



COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS

POLICY

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

CREATED: 2/9/2025

REVISED:

TOTAL PAGES: 3

INTRODUCTION

County of Northern Lights recognizes that provision of and proper training in the use and maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE) can significantly reduce injuries from incidents. PPE is the third and last means of protecting workers from injury and is only employed when administrative and engineering controls are ineffective or insufficient. Ensuring that all jobs are well planned, that workers are properly trained, and that all safe work practices are followed shall minimize hazards.

POLICY

The following will be observed and practiced by the Company and employees when the Company undertakes any job or contract.

1. All employees, guests and visitors will wear specialty PPE required for the work site/ job as per the hazard assessments and Safe Work Procedures.
2. All PPE used by this Company will be within the requirements of OH&S regulations and CSA Standards.
3. All PPE used by this Company will be maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and requirements.
4. Company issued PPE will be inspected at the time of issue.
5. All PPE that is of questionable reliability, damaged or in need of service or repair will be removed from service immediately.
6. All PPE has been removed from service will tagged "OUT OF SERVICE." Any PPE tagged "OUT OF SERVICE" will not be returned to service until repaired and inspected by a qualified person.
7. No piece of PPE will be modified or changed contrary to manufacturers' instructions or specifications of OH&S Regulations.
8. The safety information in this policy does not take precedence over OH&S Regulations.

All employees shall be familiar with the OH&S Code for PPE.

TYPES OF PPE

PPE in our safety management system generally falls into two categories. The first category (Basic) is that PPE that shall be worn at all times by all personnel. This sometimes includes hard hats, safety footwear, and appropriate clothing. The second category (Specialized) covers PPE, which is used only for specific jobs or for protection from specific hazards. This includes gloves, safety glasses, welder's goggles, and special clothing. The most common PPE utilized on company operations are as follows:

- CSA Approved Hard Hat
- CSA Approved Steel Toed Boots
- High Visibility Apparel
- CSA Approved Eye Protection
- CSA Approved Hearing Protection

HEAD PROTECTION

Safety headgear is designed to protect the head from impact from falling objects, bumps, splashes from chemicals or harmful substances, and contact with energized objects and equipment. The recommended type of protective headgear is the Class B hard hat which has the required (dielectric strength). There are many designs but they all must meet CSA requirements for Class B industrial head protection.

Most head protection is made up of two parts:



COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS

POLICY

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

CREATED: 2/9/2025

REVISED:

TOTAL PAGES: 3

- the shell (light and rigid to deflect blows)
- the suspension (to absorb and distribute the energy of the blow)

Both parts of the headgear must be compatible and maintained according to manufacturer's instructions. If attachments are used with headgear, they must be designed specifically for use with the specific headgear used. Bump caps are not considered a helmet. In Alberta they can only be used when the only hazard is where a worker might strike his/her head against a stationary object.

- All workers must wear approved hard hats in all phases of operations where there has been deemed an overhead hazard.
- Hard hats are to be blaze orange or fluorescent red in color within Forestry Operations.
- Where a significant risk of lateral impact exists, hard hats must comply with CSA standard CAN/CSA Z94.1-92, "Industrial Protective Headgear," all other hard hats must comply with CSA standard Z94.1-1977, "Industrial Protective Headgear. Refer to Part 18- Personal Protective Equipment 234 (1) – Occupational Health & Safety Code.
- Approved head protection must be worn when employees use all-terrain vehicles (ATV) such as quads and snow machines.

FOOT PROTECTION

Safety footwear is designed to protect against foot hazards in the workplace. Safety footwear protects against compression, puncture injuries, and impact. It is required that only green triangle grade of footwear, which also gives ankle support, be used. Your choice of protective footwear shall always over protect not under protect.

Regulations

- CSA approved, steel-toed footwear must be worn by all personnel when working around active equipment. Refer to *Part 18- Personal Protective Equipment 233 (1) – Occupational Health & Safety Code.*

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

This PPE is designed to protect the worker from such hazards as:

- Flying objects and particles
- Molten metals
- Splashing liquids
- Ultraviolet, infrared and visible radiation (welding)

The PPE has two types. The first type "basic eye protection", includes:

- eyecup goggles, and
- mono-frame goggles and spectacles with or without side shields

The Second type "Face Protection, include:

- metal mesh face shields for radiant heat or hot and humid conditions
- chemical and impact resistant (plastic) face shields
- welders shields or helmets with specified cover, and
- filter plates and lens

Hardened glass prescription lens and sport glasses are not an acceptable substitute for proper, required industrial safety eye protection. Comfort and fit are very important in the selection of safety eyewear. Lens



COUNTY OF NORTHERN LIGHTS

POLICY

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

CREATED: 2/9/2025

REVISED:

TOTAL PAGES: 3

coatings, venting or fittings may be needed to prevent fogging or to fit with regular prescription eyeglasses. Contact lenses will NOT be worn in any area of the workplace where particles, falling debris, and gases are present. Contact lenses may trap or absorb particles or gases causing eye irritation or blindness. Hard contact lenses may break into the eye. Basic eye protection shall be worn with face shields. Face shields alone aren't enough to fully protect the eyes from work hazards. When eye and face protection are required, refer to Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or your supplier.

Regulations

When there is a risk of eye injury, approved eye protection must be worn. As well, the following eye protection is required:

- Approved eye protection must be worn when riding all-terrain vehicles or snow machines. Refer to *Part 18- Personal Protective Equipment 229 (1) – Occupational Health & Safety Code*.

HEARING PROTECTION

Regulations

- All workers require the use of hearing protection when noise levels reach 82 dba or higher. Refer to *Part 16- Noise Exposure 216 – Occupational Health & Safety Code*.
- Hearing protection must meet the CSA standard "Hearing Protectors" Z94.2 M1984.

SKIN PROTECTION

Employees must use PPE when exposed to hazards from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, or temperature extremes. The hands are the most absorbent of the body as they are the most in contact with numerous hazards and as such, employees must use gloves when handling objects that could injure the hands.

Workers should wear clothing that repels liquids and will prevent chemicals from seeping through to the skin. Protective clothing such as: gloves, hats, coveralls, jackets, pants, and apron all of which should either are disposable or a type that can be washed frequently. Clothes contaminated by chemicals should be washed after each Use. Wash them separately from clothing contaminated with another substance and clothes not contaminated.

TRAINING

All employees are given a fit testing during the orientation and all of the general PPE is dealt with prior to engaging in any work activities. Employees are shown how the equipment must be fitted, inspected and maintained. This fit testing is recorded and maintained in the employee files.

COMMUNICATION

As per the company's Safety Management System Manual, and corporate communication policy, all applicable policies and procedures are reviewed with all new employees prior to engaging in any work activities (during orientation) and annually with seasonal/ returning employees (refresher training).

Chief Elected Official

Chief Administrative Officer