

# SAFE WORK

**S** SPOT THE HAZARD  
**A** ASSESS THE RISK  
**F** FIND A SAFER WAY  
**E** EVERYDAY

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## Personal Protective Equipment in Schools

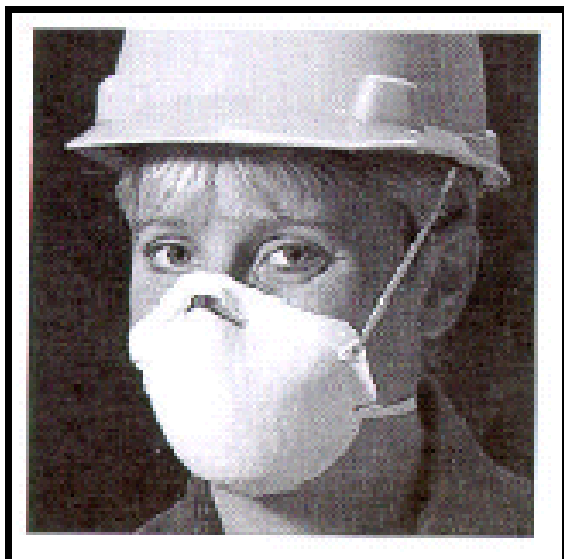
### Potential hazard:

In industrial arts facilities, there are many operations and work processes that require the instructor and students to wear personal protective equipment (PPE). Failing to use proper PPE can result in cuts, burns, amputations, or serious eye injuries.

### How to control the hazard:

In order to prevent injuries, students and instructors must **never** be permitted in hazardous areas without proper personal protective equipment.

There are many different forms of personal protective equipment: eye, face, hand, foot, hearing, respiratory, chemical protection, etc. Making sure that students learn how to use this equipment properly will reduce the risk of injury, as well as train and prepare the students for future employment in industry.



School Divisions must take responsibility to:

- **Identify** the hazards in the workplace.
- Establish policies and **safe work procedures** for the protection of the instructor and students.
- Provide the necessary **personal protective equipment**.
- **Train** instructors and students in the proper use, care and maintenance of the personal protective equipment, as per the policy.
- **Enforce** the policy of wearing personal protective equipment at all times when in hazardous area.
- Post highly visible **warning signs** on entrance doors to industrial facilities next to the appropriate machines, or hazardous areas.

(see over)

### Workplace Safety and Health Division Contact Information:

Winnipeg: (204) 945-3446  
Toll-Free: 1-866-888-8186 (Manitoba only)  
24-Hour Emergency Line: (204) 945-0581

Publications/resources available at: [www.safemanitoba.com](http://www.safemanitoba.com)

Additional Information:

Eye injuries are a common type of injury in industrial arts classes, often happening to students that are near other people who are using equipment. In order to prevent injuries, proper eye protection must always be worn where work is being done or equipment is being operated, even by those who are not doing the work themselves.

### Information on Appropriate Eye Protection

Students and Instructors must wear eye or face protection that is appropriate to the risk and that meets the requirements of the following standards:

- CSA Standard Z94.3-02, Eye and Face Protectors and
- CSA Standard Z94.3.1-02, Protective Eyewear: A User's Guide



It is important to note that prescription glasses with **glass** lenses do **not** provide proper protection. Eyewear with prescription lenses other than glass must:

- have lenses with a minimum thickness of 3.0 mm (1/8"), unless they are manufactured to meet the requirements of the standard.
- have lenses that meet the size requirements specified in the standard
- be equipped with permanently attached or removable side shields.
- Approved eye protection must be worn over prescription glasses that do not meet the above requirements.
- Contact lenses are **not** a substitute for proper eye and face protection.

**Reference to legal requirements under workplace safety and health legislation:**

- Personal Protective Equipment: Manitoba Regulation 217/2006 – Part 6

**Additional workplace safety and health information available at [www.safemanitoba.com](http://www.safemanitoba.com)**