



Section 30
Safety Health
and
Environmental
Manual

2025

Personal Protective Equipment

BRIESER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL CONTRACTORS		Developed:	2/1/2010
		Revised:	07/2023
CORPORATE SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL MANUAL		Revision:	05
		Reviewed:	12/17/24 KMC
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:		Personal Protective Equipment PPE	
CROSS REFERENCE:	29 CFR 1926.28 Personal Protective Equipment. 29 CFR 1926 Subpart E, Personal protective and lifesaving equipment 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I Personal protective equipment All related Best Practices from ANSI, ISEA & ASTM NFPA 2112 & 2113		

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE

This written program documents the steps *Brieser Construction* has taken to prevent injury resulting from various occupational hazards present at our construction sites to protecting workers using personal protective equipment (PPE) when the hazards cannot be eliminated. Brieser Construction will designate a Superintendent to assist in training employees and monitoring their proper use of PPE.

Brieser Construction Management has overall responsibility for coordinating safety and health programs in this company. Copies of the written program may be obtained at the job site or in the Corporate Office.

If, after reading this program, you find that improvements can be made, please contact Brieser Construction. We encourage all suggestions because we are committed to creating a safe workplace for all our employees and to the success of our Personal Protective Equipment Program. We strive for clear understanding, safe behavior, and involvement with the program from every level of the company.

We at Brieser Construction believe it is our responsibility to provide a hazard free environment to our employees. Any employee encountering hazardous conditions must be protected against the potential hazards. The purpose of protective clothing and equipment (PPE) is to shield or isolate individuals from chemical, physical, biological, or other hazards that may be present in the workplace. (See separate documents for respiratory protection and hearing conservation programs)

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Program Administrator: Brieser Safety Director

This person is responsible for:

- Issuing and administering this program and making sure that it satisfies all applicable federal, state, and local PPE requirements.
- Identifying hazards to the eyes, head, hands, and feet and prescribing appropriate PPE
- Ensuring that employees receive initial and annual training on PPE use.
- Maintaining training records for all employees included in the training sessions.

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Project Managers, Superintendents & Foreman

These people are responsible for:

- Knowing the hazards in their areas that require PPE.
- Assuring those safe operations are maintained within their departments to prevent injuries to the eyes, face, head, hands, and feet.
- Enforcing PPE use in the areas in which it is required.

Employees

- Using PPE when required
- Properly store and maintain PPE.
- Employees must provide and wear short sleeve shirts, long pants, and construction grade safety toed boots with a defined heel at a minimum. Loose clothing or jewelry (especially rings) should not be worn.

DEFINITIONS

Personal Protective Equipment – Commonly referred to as "PPE", is equipment worn to minimize exposure to serious workplace injuries and illnesses. These injuries and illnesses may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. Personal protective equipment may include items such as gloves, safety glasses and shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, or coveralls, vests, and full body suits.

Employee-owned equipment – Where employees provide their own protective equipment, Brieser Construction shall be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.

Biological Agents – Biological materials that can cause an acute disease or long-term damage to the human body.

Radiological Agents – Radiation associated with x-rays; alpha, beta, and gamma emissions from radioactive isotopes; or other material more than normal background radiation levels.

Care – Procedures for cleaning, decontamination, and storage of protective clothing and equipment.

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Certification/Certified – A system whereby a certification organization determines that a manufacturer has demonstrated the ability to produce a product that complies with the requirements of this standard, authorizes the manufacturer to use a label on listed products that comply with the requirements of this standard, and establishes a follow-up program conducted by the certification organization as a check on the methods the manufacturer uses to determine continued compliance of labeled and listed products with the requirements of this standard.

Cleaning – The removal of dirt and debris.

Contamination/Contaminated – The process of transferring a hazardous material from its source to people, animals, the environment, or equipment, which may function as a carrier.

Decontamination – The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used in a contaminated environment.

Fabric – The one or more layers of textile material(s) used in the primary construction of protective garment(s).

Flame Resistance – The property of a material whereby combustion is prevented, terminated, or inhibited following the application of a flaming or nonflaming source of ignition, with or without subsequent removal of the ignition source. Flame resistance can be an inherent property of a material, or it can be imparted by specific treatment.

Flash Fire – A fire that spreads by means of a flame front rapidly through a diffuse fuel, such as dust, gas, or the vapors of an ignitable liquid, without the production of damaging pressure.

Garments – Clothing including, but not limited to, coveralls, trousers, shirts, outerwear, and rainwear.

Hazard Analysis – The process by which an organization identifies hazards in the workplace and then determines appropriate controls, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), to eliminate or reduce worker exposure to those hazards.

Maintenance – Procedures for inspection, testing, repair, and retirement of the product.

Product Label – A label or marking affixed to a product by the manufacturer that provides general information, warnings, instructions for care and maintenance, and other information.

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PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

General 1910.132

All personal protective equipment (PPE) used by employees in the course of their work must be used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition, whenever 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. Eye, face, head, hand, and foot hazards will be assessed, and appropriate protection will be provided for all affected employees. Employees are required to use PPE wherever hazards exist. Daily assessments are conducted at Brieser Construction using a modified “Job Hazard Analysis” called a TSTI (Total Safety Task Instruction) Also, daily self-inspection audits are performed for all work tasks at Brieser and are conducted by members of Management, Safety, and field employees. All forms are reviewed by the Safety Director and appropriate levels of protection are assigned for a given task and noted on the Brieser PPE Matrix form (See Appendix A)

EMPLOYEE-OWNED EQUIPMENT

Brieser Construction will be responsible for providing all personal protective equipment. Employee-owned PPE will only be allowed if directed by a medical physician. Such equipment must meet ANSI and OSHA requirements. The Safety Director/ Superintendent are responsible for the assurance of Employee-Owned PPE’s adequacy, maintenance, and sanitation.

Design

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

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Hazard Assessment and equipment selection

If a special project/task arises that is different from our normal line of work; to assess the need for PPE, the following steps are taken: (See App. B)

The Superintendent, with other appropriate employees, and each Project Manager will identify job classifications where exposures occur or could occur. The Safety Director or designee examines the following records to identify and rank jobs according to exposure hazards:

- Injury/illness records
- First aid logs
- Worker's compensation records

The Safety Director/Superintendent conduct a walk-through survey of workplace areas where hazards exist or may exist to identify sources of hazards to employees. They consider these basic hazard categories:

- Impact
- Heat
- Penetration
- Harmful dust
- Compression (roll over)
- Light (optical) radiation
- Chemical

During the walk-through survey, the Safety Director/Superintendent observes and records the following hazards along with PPE currently in use (type and purpose):

- Sources of motion, i.e., heavy equipment, machinery, or processes where any movement of tools, machine elements or particles could exist, or movement of personnel that could result in collision with stationary objects.
- Sources of high temperatures that could result in burns, eye injury or ignition of protective equipment, etc. Sources of high temperatures would be performing Hot Work operations, working on hot motors, and hydraulic lines.

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- Types of chemical exposures are:
 - Petroleum products (gasoline, diesel, natural gas)
 - Solvents and resins
- Sources of harmful dust are:
 - Silica from mud mixing operations.
 - Excessively dry soils,
 - Grinding operations
- Sources of light radiation, i.e., welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity lights, etc. are:
 - Welding, brazing, and cutting.
- Sources of falling objects or potential for dropping objects:
 - Hand tools, equipment, pipes, and various debris
- Sources of sharp objects, which might pierce the feet or cut the hands:
 - Tools, equipment, nails, and various debris
- Sources of rolling or pinching objects, which could crush the feet:
 - Equipment or piping
- Sources of electrical hazards.

Following the walk-through survey, the Safety Director/Superintendent organizes the data and information for use in the assessment of hazards to analyze the hazards and enable proper selection of protective equipment.

The Safety Director/Superintendent documents the hazard assessment via a written certification (See App. B) that identifies the workplace evaluated, the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed, the date(s) of the hazard assessment, and that the document is a certification of hazard assessment.

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PPE SELECTION GUIDELINES

Once any hazards have been identified and evaluated through the hazard assessment, the general procedure for selecting protective equipment is to:

- Become familiar with the potential hazards and the type of protective equipment (PPE) that are available, and what they can do.
- Compare types of equipment to the hazards associated with the environment.
- Select the PPE, which ensures a level of protection greater than the minimum required to protect employees from the hazards.
- Fit the user with proper, comfortable, well-fitting protection and instruct employees on care and use of the PPE. It is very important that the users are aware of all warning labels for and limitations of their PPE.

It is the responsibility of the Safety Director/Superintendent to reassess the workplace hazard situation as necessary, to identify and evaluate new equipment and processes, to review accident records, and reevaluate the suitability of previously selected PPE. This reassessment will take place as needed, but at least annually or specifically to the job if conditions warrant.

Elements, which should be considered in the reassessment, include:

- Adequacy of the PPE program
- Accidents and illness experience
- Levels of exposure (this implies appropriate exposure monitoring)
- Adequacy of equipment selection
- Number of person hours that workers wear various protective ensembles.
- Adequacy of training/fitting of PPE
- The adequacy of program records
- Recommendation for program improvement and modification
- Coordination with overall safety and health program

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DEFECTIVE AND DAMAGED EQUIPMENT

Defective or damaged personal protective equipment shall not be used. The company will replace damaged or worn-out PPE.

TRAINING

Employees required to use PPE will be trained in the following:

- What PPE is necessary?
- When PPE is necessary?
- How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear required PPE.
- The limitations of required PPE
- The proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of required PPE

Brieser Construction employees must demonstrate an understanding of the above training, and the ability to use PPE properly, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE. Employee training must be certified and documented.

When the company has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required, Brieser Construction shall retrain each such employee. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete; or
- Changes in the types of PPE to be used render previous training obsolete; or
- Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of assigned PPE indicate that the employee has not retrained the requisite understanding or skill.

Brieser Construction shall verify that each affected 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.

Minimum PPE requirements will be per the Brieser Construction PPE Matrix Log. (See Appendix A)

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EYE AND FACE PROTECTION 1910.133

It is the policy of the company that as a condition of employment, all employees working in designated work areas and/or job assignments are required to wear ANSI approved safety glasses/goggles/face shields to help prevent eye and face injuries, including those resulting from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or light radiation, for example.

When employees are on any job site, in the maintenance facility shop/garage, or the shop yard and specialty eye protection is not required, safety glasses with side shields will be worn.

Employees, whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses in spectacles, shall be protected by goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:

- Spectacles whose protective lenses provide optical correction.
- Goggles/Oversized safety glasses designed to fit over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles.
- Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

All Superintendents and managers are responsible for ensuring employees under their charge are following this policy.

All employees required to eye protection must routinely inspect and properly care for their safety eyewear.

Purchasing: All protective eye and face devices shall meet ANSI/ASSE Z87.1-2003, American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

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HEAD PROTECTION 1910.135

It is the policy of the company that as a condition of employment, all employees working on any job site or in the shop yard performing construction activities are required to wear ANSI Type I approved hard hats to help prevent head injuries, including those resulting from falling objects, bumping the head against a fixed object, or electrical shock.

All Superintendent and managers are responsible for ensuring employees under their charge are following this policy.

All employees are responsible for wearing company provided hard hats to comply with this policy. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

All hard hat components should be inspected daily for signs of dents, cracks, penetration, and any damage due to impact, rough treatment, or wear. In addition to everyday wear and tear, ultraviolet (UV) radiation can pose a problem for hats constructed of plastic materials. Damage caused by UV radiation is easy to spot: the hat will lose its glossy finish and eventually take on a chalky appearance. Further degradation could cause the shell to start flaking away. Once the effects of UV radiation are detected, the hard hat shell should be immediately replaced.

Purchasing: All protective helmets shall meet ANSI Z89-1-2003, American National Standard for Personal Protection - Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers-Requirements.

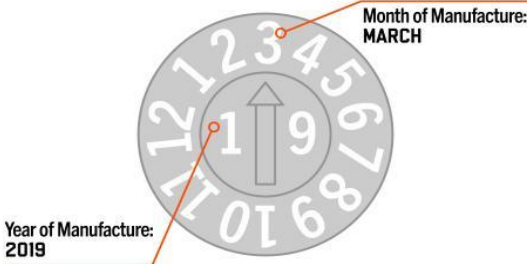
How long until the hard hat expires?

Many manufacturers like JSP and 3M, give a 5-year lifespan from the date of manufacture. Always check with the manufacturer for their lifespan.

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Where can you find the hard hat expiry date?

Every hard hat has an expiry date (also known as a maximum lifespan). The manufactured date is stamped onto the hard hat, usually below the brim. Flip your hard hat over and look on the inside. You should see something that looks like this:



The Middle number is the year it was manufactured. The number the arrow points at is the month. In this example the hard hat was made in March of 2019. Therefore, it expires in March of 2024.

How long does a hard hat last?

Just because a hard hat has a 5-year lifespan, does not mean it will last you for 5 years. It is a common misconception that you can use your hard hat until it expires. This is not always the case. The expiration date is the maximum lifespan, not the date for replacement. Hard hats have a hard life, they are exposed to the elements, they are bumped and knocked regularly, and sometimes dropped. They are designed to withstand all sorts of impacts. However, the manufacturer's guidance that comes with your hard hat will often include statements like "If the hard hat has sustained an impact, dispose of it immediately, even if there is no visible damage". Once your hard hat has been impacted during use, you need to have it replaced immediately. You need to carry out regular visual inspections for scratches, dents, and other damage.

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What is the maximum time I can use a hard hat?

How long a usage you will get out of your hard hat depends on a few factors, how long after the manufacturer you start using it, and what happens to the hard hat when you use it. You are probably not going to start using a hard hat as soon as it gets manufactured. It will be transported from the manufacturer to the supplier, and probably spend some time in storage before being used for the first time.

The maximum time you could use a hard hat would be from the time you purchase it, up to the expiry date or until it is damaged, whichever comes sooner.

For example, if a hard hat has a 5-year expiry date from the manufacturer, but it is in storage for the first 6 months, then you will have a maximum of 4.5 years of use.

If it gets hit by a brick after 3 months, then it should be replaced, and you will have only had 3 months of use. In addition to damage from use, contact with hazardous substances can also weaken the plastic materials hard hats are constructed with.

In practice, how long a hard hat lasts can vary from 1 day up to the expiration date, depending on any damage that might occur.

What if my hard hat has expired?

In all circumstances where the expiration date has been exceeded, the hard hat should be replaced, regardless of how good a condition it appears to be in. Unfortunately, this rule applies even if the hard hat has never been used. If you noticed that your hard hat has expired alert your foreman immediately so a new one can, be given to you.

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Foot Protection 1910.136

It is the policy of the company that as a condition of employment, all employees working on a construction site, in the shop maintenance facility, in the shop yard or engaged in any operation where injury to the feet can occur are required to wear ANSI approved safety shoes to help prevent foot injuries, ankle injuries, slips, and falls.

Those employees who work in the office areas of the company and vendors and visitors will be allowed to walk through the designated work areas without safety shoes if they remain in outlined aisles, walkways or are guided by the Superintendent through an area with no possible exposure to hazards to the feet, unless specifically denied by the host facility.

All employees who are required to wear safety shoe/boots are responsible for purchasing and wearing safety shoes/boots to comply with this policy. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

Personnel are responsible for informing new employees who are assigned to the designated work areas of the safety shoe policy and the procedures for obtaining them. The new employee is responsible for reporting to his/her first day of work wearing approved safety shoes.

Purchasing: All protective footwear shall meet ASTM F2413-05, Standard specification for Performance Requirements for Foot Protection - Protective Footwear.

All Brieser employees working in the field will need to have work boots with all the following requirements:

- Above the ankle
- Steel or composite toe protection
- Good tread
- Pronounced heel.

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Hand Protection 1910.138

Employees who work in areas that may contain hand hazards are required to wear appropriate gloves. Only gloves that are designated for the task will be worn. To prevent employees from getting caught on equipment, gloves will not be worn in operations around moving machinery.

Employees performing the following work are required to wear physical protective gloves such as leather or heavy canvas:

- General construction work activities & material handling, hot work, working with tools, etc. Welding gloves are required for welding work.

Employees performing the following work are required to wear cut resistant gloves such as paw guard or gloves made with high tech fibers to resist cuts:

- Cutting with a knife or handling sharp objects.

Employees performing the following work with chemicals that would have a possibility of exposure to the hands are required to wear chemical protective gloves that are compatible with the chemical to prevent permeation or degradation of the glove from the chemical exposure.

Examples related to Brieser Construction work would be use of:

- Form Oil, Epoxy's, Cleaning Agents & Portland Cement

All Superintendent and managers are responsible for ensuring employees under their charge are following this policy.

All employees who perform job tasks requiring hand protection are responsible for wearing company provided gloves to comply with this policy. Failure to comply will result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

Purchasing: All Hand Protection shall meet ANSI/ISEA 105-2005, American National Standard for Hand Protection Selection Criteria – Hand Protection.

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FLAME RESISTANT GARMENTS

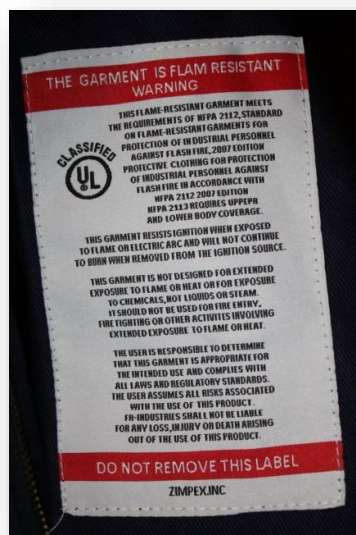
General

All Brieser Construction employees who work in a facility where the risk of a Flash Fire exists shall wear, use, care for and properly maintain Flame Resistant Garments. Flame-resistant garments are made from a variety of either inherently flame-resistant fabrics or fabrics that have been treated with a flame retardant.

Selection

NFPA 2112, Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel against Flash Fire, provides certification to minimum thermal protective requirements. Brieser Construction utilizes a 3rd. party organization that provides Brieser personnel with flame resistant garments that are in product compliance with the requirements of NFPA 2112 and NFPA 2113 with a labeling/listing/follow-up/maintenance/care program.

All Flame-Resistant Garments worn for Brieser construction shall be labeled with NFPA 2112 Certified. This is located on the inside of the garment and sometimes the label is found on the outside, although this label location is not required.



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USE

All Brieser employees shall read and understand the manufacturers user information printed on the label of the garment. The label above is an example of such a label.

Wearing over garments or other PPE that are not flame-resistant over flame-resistant garments can compromise the performance of the flame-resistant garments. Clothing or items worn over flame-resistant garments that are not flame-resistant, such as jackets, rainwear, and high-visibility vests, can ignite and transfer significant heat through the flame-resistant garment and to the exposed body areas such as the head and face, causing severe burn injuries.

- Approved fire-retardant clothing (i.e., NFPA 2112 compliant) is required to be worn as the outermost garment with the following exceptions:
 - Rain or chemical protective gear may be worn over fire retardant clothing when it is raining or if needed for chemical splash protection.
 - Disposable fire-retardant coveralls should be worn over fire retardant clothing when needed to protect the clothing from contamination.
 - Employees engaged in welding may wear welding leathers or the green fire-resistant jackets over their fire-retardant clothing to provide thermal burn protection from hot welding slag.

FRC shall cover legs to below the ankle and arms to over the wrist (long sleeves). These requirements do not apply to personnel working in buildings or trailers unless there is flash fire potential due to the nature of the work.

- It is recommended to wear clothing / undergarments under (closest to the skin) the FRC made of fabrics composed of fibers that are flame-resistant or are natural fibers (e.g.: cotton, wool, aramid, etc.). Clothing / undergarments made of fabrics composed of fibers that are synthetic or synthetic blends (e.g., nylon, polyester, acrylic) can melt when heated and can increase burn injury severity due to melt adhesion to the skin.

BRIESER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL CONTRACTORS		Developed:	2/1/2010
		Revised:	07/2023
CORPORATE SAFETY, HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL MANUAL		Revision:	05
		Reviewed:	12/17/24 KMC
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:		Personal Protective Equipment PPE	
CROSS REFERENCE:	29 CFR 1926.28 Personal Protective Equipment. 29 CFR 1926 Subpart E, Personal protective and lifesaving equipment 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I Personal protective equipment All related Best Practices from ANSI, ISEA & ASTM NFPA 2112 & 2113		

CARE

Adequate cleaning of flame-resistant garments, according to the manufacturers' recommendations, by laundering or dry cleaning is imperative to maintain flame resistance and thermal protection.

Soiling can reduce the protective qualities and increase the risk of second- and third-degree burns. Garments that are contaminated with a significant amount of oily soil or a flammable substance should be decontaminated (or cleaned) to remove the substance.

Any employee who purchases his/her own flame resistance garments will be laundering those garments without the guarantee of Brieser's 3rd. party certified vendor that the FR garments are being cared for properly. Meaning, that if the manufacturers requirements are not met, the garment will be considered unacceptable for use as it pertains to this policy. An example of a popular brand, Carhartt has been provided below to clarify by what is meant by Manufacturers care and use labels and instructions. These care labels shall be legible and always affixed to the inside of the garment.

To maintain the thermal protective properties of Carhartt flame-resistant lined clothing, please follow these laundering instructions: Machine wash warm at temperature not to exceed 140°F (60°C). Do not use chlorine bleach, hydrogen peroxide bleach, softeners, or starch. Tumble dry low, remove promptly. Iron with low heat. Dry cleanable.

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MAINTENANCE

Do not wear your FR garment & tag it out of service if:

- It has been exposed to hazardous chemical or biological agents such as:
 - Blood
 - Solvents
 - Acids
 - Bases
 - Other substances that could leave a visible stain on garment fabrics.
- Missing components (pockets, linings, reflective striping)
- Areas of fabric that show a significant reduction of fabric thickness (by more than 25 percent) as compared to new garment fabric material when measured using an appropriate fabric thickness gauge.
- Discoloration of fabric over more than 10 percent of the garment that cannot be accounted for.
- Holes in or abraded areas of the outer fabric layer that are greater than 645 mm² (1 sq. inch)
- Individual rips, tears, or punctures in the garment fabric that are longer than 25 mm (1 in.) in length.
- Individual seams showing separation or thread loss for a distance greater than 25 mm (1 in.) in length.
- Missing, corroded, or nonfunctional hardware.

All FR garments shall be stored inside out of direct sunlight in a dry, ventilated area. Preferably stored on hangers. Store garments clean and separate from uncleaned garments.

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Temporary Work Agencies or Contractors

Employees from temporary work agencies and contractors are required to wear appropriate PPE if assigned to work on Brieser Construction job sites. It is the responsibility of the agency and/or contractor to ensure the employee reports to his/her temporary assignment at this company wearing minimum PPE requirements and it is the responsibility of the Superintendent and managers to ensure PPE specific to the task is worn and are following this policy.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

It is important that all PPE be kept clean and properly maintained by the employee to whom it is assigned. Cleaning is particularly important for eye and face protection where dirty or fogged lenses could impair vision. PPE is to be inspected, cleaned, and maintained by employees at regular intervals as part of their normal job duties so that the PPE provides the requisite protection. Superintendents are responsible for ensuring compliance with cleaning responsibilities by the employees. If a piece of PPE needs repair or replacement it is the responsibility of the employee to bring it to the immediate attention of the Safety Director/Superintendent. It is against work rules to use PPE that is in disrepair or not able to perform its intended function. Contaminated PPE, which cannot be decontaminated, is disposed of in a manner that protects employees from exposure to hazards.



Brieser
CONSTRUCTION

**BRIESER CONSTRUCTION
SAFETY & HEALTH MANUAL
SECTION 30
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
SUB-SECTION TRAINING**

Personal Protective Learning Exercise
Brieser Construction

Score: _____ %

Employees Name:		Date:	
Company:		Instructor:	
		Job Title:	

Answer the following questions “True” or “False” by circling the appropriate letter.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T | F | 1. Equipment worn by employees to reduce exposure to hazards to the eyes, face, head, hands, and feet is known as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). |
| T | F | 2. PPE should be the first method used to control eye, face, head, hand, and foot hazards. |
| T | F | 3. Welding operations can create a radiant energy hazard to the eyes. |
| T | F | 4. PPE for the head is used to provide protection from the impact of falling objects and electrical hazards. |
| T | F | 5. Stepping on a nail is the only hazard to the feet when wearing safety shoes. |
| T | F | 6. Goggles, a type of eyewear that provides protection from flying particles and chemical splashes, vapors, dust, and mists — can fit over prescription glasses. |
| T | F | 7. Hard hats should never be altered in any way. |
| T | F | 8. One type of glove provides protection against all types of chemicals. |
| T | F | 9. Basic safety shoes with steel toes provide protection for the entire foot. |
| T | F | 10. Supervisors must inspect PPE every day. |

Personal Protective Learning Exercise
Brieser Construction
Answers

- T* *F* 1. Equipment worn by employees to reduce exposure to hazards to the eyes, face, head, hands, and feet is known as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- T* *F* 2. PPE should be the first method used to control eye, face, head, hand, and foot hazards. ***PPE should be used only if engineering and administrative controls do not completely control the hazard.***
- T* *F* 3. Welding operations can create a radiant energy hazard to the eyes.
- T* *F* 4. PPE for the head is used to provide protection from the impact of falling objects and electrical hazards.
- T* *F* 5. Stepping on a nail is the only hazard to the feet when wearing safety shoes. ***Foot hazards include falling objects, sharp objects and rolling objects.***
- T* *F* 6. Goggles, a type of eyewear that provides protection from flying particles and chemical splashes, vapors, dust, and mists — can fit over prescription glasses.
- T* *F* 7. Hard hats should never be altered in any way.
- T* *F* 8. One type of glove provides protection against all types of chemicals. ***Gloves made of various materials are required for chemical protection, depending on the specific chemical and activity.***
- T* *F* 9. Basic safety shoes with steel toes provide protection for the entire foot. Most safety shoes protect the toes only. ***The upper foot area can be protected against impact with integral metatarsal (or over foot) guards that attach to the shoes.***
- T* *F* 10. Supervisors must inspect PPE every day. ***The user should inspect PPE for damage before and after each use. Questions about PPE should be directed to supervisors.***

APPENDIX B

Standard PPE worn with all tools and equipment. FRC(If Host Facility Requires), Steel Toe Boots w/defined heel, Hard Hats with Goggles (If Host Facility Requires) and Safety Glasses. If prolonged kneeling is required for your job task, knee pads will be required.

Tools or Equipment	PPE Required
Vehicle/Industrial Batterys	➡ Face Shield, Gloves
Gas/Diesel Equipment	➡ Hearing Protection
Concrete Vibrator	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection
Soil Pick	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, Face Shield
Jack Hammers	➡ Gloves, Double Hearing Protection, Face Shield, NIOSH Dust Mask
Bush Hammers	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, Face Shield,
Chain Saw	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, Face Shield, Chaps, Stihl Helmet system for forestry use
Concrete Saw	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, Face Shield,
Grinder	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, U.S Safety Double Matrix Face Shield,Leather forearm sleeves
Vibratory Plate	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection
Jumping Jack	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection
Remote Control Rollers	➡ Hearing Protection, Gloves
Welder	➡ Welding Gloves/Hood (with #10-14 shaded lens), Hearing Protection, Leather jacket/FR jacket/sleeves or apron Fire Watch-same protection if exposed
Torch Cutting	➡ Leather Gloves, #5 Goggles & Face Shield. Hearing Protection, Leather jacket/FR jacket/sleeves or apron. Fire Watch-same shaded lens
Manlift	➡ Full Body Harness & Lanyard
Shark Steam Cleaner, Pressure Washer	➡ Gloves, Hearing Protection, Face Shield
Jump Pack (battery jumping)	➡ Gloves, Face Shield
Working within a roadways right-of-way	➡ Orange safety vests or acceptable orange colored clothing. With reflective tape ie (t-shirts or sweatshirts during daylight and clear weather)
Cutting knives	➡ Cut resistant gloves made with kevlar fibers.
Plasma Arc Cutting	➡ Leather Gloves, Eye Protection (See Table 1 in Manufacturers Manual) & Face Shield. Hearing Protection, Leather jacket/FR jacket/sleeves or apron. Fire Watch-same shaded lens
Handling Chemicals	➡ Consult MSDS for proper PPE
Wet Concrete	➡ Make washing facilities available use a pH-neutral or slightly acidic soap or buffered solution, Butyl or nitrile gloves, waterproof boots, When kneeling on wet cement use dry kneeboards. Use face shields when splattering cannot be controlled
Weed Trimmers	➡ Gloves, Nylon string or attachment (no metal), Hearing Protection,Stihl Helmet system for forestry use
Vacuum Excavators	➡ Leather/Rubber Gloves, Double Hearing Protection, Faceshield
Conveyor Truck	➡ Face Shield, Gloves

