

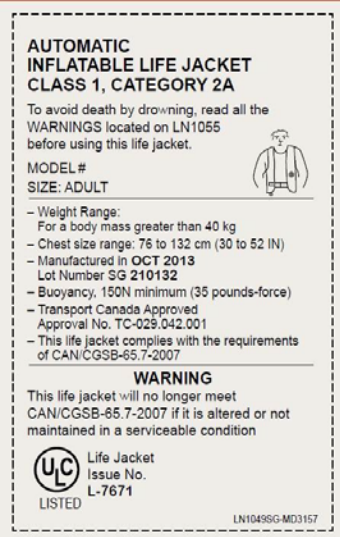
Regulatory Changes to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Standards

PPE helping to keep the NB workforce safe in early 2020 didn't suddenly become obsolete or unsafe on May 29, 2020. NB workplaces can continue to use equipment meeting the old standards as long as they are properly maintained and in good condition to provide the protection they were designed for. When replacing this PPE, the new standards must be met.

Old Requirements	New Requirements	Notable changes
<p><i>ANSI Z89.1-1997 Industrial Head Protection</i></p>	<p><i>CSA Z94.1-15 "Industrial protective headwear – Performance, selection, care, and use"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The workplace must conduct a hazard assessment (guideline in standard); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The hazard assessment must be documented and conducted by a qualified person. ○ If hazard assessment is not conducted or available, type 2 Class E headwear must be used. • Protective headwear is to be worn facing forward. Reversible headwear can be selected if job, task, or work environment requires it (e.g. welding). Manufacturer's instructions must allow headwear to be worn backwards. • When other PPE such as respirators, eye and face protectors, or hearing protectors are required to be worn, the employer and user must make sure that the PPE is compatible with the headwear being used. They must also make sure that the level of protection provided by the headwear is not compromised and that other PPE does not displace the headwear in any way. • The standard provides guidance on headwear inspection. The manufacturer's instructions are always to be consulted for product-specific inspection procedures. At a minimum, the shell, suspension, and liner must be inspected daily before use. • The standard contains requirements and recommended practices for care which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nothing carried inside the headwear between the head and the shell ○ No alteration to the headwear (including drilling holes) ○ No mixing of components from different manufacturers ○ No paint on the headwear (unless approved by the manufacturer) ○ No storage in direct sunlight • The standard provides guidance on the use of accessories, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Baseball-type caps cannot be worn underneath headwear ○ Winter liners must be inspected to ensure they do not affect the fit, form, function or protective capabilities of the headwear. ○ Decals, laminates, stickers or tape must be compatible with the headwear and not compromise the ability to carry out an inspection.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bandanas, handkerchiefs, hairnet or welder’s cap can be worn under the headwear if worn smoothly over the head (don’t create pressure points) ○ Chinstraps to be used when the headwear can be dislodged from the user’s head. ● The standard limits the use of insect repellent or other chemicals unless allowed by the manufacturer. ● The standard provides guidance on use of high-visibility headwear.
<p><i>CSA Z94.3-92 “Industrial eye and face protectors”</i></p>	<p><i>CSA Z94.3-15 “Eye and face protectors”</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The new standard contains two additional hazards, laser radiation and electric arc flash. ● It also requires that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Class 1 (spectacles) or class 2 protectors (goggles) must be used in addition to a welding helmet. ○ Side shields for safety glasses and prescription safety glasses must be integrated or permanently attached to the frame. ● The new standard refers to CSA Z94.3.1 “Guideline for selection, use and care of eye and face protectors” for the selection of protectors (the most recent version should be used to ensure the most up to date guidance).

<p><i>CSA Z94.2-94 "Hearing Protectors "</i></p>	<p><i>CSA Z94.2-14 "Hearing protection devices – Performance, selection, care and use"</i></p>	<p>The new standard contains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction on fit, care and use of hearing protection devices (HPD). Employer is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide information on risk and consequences of exposure to excessive noise. ○ Demonstrate proper fitting technique through one on one training. ○ Prohibit hair, jewellery or clothing that could interfere with the seal of earmuffs. ○ Train HPD users at least once every two years. • A table to assist with HPD selection based on class and noise exposure. • Direction on issuing and using devices. Employer is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review alternatives (new products and technological advances) for each HPD user every 2 years. ○ Consider comfort and environmental factors in HPD selection. ○ Consider other PPE in HPD selection to ensure no or minimal interference with hard hats, goggles, eyeglasses, and respirators ○ Counsel HPD users during initial fitting on the effect HPDs can have on understanding speech and hearing auditory signals. ○ Consider alarms, warning or call signals in HPD selection. Users should test audibility of warning, signals and alarms. ○ Provide a wide range of HPD options to ensure proper fit for each user and have adequate stock to ensure replacements and repairs. • Direction to ensure proper cleaning, use, maintenance and replacement that can help the employer and HPD users to comply with section 38(1) and 38(2) of General Regulation 91-191.
<p><i>CSA Z195M92 "Protective footwear"</i></p>	<p><i>CSA Z195-14 "Protective Footwear"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The standard has been expanded to include chainsaw protection which must have the green fir inside a white rectangle label. • It also provides guidance on selecting sole material that will minimise the hazard of slipping.

Old Requirements	New Requirements	Types	Additional information
CAN/CGSB-65.7-M88 "Lifejackets, inherently Buoyant Type"	Life Jackets approved by Transport Canada or an agency permitted by Transport Canada to approve it. *	<p><u>Life jackets</u> - three types</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) life jackets – for off-shore, open or rough waters 2. Standard Type life jackets - for all vessels (excl. SOLAS vessels) on inland or calm waters 3. Small Vessel life jackets – for small vessels on inland or calm waters 	<p>In addition to providing enough buoyancy to allow users to float, life jackets are also designed to turn the user onto their back even if unconscious. The type of life jacket determines the level of buoyancy and speed at which the user is flipped over. SOLAS life jackets have the greatest buoyancy and the fastest turn over speed (within 5 seconds).</p> <p>PFDs on the other hand provide buoyancy but not turning over capability. For this reason, section 51(4) of General Regulation 91-191 makes it mandatory to use life jackets rather than PFDs when the user is working alone or there are insufficient resources to provide quick and effective rescue.</p> <p>Look for a label like this:</p>
CAN/CGSB-65.11-M88 "Personal Flotation Devices"	Personal flotation device (PFD)'s approved by Transport Canada or an agency permitted by Transport Canada to approve it. *	<p><u>PFDs</u> come in many types, sizes, and colours. Choose a PFD that is appropriate for the work and fit comfortably.</p> <p>Please note that when choosing colour, section 51(3) of General Regulation 91-191 requires the shell of flotation devices to be bright yellow, orange or red and have retro-reflective material fitted on surfaces normally above the surface of the water.</p>	
UL1180-95 "Fully Inflatable Recreational Personal Flotation Devices"	Inflatable PFD's approved by Transport Canada or an agency permitted by Transport Canada to approve it. *	<p><u>Inflatable PFDs</u> - two styles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vest type 2. Pouch type 	

* As of May 29, 2020, other agencies permitted by Transport Canada to approve life jackets and personal flotation devices include Canadian Coast Guard or Fisheries and Oceans Canada