 3 or 4 |
| Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches | 4 or 5 |
| Heavy cutting, over 6 inches | 5 or 6 |
| Gas welding (light), up to 1/8-inch | 4 or 5 |
| Gas welding (medium), 1/8-inch to 1/2-inch | 5 or 6 |
| Gas welding (heavy), over 1/2-inch | 6 or 8 |

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(9) Laser protection.

(i) Employees whose occupation or assignment requires exposure to laser beams shall be furnished suitable laser safety goggles which will protect for the specific wavelength of the laser and be of optical density (O.D.) adequate for the energy involved. Table E-3 lists the maximum power or energy density for which adequate protection is afforded by glasses of optical densities from 5 through 8.

Table E-3 – Selecting Laser Safety Glass

| Intensity | | Attenuation | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| CW maximum power density (watts/cm ²) | Optical density (O.D.) | Attenuation factor | |
| 10 ⁻² | 5 | 10 ⁵ | |
| 10 ⁻¹ | 6 | 10 ⁶ | |
| 1.0 | 7 | 10 ⁷ | |
| 10.0 | 8 | 10 ⁸ | |

Output levels falling between lines in this table shall require the higher optical density.

(ii) All protective goggles shall bear a label identifying the following data:

- (a) The laser wavelengths for which use is intended;
- (b) The optical density of those wavelengths;
- (c) The visible light transmission.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: APD Admin. Order 4-1989, f. 3/31/89, ef. 5/1/89 (temp).

APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89 (perm).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2000, f. 2/8/00, ef. 2/8/00.

§1926.103 Respiratory Protection.

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those in [29 CFR 1910.134](#), located in Oregon OSHA's standards in Division 2/I, Personal Protective Equipment.

WORKING OVER OR NEAR WATER / DEFINITIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS SUBDIVISION

E

§1926.106 Working Over or Near Water.

- (a) Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket or buoyant work vests.
- (b) Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.
- (c) Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. Distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet.
- (d) At least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).
Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.
Hist: APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89.

§1926.107 Definitions Applicable to this Subdivision.

- (a) **“Contaminant”** means any material which by reason of its action upon, within, or to a person is likely to cause physical harm.
- (b) **“O.D.”** means optical density and refers to the light refractive characteristics of a lens.
- (c) **“Radiant energy”** means energy that travels outward in all directions from its sources.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).
Hist: APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1995, f. 4/18/95, ef. 6/1/95.

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