

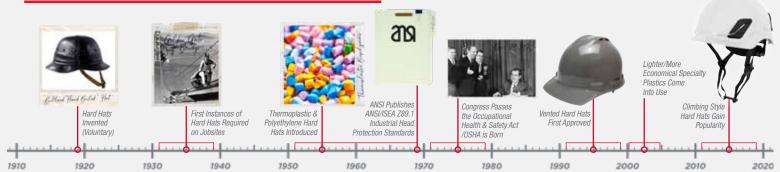
— HEAD PROTECTION —





Head Protection

A TIMELINE OF WORK PLACE HEAD PROTECTION



HEAD INJURIES

are one of the most frequent causes of work-related injuries and fatalities.



Over the past several years, OSHA has led an initiative to create awareness and ultimately decrease injuries and fatalities of the "Fatal 4".

THE FATAL FOUR:

Four leading causes of serious injuries and deaths in the construction industry

Falls

Struck-By

A Flying Objects

B Falling Objects

C Swinging Objects

Rolling Objects

Electrocution

2 Caught In-Between

The Fatal 4 Account For Over **300** Of All Workplace Fatalities

An estimated 10% of workplace fatalities are due to Flying Objects, Falling Objects, Swinging Objects, and Rolling Objects.



OSHA Regulations

EMPLOYER REQUIREMENTS

OSHA requires that employers provide a workplace free of recognized hazards. Step 1 of that is they must conduct a hazard analysis, and if a hazard is present, they must follow the hierarchy of controls:

1 Elimination 2 Substitution 3 Engineering Controls 4 Admin Controls

If unable to feasibly remove the hazard, employers must provide employees with proper PPE and training

OSHA HAS TWO REGULATIONS THAT REGULATE SAFETY HELMET REQUIREMENTS:

29 CFR 1910.135: Governs safety helmet requirements for general industry workers

29 CFR 1926.100: Refers to head protection requirements for construction, demolition, and renovation workers

Both standards require workers to wear safety helmets if they are at risk of being struck by falling objects, bumping their heads on fixed objects, or coming in contact with electrical hazards.

OSHA REQUIRES SELECTION CRITERIA FOR HEAD PROTECTION THAT MUST COMPLY WITH ANSI/ISEA Z89.1







A HELMET THAT MEETS ANSI Z89.1 IS OSHA COMPLIANT.

ANSI/ISEA Z89.1-2014





- American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection
- Provides (1) performance (2) testing and (3) labeling requirements for industrial hard hats.
- It establishes the types and classes of protective helmets, depending on the type of hazard encountered

SAFETY HELMET TYPES



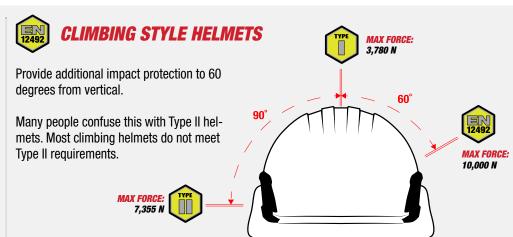
ANSI TOP IMPACT

Helmets designed to reduce the force of impact resulting from a blow to the top of the head.



ANSI TOP AND LATERAL IMPACT

Provides impact to (90 degrees from vertical). Type 2 helmets require a larger foam interior and increased side coverage.



<u>Ansi safety helmet electrical classes</u>

To improve comprehension and usefulness, there are electrical-protective classifications for helmets as follows:



CONDUCTIVE

 Helmets NOT intended to provide protection from electrical conductors.



GENERAL

- Intended to reduce the danger of exposure to low voltage electrical conductors
- Proof tested at 2,200 volts @ 1 minute



ELECTRICAL

- Intended to reduce the danger of exposure to high voltage electrical conductors
- Proof tested at 20,000 volts @ 3 minutesAnd no burn through @ 30,000 volts
- Class E supersedes class G...
 All class E's also meet class G



LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Each helmet shall bear permanent marking stating:

- Name or Mark of MFG
- Date of MFG
- **ANSI/ISEA Z89.1-2014**
- Applicable Types & Class Designations
- Applicable Optional Criteria
 - Reverse Donning
 - Lower Temperature LT
 - Higher Temperature HT
- Approximate Head Size Range



Head Protection FAST FACTS

RADIANS Head Protection Categories

BUMP CAPS

- Non-ANSI Rated
- Used to protect against incidental bumps
- Represents less than 5% of the total market

APPLICATIONS

- Food Processing: Low hanging pipes
- Airline Baggage handlers
- Maintenance workers



DIAMOND™ BUMP CAP

TRADITIONAL

- Z89.1 Type I
- Z89.1 Class E & G (non-vented)/ class C (vented)
- Reverse Donning (RD) & Low Temperature (LT)
- Full Brim Or Cap Style (Full brim provides added protection from dropped objects and sunburns)
- Pinlock or Ratchet / 4pt or 6pt Suspensions
- Standard or Vented (venting for warmer climates where electrical protection is not a requirement)

APPLICATIONS

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- General Industry
- Temporary Workers / Visitors



CLIMBING STYLE

- Z89.1 + EN 12492 clauses 4.2.1.2; 4.2.1.3; 4.2.1.4
- Z89.1 Class E & G (non-vented)/ class C (vented)
- High Temperature (HT)
- Brimless for Increased field of vision especially when looking up
- Lower profile for Increased mobility and reduced snag hazard
- Chin strap securely fastens the hard hat to you so it stays on when climbing or looking around
- Increased comfort with foam, added padding & removable brow pad
- High initial cost compared to traditional hard hats
- Standard or Vented (venting for warmer climates) where electrical protection is not a requirement)

APPLICATIONS

- Any task that requires a Hard Hat and climbing: Ladders, scaffolding, power & telecom poles
- If you need to wear fall protection
- Any task that requires a greater field of vision
- Any task that could use a lower profile helmet to reduce snag hazards and increase mobility: Miners. rescue workers
- Industrial/Construction: Iron Workers
- Utilities: Linesmen, gas/water/sewer workers



CUSTOM IMPRINTING MADE EASY QUICK TURNAROUND

Branding PPE with your logo, company name, or safety message not only elevates and differentiates your brand, but it offers these value-added benefits too:

- **YOUR PPE** protects people and advertises your business and brands
- YOUR STAFF are easily recognizable
- YOUR COMPANY exudes professionalism and a greater sense of corporate identity
- YOUR EMPLOYEES feel part of a team as branded workwear increases loyalty and unity



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