# **SAFETY**

SAFETY APPAREL, EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES FOR ALL INDUSTRIES





SHOP.GENDCO.COM

## **FALL PROTECTION**



Falls are among the most common causes of serious work related injuries and deaths. Employers must set up the work place to prevent employees from falling off of overhead platforms, elevated work stations or into holes in the floor and walls.

OSHA requires that fall protection be provided at elevations of four feet in general industry workplaces, five feet in shipyards, six feet in the construction industry and eight feet in longshoring operations. In addition, OSHA requires that fall protection be provided when working over dangerous equipment and machinery, regardless of the fall distance.







# **HEAD, EYE & FACE PROTECTION**



Thousands of people are blinded each year from work-related eye injuries that could have been prevented with the proper selection and use of eye and face protection.

OSHA requires employers to ensure the safety of all employees in the work environment. Eye and face protection must be provided whenever necessary to protect against chemical, environmental, radiological or mechanical irritants and hazards.













#### HAND PROTECTION



Hand safety is the practice of taking precautions to protect your hands from injuries and hazards. There are many potential risks to your hands, including cuts, burns, and exposure to harmful substances. Taking proper hand safety precautions can help prevent hand injuries and keep your hands healthy.

According to OSHA, employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns; and harmful temperature extremes.







#### **HEARING PROTECTION**



OSHA requires employers to implement a hearing conservation program when noise exposure is at or above 85 decibels averaged over 8 working hours, or an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA). Hearing conservation programs strive to prevent initial occupational hearing loss, preserve and protect remaining hearing, and equip workers with the knowledge and hearing protection devices necessary to safeguard themselves.

Exposure to loud noise kills the nerve endings in our inner ear. More exposure will result in more dead nerve endings. The result is permanent hearing loss that cannot be corrected through surgery or with medicine.

Ways to control worker exposure to excessive noise and prevent hearing loss include using quieter machines, isolating the noise source, limiting worker exposure, or using use effective protective equipment.







#### **PROTECTIVE APPAREL**



Protective clothing is any garment designed to increase the health and well-being of the wearer. First, the PPE must correctly fit to protect a certain body part. Next, the garment or equipment is selected for its ability to protect against the type of hazards that is present - chemical, electrical, biological, heat/fire, or physical. And finally, the protective clothing must be strong enough to act in one of 3 ways:

- Act as total barrier against infiltration of harmful substances
- If infiltration does occur, to reduce the extent of injuries from serious to minor
- To protect workers long enough for them to escape the area or the hazard



#### FIRST AID SAFETY



It is a requirement of OSHA that employees be given a safe and healthy workplace that is reasonably free of occupational hazards. However, it is unrealistic to expect accidents not to happen. Therefore, employers are required to provide medical and first aid personnel and supplies commensurate with the hazards of the workplace. The details of a workplace medical and first aid program are dependent on the circumstances of each workplace and employer.

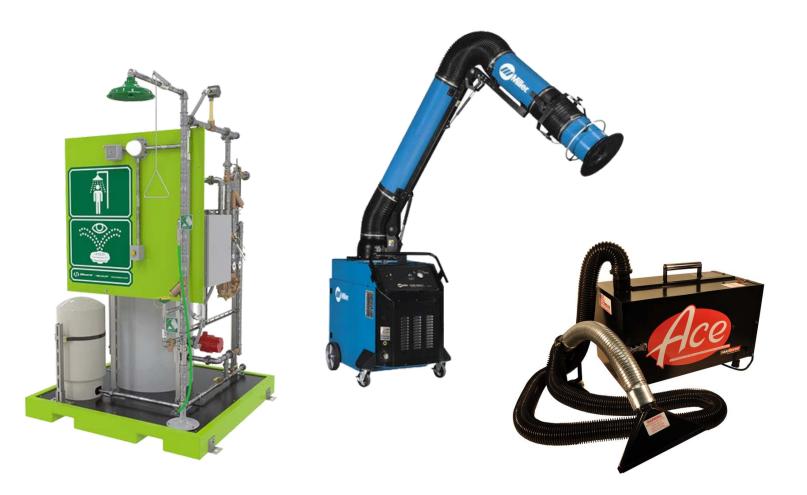




# **SAFETY EQUIPMENT**



The term "safety equipment" is truly an umbrella term for any piece of equipment or machinery that helps make your workplace safer. This could be fume extraction, eye wash stations or even welding screens.



# **SAFETY LIGHTING**



Regardless of the type or function of your facility, lighting will always be a critical factor in overall productivity, employee health, morale and safety. When your building does not have enough light, it can create unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, while appropriate amounts of light improve productivity, morale and safety.



## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION



Millions of workers are required to wear respirators in various workplaces throughout the United States. Respirators protect workers against insufficient oxygen environments, harmful dusts, fogs, smokes, mists, gases, vapors, and sprays. These hazards may cause cancer, lung impairment, diseases, or death. Compliance with the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard could avert hundreds of deaths and thousands of illnesses annually.

Respirators protect the user in two basic ways. The first is by the removal of contaminants from the air. Respirators of this type include particulate respirators, which filter out airborne particles, and air-purifying respirators with cartridges/canisters which filter out chemicals and gases. Other respirators protect by supplying clean respirable air from another source. Respirators that fall into this category include airline respirators, which use compressed air from a remote source, and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), which include their own air supply.



## **AIR MONITORS & GAS DETECTION**



In many workplaces, including those in the oil and natural gas industries, confined spaces are job hazards. They present some of the most dangerous places to be when something goes wrong, and can become sites for lethal accidents. Properly monitoring a confined space for gas is an important step in protecting workers.

Make sure you and your workers know the OSHA standards and recommendations for your industry and job site. This includes a working knowledge of the terms and definitions required to talk about your work. Mistakes can be decreased and even eliminated with a thorough knowledge of OSHA safety standards for confined spaces and different job sites.







# LOCK OUT/TAG OUT DEVICES



Energy sources including electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, or other sources in machines and equipment can be hazardous to workers. During the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment, the unexpected startup or release of stored energy can result in serious injury or death to workers.

Proper lockout/tagout (LOTO) practices and procedures safeguard workers from hazardous energy releases.





#### SIGNAGE & ACCESSORIES



Signs are an important part of any workplace. They communicate critical information to workers and help keep everyone safe. But not all signs are created equal. If you want to make sure your workplace is as safe as possible, you need to use effective signage.

The primary significance of effective signage is twofold. First, signage is a legal obligation for any organization. Whether it is employees, contractors, or visitors that make use of the signs, any individual should be able to safely navigate or operate in your worksite. The reason signage is so important is because it helps reduce the risk of potential injuries. By identifying hazards and how to avoid them, we can make sure that everyone on site knows what to do and what to avoid to stay safe.







#### TRAFFIC SAFETY



Highway, road, street, bridge, tunnel, utility, and other workers for the highway infrastructure are exposed to hazards from outside and inside the work zone. Falls, electrical, struck-by, and caught between are the common hazards found in this type of work.

Transportation incidents and workers struck by vehicles or mobile equipment account for the highest number of fatal work injuries, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Workers such as emergency responders, clean-up, utility, demolition, construction, and others in areas where there are moving vehicles and traffic are exposed to being struck-by moving vehicles. Work zones are used to move traffic in an approved direction and are typically identified by signs, cones, barrels, and barriers.



# **SPILL CONTAINMENT**



Spill containment is an important safety concern for businesses that handle hazardous materials like chemicals, acids, flammable liquids and oils. Without the proper equipment and procedures, a workplace accident could expose employees to harmful substances, causing injury or health issues. If your facility handles or distributes hazardous materials, you should have a secondary containment strategy that aligns with OSHA spill containment requirements.





# **BRANDS YOU TRUST**

































SERVING MONTANA SINCE 1948
SHOP.GENDCO.COM