PAGODA ELECTRICAL Inc.
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Personal Protective Equipment Program

Policy:

Protective clothing will be provided whenever it is necessary by reason of hazards, processes or environmental conditions. Pagoda Electrical, Inc. requires that protective clothing be used when chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants are encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

References

20 CFR 1910.132 Subpart I - Personal Protective Equipment

Responsibilities:

The Foreman/Supervisor will be responsible for assessing the hazards and exposures that may require the use of PPE, determining the type of equipment to be provided, and purchasing the equipment. Input from managers, supervisors, and employees will be obtained and considered in selecting appropriate equipment.

Foreman/Supervisors will be responsible for training employees in the use and proper care of PPE, ensuring that all employees are assigned appropriate PPE, and ensuring that PPE is worn by employees when and where it is required.

Employees are responsible for following all provisions of this program and related procedures. They are expected to wear PPE when and where it is required.

Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to protect our employees by ensuring that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, hands 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.

This program covers eye and face protection, head protection, foot protection, hand protection, electrical protection, respiratory hazards and hearing hazards. They will be included in the Hazard Assessment described below. This program covers the responsibilities of managers, supervisors and workers, assessment of hazards, selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and training.

Procedures:

a. Personal protective clothing is to include approved lab coats, surgical caps, masks, cut resistant gloves, other gloves pertaining to a specific hazard, special shirts, trousers, overalls, jumpsuits, safety shoes, hard hats, ear plugs and respirators.

b. Requests for all personal protective clothing not available as Company stock items are generated by the supervisor and are approved by the Owner. The protective clothing must be worn by the employees and visitors as dictated by Company policy. The clothing will be available only in compromise sizes (i.e. small, medium, and large).

c. Personal protective clothing may not be worn in the cafeteria or other food consumption areas, conference rooms, picnic areas or off campus.

d. Sandals, sneaker, shorts, and open-toed shoes are prohibited.

e. Safety shoes should be worn by all shop, warehouse and maintenance personnel as dictated by the nature of the work. Safety shoe areas are recommended by the supervisor and approved by the Owner. The user will be responsible for the proper cleaning, maintenance and use of the safety shoes.

f. Hard hats should be worn in all posted areas (e.g., locations in warehouses, shops, and building construction or renovation areas) and when performing work in which the supervisor Safety and Health Manager decides such hazards exist.

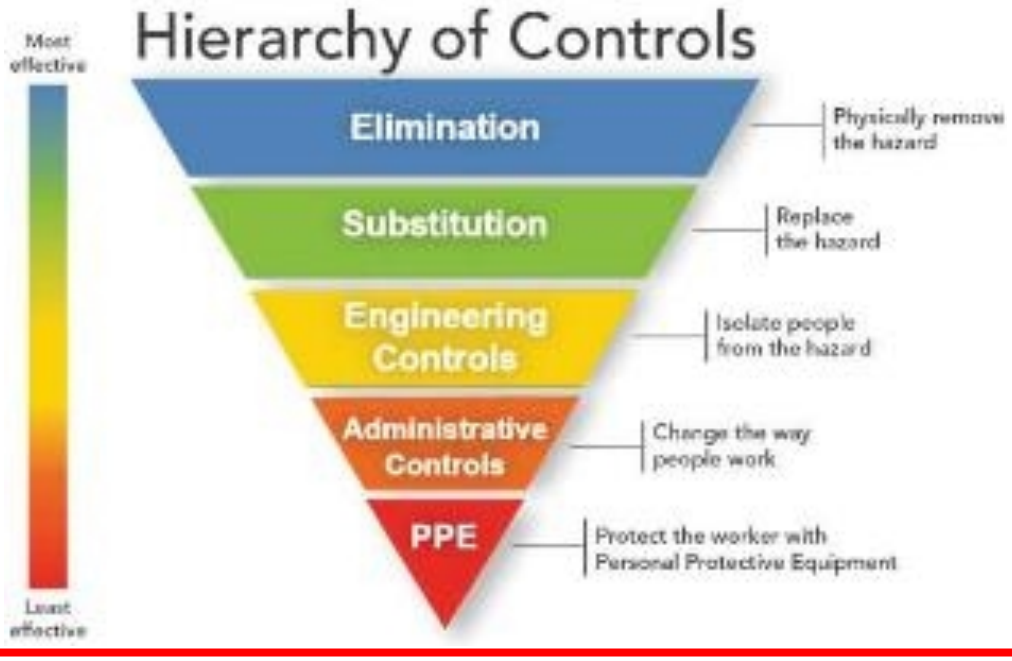
Hazard Assessment:

Pagoda Electrical, Inc. will perform an assessment of the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). This assessment will consist of a survey of the workplace to identify sources of hazards to workers. Consideration will be given to hazards such as impact, penetration, laceration, compression (dropping heavy objects on foot, roll-over, etc.), chemical exposures, harmful dust, heat, light (optical) radiation, electrical hazards, noise, etc.

Hazard Recognition

In construction, we are faced with health and safety hazards everyday. To improve the health and safety of Pagoda Electric employees in the workplace, we use a multi-step process to reduce and eliminate hazards. This process is called the Hierarchy of Safety Controls.

The Hierarchy of Safety Controls is broken down into the five steps listed below. By following this five-step process, we will all be able to have a safe and healthy workplace. The steps should always be followed in this order:



Pagoda Electrical, Inc. will verify that the workplace hazard assessment has been performed by conducting a written certification. This certification will be dated and signed by the person conducting the assessment. Whenever there is a change in process or in the workplace that might introduce or change an exposure or hazard, Pagoda Electrical, Inc. will perform an assessment to determine if there needs to be additional PPE or a change in the PPE provided. These supplemental hazard assessments will also be documented, signed and dated by the person performing the assessment. Pagoda Electrical, Inc. will review and update the workplace hazard assessment on an annual basis.

SELECTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Personal protective equipment (PPE) will be selected on the basis of the hazards to which the workers' are exposed or potentially exposed. All selections will be made by with input from managers, supervisors and workers.

The following PPE is required 100% of the time on Pagoda Electrical projects: Hardhats, Safety Glasses and Gloves.

All employees shall wear the PPE that is determined to be necessary for the task at hand and MUST be worn at all times.

All PPE MUST be used in accordance with the manufacturer’s specification and any applicable regulations dealing with the equipment. At no time should any employee wear any PPE that they are unsure of how to wear or use correctly and should contact a Pagoda Electrical supervisor with questions.

Additional PPE may be necessary beyond what is listed herein, depending on the specific work task and location. Check with Owner to find out what PPE is needed for your situation.

Personal protective equipment will meet the following standards:

- Eye Protection – UVA/UVB – 99.9%, ANSI Z87.1 Compliant, Impact Resistant

Eye Protection

Eye protection (safety glasses) MUST be worn 100% of the time when on any job site. All eye protection MUST comply with ANSI Z87.1.

- Hard Hat – Industrial Safety Hard Hat ANSI/ISEA Z89.1

Hardhats

Hardhats MUST be worn 100% of the time when on any job site. Hardhats MUST qualify under ANSI Z89.1 and be worn to the manufacturer's specifications.

- Foot Protection devices - ANSI Z41-1991 "American National Standard for Personal Protection - Protective Footwear"

- Gloves – Category #3 – ANSI 3 HyFlex cut resistant

Gloves

Gloves MUST be worn 100% of the time when on any **Pagoda** Electric job site. The gloves shall be selected to meet the protection requirements needed for that specific task.

Clothing

All **Pagoda** Electric employees MUST wear, at a minimum, non-melting long pants, shirt with 4" sleeves, and industrial-quality leather boots.

During Construction Demolition phasing at a minimum, long sleeve shirts, coveralls, Tyvek coveralls should be worn at all times. Check with the Owner to find out if specific arm guards are needed for your situation.

Employees are to dress appropriately based on the work environment.

Employees should contact their supervisor to ensure that they are using the correct clothing.

Other clothing may be necessary for the specific task at hand, such as:

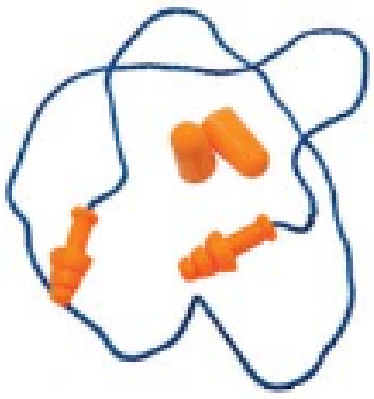
- Working with chemicals (Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for specific clothing types.)
- Performing energized electrical work (Refer to current NFPA 70E.)
- Welding or cutting operations
- Wearing project-required clothing

- Ear Plugs: NRR30 Class4/SNR34 up to 30 Decibels

Hearing Protection

Hearing protection shall be used when the Hierarchy of Safety Controls CANNOT eliminate sound levels at or above 85 dBA or other areas where posted.

Hearing protection is available upon request to all employees.



- Face Shields: ANSI Z87.1, UVA/UVB 99.9% Protection

Face Shields

Face shields shall be worn over safety glasses during any task where particles can be sent toward the face or eyes. Examples of tasks in which face shields would be required include use of rotary hammerdrill, grinding or abrasive cutting.

Dust Masks & Respirators

Dust masks are synonymous with "filtering facepieces" and should NOT be confused with air-purifying respirators. OSHA defines a dust mask/ filtering facepiece as a negative pressure particulate respirator with a filter as an integral part of the facepiece or with the entire facepiece composed of the filtering medium.

Only in a location where it is NOT a hazardous atmosphere can a filtering facepiece be issued in a voluntary use situation.

Before any filtering facepiece is issued, a copy of OSHA's Appendix D MUST be given to the user and have it signed and returned.

If the atmosphere is determined to be hazardous, the voluntary protection program CANNOT be used. A respirator MUST be issued in accordance with the OSHA 1910.134 standard.

OSHA defines air-purifying respirators as respirators with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element.

Respirators shall be used in accordance with OSHA 1910.134.

- Only persons selected by Pagoda Electric's Safety Department shall qualify for a medical evaluation.

Any time respirator use is required, that person is mandated to have a medical evaluation completed and MUST be fit tested with that respirator prior to use.

- Electrical Protective equipment – Pagoda Electrical PPE Arc Flash rated suit/bag - Equipment will be tested electrically every 6 months or upon indication that insulating value is suspect.

Fall Protection

Employees working at or above 6' MUST be protected 100% of the time from fall hazards by some means of fall protection, which may include:

- Guardrail system (handrails)
- Personal fall arrest equipment
- Safety nets

Wire rope being used for guardrails MUST be flagged every 6' and MUST meet all other requirements for guardrail systems, including design and construction.

All fall protection equipment shall be inspected before each use. Any damaged or defected equipment MUST NOT be used. All damaged or defected equipment MUST be tagged "damaged" and removed from service immediately.

Excavations that have a 6' fall from the top of the excavation MUST be protected.

Guardrails must be constructed of:

- Top Rail (42" (with deflection no more than plus or minus 3")
  - MUST be able to withstand 200 lbs. of downward or outward force
- Mid Rail
  - MUST be midway between the top rail and working surface
  - MUST be able to withstand 150 lbs. of downward or outward force
- Toe Board (3" high)

Additionally, employees MUST have a rescue plan when there is a possibility of a fall greater than 6'. The person MUST be able to be rescued within 15 minutes.

Floor holes larger than 2" MUST be covered with supports that will exceed the expected load. All covers shall be secured to prevent displacement and marked with "HOLE" or "COVER".

Personal Fall Protection System Specs

A personal fall protection system MUST be comprised of three main parts:

- Full body harness
- Connection device (e.g., self-retracting lifelines)
- Anchorage connectors (e.g., cross-arm strap, beam anchor)

All parts MUST be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and MUST be

intended to be used together. All parts MUST be selected for the type of work being completed. All equipment is manufactured to be used in specific situations and MUST always be used in that manner.

Calculating Fall Distance

Fall distance MUST be calculated when selecting the type of fall protection equipment. The fall distance and work location will determine what equipment is needed.

Self-retracting Lifeline Calculation

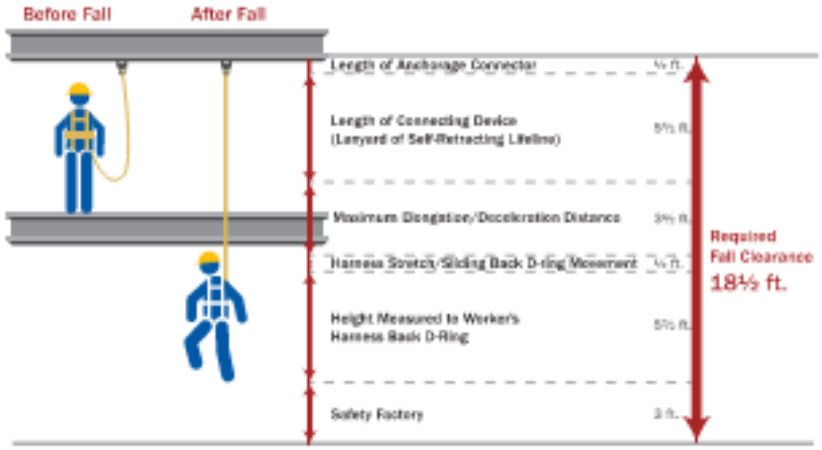
All self-retracting lifelines will stop your fall distance shorter than a shock-absorbing lanyard. What needs to be determined is the amount of "swing-fall".

Swing-fall is the distance the person is away from the anchor point and could swing into objects below (For example: Six feet away from the anchor point is a 6-foot swing fall in all directions).

ONLY use a shock absorbing lanyard when the fall distance is at least 18 ½'. For any distance under 18½', a self-retracting lifeline MUST be used. When using any aerial work platform, use a self-retracting lifeline.

The use of a self-retracting lifeline is recommended in all applications if possible.

Shock-absorbing Lanyards Calculation



Selected PPE must be fitted to each affected employee, to include fitting, proper doning, doffing, cleaning and maintenance.

Payment:

Personal protective equipment (PPE), used to comply with this chapter, shall be provided by Pagoda Electrical, Inc. at no cost to employees. Please refer to 29 CFR 1910.132 (h) for exceptions to this payment

Training:

Per employee penalties for PPE and training violations: OSHA has issued its final rule allowing OSHA to cite employers on a "per employee basis" for failure to wear/use required personal protective equipment (PPE). This rule went into effect January 12, 2009, and applies to PPE and training. As a result, an employer who has failed to properly train employees or who has employees not wearing or using PPE may receive a citation per employee.

Each employee who is required to use PPE will be trained in the following:

- Why PPE is necessary
- When PPE is necessary
- What PPE is necessary and any alternative choices of equipment
- How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE
- The proper care, maintenance, storage, useful life, and disposal of PPE

The training will include an opportunity for employees to handle the PPE and demonstrate that they understand the training and have the ability to use the PPE properly. Training will be provided by the manager or supervisor of the affected employees. Training will be documented in writing with the documentation including the names of each employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the subject matter covered.

If an employee, who has been trained, demonstrates a lack of knowledge or behavior which leads the supervisor to believe the employee does not have a proper understanding of the PPE involved, that employee will be retrained. If there are changes in the workplace or processes that change the exposures or type of PPE to be used, all affected employees will be retrained.

Pagoda Electrical, Inc. 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.

Care Of Personal Protective Equipment:

Whenever practical, PPE will be assigned to individual workers for their exclusive use. Employees will be responsible for the PPE equipment assigned to them or used by them.

PPE will be regularly cleaned, inspected and stored according to instructions given during the training sessions or as directed by supervisors or managers. Defective or damaged PPE shall not be used. Employees are to report any defective or damaged equipment to their supervisor for repair or replacement.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Engineering controls shall be the primary methods used to eliminate or minimize hazard exposure in the workplace. When such controls are not practical or applicable, personal protective equipment shall be employed to reduce or eliminate personnel exposure to hazards.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided, used, and maintained when it has been determined that its use is required and that such use will lessen the likelihood of occupational injuries and/or illnesses. The Safety and Health Manager will recommend and/or provide necessary protective equipment where there is a reasonable probability that the use of the equipment will prevent or reduce the severity of injuries or illness.

Equipment Specifications and Requirements-

All personal protective clothing and equipment will be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed. Only those items of protective clothing and equipment that meet National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) or American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards will be procured or accepted for use.

Eye and Face Protection-

The majority of occupational eye injuries can be prevented by the use of suitable/approved safety spectacles, goggles, or shields. Approved

eye and face protection shall be worn 100% of the time when on any job site.

Typical hazards that can cause eye and face injury are:

- Splashes of toxic or corrosive chemicals, hot liquids, and molten metals;
- Flying objects, such as chips of wood, metal, and stone dust;
- Fumes, gases, and mists of toxic or corrosive chemicals; and
- Aerosols of biological substances.

Prevention of eye accidents requires that all persons who may be in eye hazard areas wear protective eyewear. This includes employees, visitors, researchers, contractors, or others passing through an identified eye hazardous area. To provide protection for these personnel, activities shall procure a sufficient quantity of heavy duty goggles and/or plastic eye protectors which afford the maximum amount of protection possible.

If these personnel wear personal glasses, they shall be provided with a suitable eye protector to wear over them.

Specifications-

Eye and face protectors procured, issued to, and used by Company personnel must conform to the following design and standards:

a) Provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed

b) Fit properly and offer the least possible resistance to movement and cause minimal discomfort while in use.

c) Be durable.

d) Be easily cleaned or disinfected for or by the wearer.

e) Be clearly marked to identify the manufacturer.

f) Persons who require corrective lenses for normal vision, and who are required to wear eye protection, must wear goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:

1) Spectacles with protective lenses which provide optical correction.

2) Goggles that can be worn over spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles.

3) Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

Description and Use of Eye/Face Protectors

a) Safety Spectacles. Protective eye glasses are made with safety frames, tempered glass or plastic lenses, temples and side shields which provide eye protection from moderate impact and particles encountered in job tasks such as carpentry, woodworking, grinding, scaling, etc.

b) Single Lens Goggles. Vinyl framed goggles of soft pliable body design provide adequate eye protection from many hazards. These goggles are available with clear or tinted lenses, perforated, port vented, or non-vented frames.

Single lens goggles provide similar protection to spectacles and may be worn in combination with spectacles or corrective lenses to insure protection along with proper vision.

c) Welders/Chippers Goggles. These goggles are available in rigid and soft frames to accommodate single or two eye piece lenses.

Welders goggles provide protection from sparking, scaling or splashing metals and harmful light rays. Lenses are impact resistant and are available in graduated shades of filtration.

Chippers/grinders goggles provide eye protection from flying particles. The dual protective eye cups house impact resistant clear lenses with individual cover plates.

d) Face Shields. These normally consist of an adjustable headgear and face shield of tinted/transparent acetate or polycarbonate materials, or wire screen. Face shields are available in various sizes, tensile strength, impact/heat resistance and light ray filtering capacity. Face shields will be used in operations when the entire face needs protection and should be worn to protect eyes and face against flying particles, metal sparks, and chemical/ biological splash.

e) Welding Shields. These shield assemblies consist of vulcanized fiber or glass fiber body, a ratchet/button type adjustable headgear or cap attachment and a filter and cover plate holder. These shields will be provided to protect workers' eyes and face from infrared or radiant light burns, flying sparks, metal spatter and slag chips encountered during welding, brazing, soldering, resistance welding, bare or shielded electric arc welding and oxyacetylene welding and cutting operations.

Emergency Eyewash Facilities-

Emergency eyewash facilities meeting the requirements of ANSI Z358.1-1981 shall be provided in all areas where the eyes of any employee may be exposed to corrosive materials. All such emergency facilities shall be located where they are easily accessible to those in need.

Hearing Protection-

Hearing protection devices are the first line of defense against noise in environments where engineering controls have not reduced employee exposure to safe levels. Hearing protective devices can prevent significant hearing loss, but only if they are used properly.

The most popular hearing protection devices are earplugs which are inserted into the ear canal to provide a seal against the canal walls. Earmuffs enclose the entire external ears inside rigid cups. The inside of the muff cup is lined with acoustic foam and the perimeter of the cup is fitted with a cushion that seals against the head around the ear by the force of the headband.

Preformed earplugs and earmuffs should be washed periodically and stored in a clean area, and foam inserts should be discarded after each use. It is important for you to wash hands before handling pre-formed earplugs and foam inserts to prevent contaminants from being placed in the ear which may increase your risk of developing infections.

Also, check hearing protective devices for signs of wear or deterioration.

Replace devices periodically.

The Safety and Health Manager maintains a supply of a variety of disposable foam ear inserts and earmuffs.

Respiratory Protection-

Respiratory hazards may occur through exposure to harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smoke, sprays, and vapors. The best means of protecting personnel is through the use of engineering controls, e.g., local exhaust ventilation. Only when engineering controls are not practical or applicable shall respiratory protective equipment be employed to reduce personnel exposure.

Respiratory Protection Program at Pagoda Electrical, Inc., workers requiring the use of respirators must first obtain medical approval from a WORKNET/LVH Facility to wear a respirator before a respirator can be issued. WORKNET/LVH conducts respirator fit tests. The Safety Commitee is responsible for determining the proper type of respiratory protection required for the particular hazard.

Adherence to the following guidelines will help ensure the proper and safe use of respiratory equipment:

• Wear only the respirator you have been instructed to use. For example, do not wear a self-containing breathing apparatus if you have been assigned and fitted for a half-mask respirator.

• Wear the correct respirator for the particular hazard. For example, some situations, such as chemical spills or other emergencies, may require a higher level of protection than your respirator can handle. Also, the proper cartridge must be matched to the hazard (a cartridge designed for dusts and mists will not provide protection from vapors)

• Check the respirator for a good fit before each use. Positive and negative fit checks should be conducted.

• Check the respirator for deterioration before and after use. Do not use a defective respirator.

• Recognize indications that cartridges and canisters are at their end of service. If in doubt, change the cartridges or canisters before using the respirator.

• Practice moving and working while wearing the respirator so that you can get used to it.

• Clean the respirator after each use, thoroughly dry it and place the cleaned respirator in a sealable plastic bag.

• Store respirators carefully in a protected location away from excessive heat, light, and chemicals.

Head Protection-

Hard Hats have been designed and manufactured to provide workers protection from impact, heat, electrical and fire hazards. These protectors consist of the shell and the suspension combined as a protective system. Safety hard hats will be of nonconductive, fire & water resistant materials.

Head protection will be furnished to, and used by, all employees and contractors engaged in construction and other miscellaneous work 100% of the time. Head protection will also be required to be worn by engineers, inspectors, and visitors at construction sites.

Hand Protection-

Skin contact is a potential source of exposure to toxic materials; it is important that the proper steps be taken to prevent such contact. Gloves should be selected on the basis of the material being handled, the particular hazard involved, and their suitability for the operation being conducted. One type of glove will not work in all situations.

Most accidents involving hands and arms can be classified under four main hazard categories: chemicals, abrasions, cutting, and heat. There are gloves available that can protect workers from any of these individual hazards or any combination thereof.

The first consideration in the selection of gloves for use against chemicals is to determine, if possible, the exact nature of the substances to be encountered. Read instructions and warnings on chemical container labels and SDS before working with any chemical. Recommended glove types are often listed in the section for personal protective equipment.

All glove materials are eventually permeated by chemicals. However, they can be used safely for limited time periods if specific use and glove characteristics (i.e., thickness and permeation rate and time) are known.

Gloves should be replaced periodically, depending on frequency of use and permeability to the substance(s) handled. Gloves overtly contaminated should be rinsed and then carefully removed after use.

Careful attention must be given to protecting your hands when working with tools and machinery. Power tools and machinery must have guards installed or incorporated into their design that prevent the hands from contacting the point of operation, power train, or other moving parts. To protect the hands from injury due to contact with moving parts, it is important to:

- Ensure that guards are always in place and used.
- Always lock out machines or tools and disconnect the power before making repairs.
- Treat a machine without a guard as inoperative; and

The Safety Commitee can help the supervisor identify appropriate glove selections for their operations.

Safety Shoes-

All safety footwear shall comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard ANSI Z41-1991, "American National Standard for Personal Protection - Protective Footwear. Protective footwear purchased before July 5, 1994, shall comply with ANSI Standard Z41.1-1967.

Permanent full time employees will be issued specialty safety shoes of approved type. Shoes will be replaced or repaired as necessary based on supervisory approval.

Responsibilities-

a. Supervisor - Reviews employees work situation and recommends safety specialty in accordance with established Institute policy. Requests safety shoes from the Owner for new employees or as indicated for replacement. Ensures that all employees under his supervision use and maintain safety footwear. Makes determination on the need for replacement or repair of specialty safety shoes.

b. Employee - Wears company provided or approved safety shoes in all areas requiring safety footwear.

Hearing Personal Protective Equipment

Hearing protective devices (ear plugs, muffs, etc.) shall be the permanent solution only when engineering or administrative controls are considered to be infeasible or cost prohibitive. Hearing protective devices are defined as any device that can be worn to reduce the level of sound entering the ear. Hearing protective devices shall be worn by all personnel when they must enter or work in an area where the operations generate noise levels of:

•Greater than 80 dBA sound levels, or

•120 dB peak sound pressure level or greater

Types of Hearing Protective Devices Hearing protective devices include the following:

a. Ear Plugs: NRR30 Class4/SNR34 up to 30 Decibels

A device designed to provide an air-tight seal with the ear canal. There are three types of insert earplugs – premolded, formable, and custom earplugs.

1. Premolded Earplugs

Premolded earplugs are pliable devices of fixed proportions. Two standard styles, single flange and triple flange, come in various sizes, and will fit most people. Personnel responsible for fitting and dispensing earplugs will train users on proper insertion, wear, and care. While premolded earplugs are reusable, they may deteriorate and should be replaced periodically.

2. Formable

Formable earplugs come in just one size. Some are made of material which, after being compressed and inserted, expands to form a seal in the ear canal. When properly inserted, they provide noise attenuation values that are similar to those from correctly fitted premolded earplugs. Individual units may procure approved formable earplugs. Supervisors must instruct users in the proper use of these earplugs as part of the annual education program. Each earplug must be held in place while it expands enough to remain firmly seated. A set of earplugs with a cord attached is available. These earplugs may be washed and therefore are reusable, but will have to be replaced after two or three weeks or when they no longer form an airtight seal when properly inserted.

3.Custom Molded Earplugs

A small percentage of the population cannot be fitted with standard premolded or formable earplugs. Custom earplugs can be made to fit the exact size and shape of

the individual's ear canal. Individuals needing custom earplugs will be referred to an audiologist.

b. Earmuffs

Earmuffs are devices worn around the ear to reduce the level of noise that reaches the ear. Their effectiveness depends on an air tight seal between the cushion and the head.

Selection of Hearing Protective Devices

Employees will be given the opportunity to select hearing protective devices from a variety of suitable ones provided by the Office of Health and Safety. In all cases the chosen hearing protectors shall have a Noise Reduction Ratio (NRR) high enough to reduce the noise at the ear drum to 80 dBA or lower.

Hearing Protection Performance Information

The maximum of sound attenuation one gets when wearing hearing protection devices is limited by human body and bone conduction mechanisms. Even though a particular device may provide outstanding values of noise attenuation the actual noise reductions may be less because of the noise surrounding the head and body bypasses the hearing protector and is transmitted through tissue and bone pathways to the inner ear.

The term "double hearing protection" is misleading. The attenuation provided from any combination earplug and earmuff is not equal to the sum of their individual attenuation values.

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM

Date of Hazard Assessment: _____

Person Performing Hazard Assessment:

_____

Location Job	Task/Position	Hazards	PPE Required
EXAMPLE			
School Jobsite	*Electrician*	*Falling Objects*	*Hard Hat*
		Flying Particles	*Safety Glasses*
		Rolling Hazards	*Safety toe boots*
		Electric Current	*All Cotton Clothes*
		Electric Current	*Insulated Gloves*

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

CERTIFICATION OF HAZARD ASSESSMENT

I certify that a hazard assessment of the workplace was performed at our facility located at _____. This assessment consisted of a review of prior injury and illness records and a walk-through inspection of all work areas. The purpose of this assessment was to identify sources of hazards to employees that are present, or are likely to be present, in the workplace which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Workplace Evaluated:
(Insert address of the facility and a listing of all departments or areas of the facility that were inspected.)

Person Certifying Hazard Assessment:
Name: _____ Title: _____

Date(s) of Hazard Assessment: _____

Attachments: Hazard Assessment Forms