



Outside Plant Safety Gear & Inspection

Tools and personal protective equipment -- Generally. Personal protective equipment, protective devices and special tools needed for the work of employees shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that they are used by employees. Before each day's use the employer shall ensure that these personal protective devices, tools, and equipment are carefully inspected by a competent person to ascertain that they are in good condition.

Head protection. Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

Helmets for the protection of employees against impact and penetration of falling and flying objects shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.1-1969, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.

Helmets for the head protection of employees exposed to high voltage electrical shock and burns shall meet the specifications contained in American National Standards Institute, Z89.2-1971.

Eye protection. Eye protection meeting the requirements of §1910.133 (a)(2) thru (a)(6) shall be provided and the employer shall ensure its use by employees where foreign objects may enter the eyes due to work operations such as but not limited to:

- ❑ Drilling or chipping stone, brick or masonry, breaking concrete or pavement, etc. by hand tools (sledgehammer, etc.) or power tools such as pneumatic drills or hammers;
- ❑ Working on or around high speed emery or other grinding wheels unprotected by guards;
- ❑ Cutting or chipping terra cotta ducts, tile, etc.;
- ❑ Cleaning operations using compressed air, steam, or sand blast;
- ❑ Acetylene welding or similar operations where sparks are thrown off;
- ❑ Using powder actuated stud drivers;
- ❑ Tree pruning or cutting underbrush;
- ❑ Handling battery cells and solutions, such as taking battery readings with a hydrometer and thermometer;
- ❑ Removing or rearranging strand or open wire;

Foot protection General requirements. The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where such employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards.

Criteria for protective footwear.

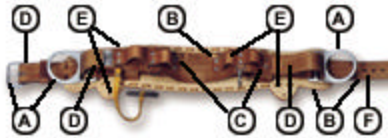
Protective footwear purchased after July 5, 1994 shall comply with ANSI Z41-1991, "American National Standard for Personal Protection-Protective Footwear," which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6, or shall be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective.

Protective footwear purchased before July 5, 1994 shall comply with the ANSI standard "USA Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear," Z41.1-1967, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6, or shall be demonstrated by the employer to be equally effective.

Body Belt & Safety Strap Inspection

Climbing equipment should be inspected and maintained regularly. If, in the course of inspection, your equipment is found to be defective, remove it from service *immediately*. Follow company procedures for replacement. Take the time to clean and protect the equipment after it has been inspected.

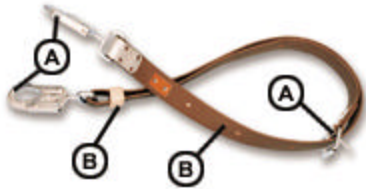
Inspect all parts and look for any signs of deterioration or abuse.



Estimated life with proper care and use, 5 to 8 years.

INSPECTION — TOOL BELTS

- A. **Hardware** — Electrical burns, cracks, deformation, loose attachment points.
- B. **Sewing** — Loose, cut, or frayed stitches.
- C. **Leather or Nylon Material** — Extreme wear, cuts, fraying, or chemical deterioration.
- D. **Rivets** — Loose or bent rivets.
- E. **Tool Loops - Tool Holster** — Elongated loops, improper tool fit or loose attachment points.
- F. **Tongue** — Broken stitches, elongated holes, fraying, or worn material.



Estimated life with proper care and use, 1 to 4 years.

INSPECTION — POLE STRAPS

- A. **Hardware** — Electrical burns, cracks, deformation, loose attachment points, improper latch movement or spring tension on the snap.
- B. **Leather or Nylon Material** — Extreme wear, cuts, fraying, broken or loose stitches, chemical deterioration or exposed red center material.

For lineman's body belts and pole straps, the body belt should be secured to a 250 pound (113.4 kg) bag of sand at a point which simulates the waist of an employee. One end of the pole strap should be attached to the rigid anchorage and the other end to the body belt. The sand bag should be allowed to free fall a distance of 4 feet (1.22 m). Failure of the pole strap and body belt should be indicated by any breakage or slippage sufficient to permit the bag to fall free to the ground.