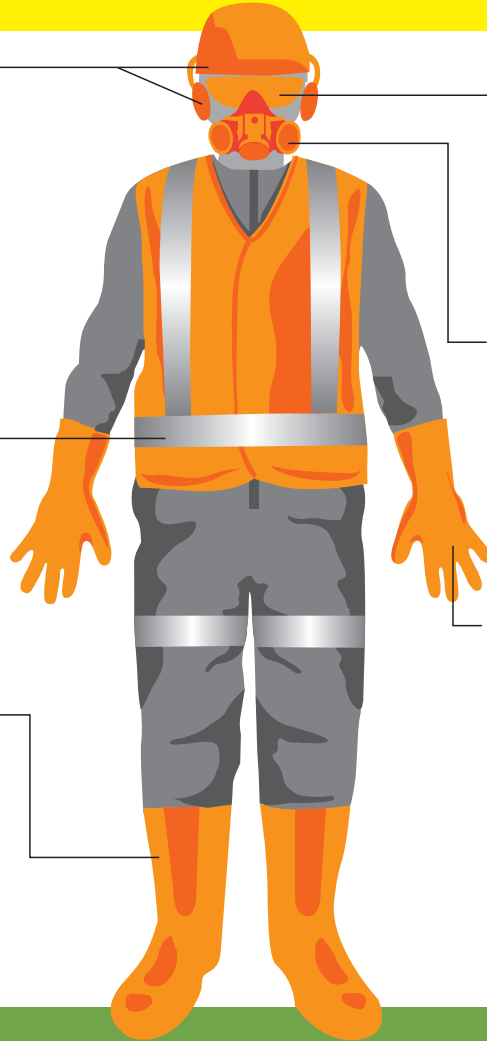


PPE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is geared for individual safety while performing any type of potentially hazardous work. Available PPE ranges from safety glasses, helmets, gloves and waistcoats, to Hazard protective suits, respirators and more. Follow the recommendations to identify the types of equipment to be used to protect individuals against



HEAD & HEARING PROTECTION

Head protection (helmet) is required when engaged in hazardous work such as construction, tree trimming, or under catwalks. Potential danger of a falling object, electrical shock exposure or burn to the head requires a Class A and B helmet. Protect your ears from noise and vibrations that can permanently cause hearing loss while on the job. Refer to relevant IS for understanding what sound level in decibel are permissible. Hearing protection options include : Single-use earplugs, pre-formed or moulded earplugs and earmuffs.

BODY PROTECTION

High visibility safety vests and aprons may protect against hazards, such as chemical splashes and low-light situations. Lead aprons and shielding are used to prevent radiation exposure. Full body safety harness is an opt for working in heights, construction sites, election works.

FOOT PROTECTION

From energized electrical conductors that may come into contact with the feet, to falling or rolling objects, or objects that could pierce through the sole; footwear must comply with relevant IS. Toe guards, combination foot and shin guards, electrical conductive, or electrical hazard, and safety-toe footwear, may be required depending on the work engaged. Use of safety shoes is a mandatory requirement in all forms of industries.

EYE & FACE PROTECTION

Appropriate eye and face protection, such as safety glasses, goggles, and face shields, must be used to protect against the hazards associated with flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids and caustic liquids, chemical gases and vapours or potentially injurious light radiation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Respiratory protection should be used to protect against inhalation hazards of chemical and physical properties when engineering and administrative controls are not adequate. Choose either air-purifying or atmosphere-supplying respirator depending on the toxicity and concentration of the hazardous material.

HAND PROTECTION

Depending on the environment, usage of the type of hand protection gloves for protection against hazards for skin:

- Harmful substances - Synthetic gloves
- Severe cuts or lacerations - Leather, canvas or metal mesh gloves
- Severe abrasions, punctures - Leather, canvas or metal mesh gloves
- Chemical burns & thermal burns - Aramid fibre gloves
- Harmful temperature extremes - Aluminized gloves
- Electrical Shocks - Gloves with relevant kv rating

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENSURE PROPER USE OF PPE:

Personal protection equipment must be designed and constructed specifically for safety. PPE is required to be worn in appropriate sizing used as intended, and maintained in a clean and reliable fashion. Ensuring proper care and easy access to PPE can be the difference between a dangerous exposure and working safety.



84%

of employees who sustain a head injury are not wearing head protection



50%

of construction workers who suffer serious eye injury during their career were without protection



99%

of noise-induced hearing loss is preventable if proper hearing protection is used



25%

of all workplace accidents involve hands and fingers were not wearing protection



25%

of all reported disabling injuries involved foot injuries were not wearing protection

* Source: Data as per available sources from internet.

Life is Precious

Adhisha Safety Solutions & Services Pvt. Ltd.

#229, 1st Floor, 2nd Main, 3rd Cross,
Kasturi Nagar, Bangalore - 560 043. India

Office: +91 80 4112 7598
Email: safety@adhisha.com



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