JOSOP- 510 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Standard

Initially Approved 29 November 2000
First Revision - 1st November 2011
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1.0 Purpose, Objective and Scope

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide minimum requirements and general information about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent injuries or illness through proper selection and use within Joint Operations (JO) and assure that personnel can identify and select appropriate PPE for potential hazard(s).

1.2 Objective

- The objective of this Standard is to provide guidelines on the proper selection and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for company and contractor employees to reduce the potential for serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, sound, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards.
- Safely and properly select, use and care for the personal protective equipment especially when effective engineering controls are not practical or other control methods not available.

1.3 Scope

This Personal Protective Equipment Standard and requirements covers all JO Employees, contractors, and visitors within areas under JO operational control.

2.0 Requirements

The following requirements apply to this JO – Personal Protective Equipment Standard:

1. Personnel utilizing Personal Protective Equipment must be trained and competent in the visual inspection, selection, and use of Personal Protective Equipment.
2. Personal Protective Equipment must be replaced when it is damaged or proven to be ineffective.
3. Contractors are expected to provide all PPEs required by their employees.
4. PPEs shall be required for task or activities in the workplace, as appropriate. PPE required mandatorily in all JO field areas shall include, but not limited to, the following: head protection (safety helmet), eye protection, H2S monitor, FR coveralls, and foot protection.
5. Select additional job specific PPE by hazard assessment, referring an appropriate standard or an industry best practice.
6. JO divisions are required to identify appropriate additional minimum PPE standards specific to their locations that are not specified in the JO PPE Standard.

7. Every person entering field area must carry a Personal hydrogen sulfide (H2S) monitor. H2S monitor must be set to give audible and visual alarms.
8. Compliance audit shall be conducted for this standard as a part of EHS audit process.

Note: If any PPE is required to perform the job AND is NOT available, please exercise your Stop Work Authority.

3.0 Terms and Definitions

Field- The field is defined as operational areas, process plants, workshops and yards within JO, except Administration Camp, that require a gate pass to access.

FR Clothing – Flame Resistant **/** Fire Retardant Clothing**.**

Flame-resistant clothing — often abbreviated as FR clothing — refers to any clothing items that are designed and specifically manufactured to protect wearers from potential intermittent flames and thermal exposure.

Flame retardant fabrics are designed to stop the spread of fire and smother it into extinguishing.

Class I – are locations or areas where flammable gases may be present in sufficient quantities to produce explosive or flammable mixtures.

Class II - locations can be described as hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust.

Class III - locations contain easily ignitable fibers and flyings.

Division 1 - In Division 1 ignitable atmospheres can be present at any time so we must concern ourselves with both "regular" and "irregular" ignition sources. An "irregular" source may be a short-circuit.

Division 2 - Ignitable atmospheres should not generally be present so we are concerned about "regular" ignition sources; i.e., those that could ignite an atmosphere while they were operating within their normal parameters. Commonly they are "arcing, sparking and heat producing" (ASH) sources

Workshop - A workshop is a room or building which provides both the area and tools that may be required for manufacture and/or repair.

4.0 Roles, Responsibilities and Training Requirements

4.1 Individual Responsibilities

- Know and understand the importance of using proper PPE.
- Be aware of available types of protective clothing and accessories.
- Be aware of various requirements for safe use of PPE.
- Know the selection considerations, advantages, and disadvantages of the different types of respiratory protective equipment.
- Understand the importance of respirator face piece to face fit and know methods of fit testing.
- Knowledge of how to test and inspect the PPE prior to use.

4.2 Supervisor Responsibilities

- Jobsite leader from supervisory level and above; must be familiar with JO regulations regarding PPE, be able to recognize hazards requiring use of PPE for worker safety, know the best type of equipment for a particular hazard workers face, and have employees trained in proper use and maintenance.
- Jobsite supervisors are responsible for acquiring the proper types of PPE for their employees as well as for requesting replacement for the worn-out or damaged items. Supervisors can overcome employee objections to PPE by making sure the equipment fits properly and is easy to clean and repair or replace.

Note: Using PPE is often essential, but it is the last line of defense after engineering controls, work practices and administrative controls. It is not the substitute for elimination of hazard. Identify all hazards associated with the job and eliminate them by Engineering controls, work practices and administrative controls in addition to use of PPE.

4.3 Responsibilities for contractor employees' PPE

All contracted companies and establishments are responsible for the availability of appropriate types of PPE for their workforce in areas under the control of JO. This is in accordance with the contract conditions and JO's EHS Policy.

4.4 Initial Training Requirements

- Basic training on PPE shall be provided as part of EHS Induction to all JO employees and contractor employees who are required to select and

or use PPE. Content of training may vary based on the PPE required to be used.

- JO EHS Division, in coordination with Training Division, shall provide training on Usage and Inspection of SCBA for employees who are expected to use Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Contractors are responsible to train their employees who are expected to use SCBA.

4.5 Refresher Training

Refresher training must be provided as follows:

- As required by applicable regulations or JO policy
- As needed when identified by: verification, inspections, incidents or audits

5.0 Standard Instructions

5.1 Minimum PPE Requirements at JO Field locations

All personnel, including contractors and visitors shall wear as a minimum the following PPE in field locations.

- Personal H2S Monitor.
- Safety footwear meeting as a minimum the JO requirements (ANSI Z41-1999).
- Safety Glasses (Clear while indoors) meeting as a minimum the JO requirements (ANSI Z87.1-2003).
- Single piece or two-piece coveralls covering neck to wrists and ankles made of fire retardant (FR) clothing.
- Protective helmet meeting JO requirements (ANSI Z89.1-2003).
- PPE specified by the host/operations at the time of the visit.

5.2 Body Protection

Clothing

- All employees, contractors and visitors shall wear close fitting clothing (not baggy) to avoid the chance of getting caught on moving equipment / machinery.
- Employees and contractors working in the field shall wear long sleeved coverall (single piece or two pieces – top & trouser) made of fire retardant material having antistatic property for all activities outside the office environment.

- The outermost clothing layer must be made of flame-retardant fabric. This includes jackets and sweatshirts.
- The fire resistant or flame-retardant garment manufacturer shall provide information including, but not limited to, warnings, information, and instructions with each flame-retardant garment, which includes washing and ironing instruction.
- All flame-resistant or retardant garments shall have a product label or labels permanently and conspicuously attached to it. The certification organization's label, symbol or identifying mark shall be permanently attached to the product label or shall be part of the label. All wordings in the label shall be in English.
- Any metallic closure systems or metal components of the fire retardant or flame-resistant garments shall not come in direct contact with the body.

Note: It is possible to be exposed to flame that does not penetrate the flame-retardant clothing but generates enough heat to melt nylon or other synthetic clothing worn underneath. Nylon and synthetic clothing are not permitted to be worn in Class 1 Division 1 or Division 2 areas underneath FR coveralls.

Special Operations

- Emergency response personnel during emergency operations such as firefighting will require full body flame-retardant / flame resistant (IFR) 4.5 oz/sq.yard clothing (bunker gear or "Nomex") having anti-static property. The need for this type of clothing will be determined by whether personnel will be exposed to conditions, which could lead to injury (radiant heat, burns, cuts etc.) that are not effectively controlled.

Chemical Protective Clothing

- Chemical protective clothing shall be used by employees and contractors to provide protection against exposure to harmful substances as necessary.
- Chemical protective clothing shall be used with the proper respiratory protection equipment as necessary.
- This type of clothing shall be selected based on the following factors:
  - Potential hazards associated with the chemicals that may be encountered (corrosive, toxic, combustible, irritant, etc).
  - Potential contact period and the characteristics of the contact (for example, how long the contact will occur "8hrs or 10min" and how it will happen "splash or high-pressure spray"?)
  - Body zone that will or may be contacted (hands, feet, arms, legs, chest, face, neck, etc).
  - Breakthrough time, permeability, degradation, and penetration characteristics of the protective garment.
  - Potential additive or multiplicative effects of exposures through multiple routes of entry (for example, both inhalation and absorption).
  - Physical properties of the protective garment (for example, flexibility, abrasion and puncture resistance, weight, thermal protection, etc).
  - Whether the clothing is single use (disposable) or multiple uses.

- After use, chemical protective clothing shall be properly decontaminated and removed. Single-use or disposable equipment should be disposed off according to the proper procedures.

5.3 Eye/Face Protection

- Eye protection is mandatory when entering or working in locations where potential eye hazards exist based on workplace assessment, including all construction work sites.

Examples of potential hazards requiring eye or face protection include but not limited to:

- Dust, dirt, metal or wood chips entering the eye from activities such as chipping, impact drilling, grinding, sanding, sawing, hammering, blowing out machines or equipment with compressed air or bleeding down a pressure line or vessel, cleaning or working with rusty material, handling or working on materials which are subject to flaking or scaling, and the use of power tools or even strong wind forces.
- Chemical splashes from corrosive substances, acidic substances, hot liquids, solvents, or other hazardous solutions.
- Objects swinging into the eye or face, such as tree limbs, chains, tools, or ropes.
- Radiant energy from welding, harmful rays from the use of lasers or other radiant light (as well as heat, glare, or sparks) including making or breaking an energized circuit which may result in an electrical flash.
- Eye and face protection equipment shall provide protection from exposure to eye or face from hazards like flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, and potentially injurious light radiation.
- Protective eyewear includes, but not limited to:
    - Prescription and non-prescription safety eyeglasses
    - Welder's goggles and shields
    - Chemical splash goggles
    - Impact-type goggles
    - Full-face masks (associated with respiratory protection and shields)

- Protective eyewear should meet JO requirements (ANSI Z87.1-2015)
- All safety eyewear (prescription and non-prescription) must have side shields or wrap around protection.
- Safety glasses having darkened tint should not be worn indoor but may be used by personnel working outside to provide ultraviolet or infrared hazard protection.
- Safety glasses must have permeability of more than 75% of visible light.
- Contact lens wearers should inform their supervisors and co-workers of their contact lens use.
- Wear safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields over contact lenses in areas where eye protection is required.

- Workers who wear prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards should wear either eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or the one that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses. Face shields are intended to protect the face against low velocity projectiles such as sparks and dust. They will not protect against high velocity projectiles, chemical splashes, or hazardous gases, vapors or mists. In these cases, the face shield shall be worn in combination with the proper type of eye protection for the potential hazard encountered, such as, but not limited to, safety glasses and chemical splash goggles.
- Chemical splash goggles should be worn whenever there is the potential for hazardous substances to be splashed or sprayed in the eyes.
- Eye and face protective equipment should be distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.
- Welders and their helpers should use welding shields with filter lenses that have shade numbers appropriate for the work being performed for protection from injurious light radiation, as well as, flying grindings and chips. Recommended filter lens for various radiant energy is given below.
- Face shields alone do not provide adequate eye protection. A face shield must be worn in combination with another form of eye protection such as goggles or safety glasses.
- Face shields should be replaced when they become scratched, cracked, or brittle with age.
- **Exception**: Goggles or chipping goggles are not required to be worn with approved firefighting helmets that are equipped with a face shield.
- Full-face shields are not a substitute for safety glasses or goggles.

Filter lens shade numbers recommended for protection against radiant energy

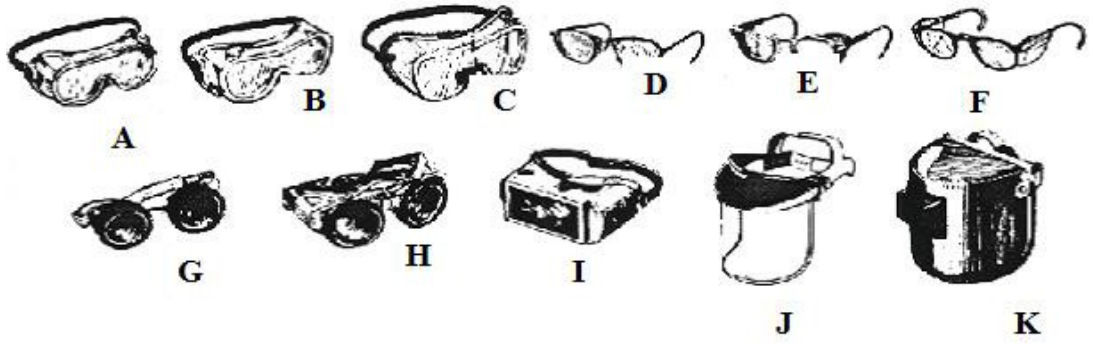
Welding operation	Shade no.*
Shielded metal-arc welding 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (non ferrous) 1/16, 3/32, 1/8,5/32inch diameter electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous) 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch diameter electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding 3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4-inch diameter electrodes	12
5/16-, 3/8-inch diameter electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10±14
Carbon-arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, over 6 inches	5 or 6
Gas welding (light), up to 1/8 inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (medium), 1/8 inch to 1/2 inch	5 or 6
Gas welding (heavy), over ½	6 or 8

*** From ANSI Z87.1**

Figure 1. Eye and face protectors

This Selection Chart offers general recommendations only. See text for detailed discussion.

A. GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, perforated ventilation, for flying objects only
B. GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, Hooded Ventilation, for splash protection
C. GOGGLES, Cushioned Fitting, for flying objects
D. SPECTACLES, without Side shields
E. SPECTACLES, Cup-Type Side shields
F. SPECTACLES, Semi-/Flat-Fold Side shields
G. WELDING GOGGLES, Eyecup Type, Tinted Lenses
H. WELDING GOGGLES, Cover spec Type, Tinted Lenses
I. WELDING GOGGLES, Cover spec Type, Tinted Plate Lens
J. FACE SHIELD, Plastic or Mesh Window
K. WELDING HELMET.



5.3.1 Maintenance of eye protectors

Eye and face protectors shall be kept clean and in good repair. Always consult the manufacturer's recommendations for care and maintenance for all PPE. As a minimum:

- Safety glasses, goggles, welding hoods, and face shields should be washed with warm soapy water, rinsed thoroughly, and hung to dry before they are stored.
- A soft tissue or soft nonabrasive cloth should be used to clean the lenses.
- Lenses in welding hoods should be replaced when they become broken or when scratches or weld burns obstruct vision. Welding hoods should be replaced when they become cracked or distorted or when the lens holder and/or suspension become damaged and/or do not work properly.
- Plastic lenses should be cleaned only with mild detergent and water.
- Plastic lenses should be provided with a scratch-resistant coating.
- Eye protectors shall be discarded if damaged.

5.3.2 Selection and procurement

- Eye-protective devices should be of good quality meeting the requirements of ANSI Z87.1 or 89/686 EEC or equivalent standard.
- Each face shield and safety glasses must be distinctively marked in a manner by which the manufacturer may be identified. In addition, all major components of eye and face protectors must bear a legible and permanent marking indicating the standard
- Each filter lens must be marked with shade number.

5.4 Head Protection /Safety Helmets

- Protective headwear (Safety helmets) shall be worn in all working areas except when inside vehicles or offices, unless involved in activities that present overhead hazards.
- Workers should wear protective headwear designed to reduce electrical shock hazard when near exposed electrical conductors that could contact the head.
- Safety helmet must be conforming to ANSI Z89.1, Class E (proof-tested at 20,000 volts), Type – I (protects the wearer from top impact) or equivalent standard.
- The suspension of helmet shall be Fas-Trac or similar ratchet suspension.
- Safety Helmet must be of light weight for wearing all day long. Mass of the helmet, complete with harness shall not exceed the limits prescribed by ANSI Z89.1standard.
- When headband is adjusted to maximum designated size, there shall be sufficient clearance between the shell and headband to provide ventilation. Headbands shall be removable & adjustable.
- Crown straps, when assembled, shall form a cradle for supporting the helmet on the wearer's head so that distance between top of the head

and underside of the shell cannot be adjusted to less than 1.25 inches for that particular helmet.

- The crown strap shall be 4 points or 6 points double layer nylon web suspension and shall be easily replaceable
- Helmet must be suitable for wearing in hot climatic conditions of Kuwait (ambient temperature 0°C to +55°C)
- The user should examine safety helmet at least weekly. If the helmet shows signs of ageing or deterioration such as, but not limited to, cracking, peeling, or delaminating, it should be replaced immediately.
- The protective outer shell of helmets should not be glued, drilled, cut, defaced, or in any way modified so as to affect its structural integrity. This does not include stickers or labels.
- Suspension systems shall not be removed from the helment, nor modified in any way that is not specifically approved by the manufacturer. The suspension system should be replaced when it deteriorates or is damaged.
- Safety helmet must not be used past the recommended service life or shelf life.

5.5 Hand and Arm Protection

- Hand and arm protection should be selected and used against potential hazards to be encountered, such as:

    - Skin absorption of harmful substances (corrosives, solvents, pesticides, toxics, irritants, allergens, etc)
    - Severe cuts, lacerations, abrasions, or punctures
    - Grinding (sparks, flying objects)
    - Blasting and painting (Flying objects)
    - Electrical shock
    - Welding Hazards (sparks, slag, etc)
    - Harmful Temperature Extremes
    - Chemical or thermal burns

- Hand and arm protection should be selected based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the protection relative to:

    - Task to be performed
    - Conditions present
    - Duration of use
    - Hazards and potential hazards identified
- Hand and arm protection should be examined before and after each use. Protection that has lost its protective quality should be replaced.
- Select the glove size that will assure optimum wear, dexterity, working ease, comfort, and employee satisfaction.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS A SELECTION GUIDE FOR HAND PROTECTION:

No.	Type of Glove	Use	Remarks
1	RUBBER	High Voltage Protection	Black in color. Class depends on KV rating
2	VITON	Chemical resistance	Fluoroelastomer gloves
3	PVA	Organic compounds handling	Fabric-lined gloves
4	BUTYL	Resist most vapors and acids	Durable cement-dipped butyl rubber
5	NEOPRENE	Protect against alcohol. Alkalis, oil and petroleum	Puncture/tear resistant
6	NITRILE	Chemical resistance	A synthetic rubber material that has superior puncture, cut and abrasion resistance
7	LATEX	General-purpose, resistant to most acids and alkalis, protects from heat	Excellent conformity and dexterity
8	DISPOSABLE	General use	Thin and flexible latex, vinyl, polyethylene, or fabric types
9	INSPECTION & GENERAL PURPOSE	Resists cuts, abrasions and snags	Choose from 100% cotton/canvas, polyester string knit, kevlar, soft cotton/acrylic, cotton/kevlar blend or PVC coated gloves
10	LEATHER	Superior resistance to cuts, abrasions and temperature extremes	Welding, driving, others

5.6 Toe/Foot/Leg Protection (Safety Shoes/Boots)

Wearing safety foot protection (Safety Shoes/Boots) is mandatory in all field areas and in any other WJO areas where there is a danger of foot injuries from falling and rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where such workers are exposed to electrical hazards.

Athletic shoes or ordinary may, however, be worn within buildings designed for continuous occupancy / general office work such as the Administrative Building

- Safety footwear should be selected based on JO requirements. Footwear shall meet ASTM F2412 and ASTM F2413 or BS EN ISO 20345 and BS EN ISO 20344
- When responding to spills or release of hazardous substances, chemical-resistant boots with built in toe or metatarsal protection shall be worn.
- The user should examine footwear regularly. Footwear that has lost its protective quality shall be replaced.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS THE SELECTION GUIDE FOR PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR:
Safety boots must be suitable for use in oil & gas industry and for protecting the foot of the personnel from hazards such as falling objects, oil / chemical spill, piercing objects, etc.

No.	Type of Footwear	Designed For
1	**METATARSAL & Toe Protection**	**Prevention or reduction of injuries to the toe and metatarsal areas of the foot from 'drop' hazards**
2	**ELECTRICAL-HAZARD**	**Protection against contact with an electrical current through insulation between the wearer and the ground**
3	**CONDUCTIVE**	**Dissipation of static electricity and reduction of ignition potential when flammable atmosphere or explosives are present.**
4	**SOLE PUNCTURE-RESISTANT / Penetration resistance**	**Reduction of the possibility of puncture wounds to the soles of the feet by sharp-edged objects**
5	**Antistatic**	**Dissipation of static electricity while protection from live electrical circuits.**
6	**Resistance to chemical and oil**	

Other Requirements:

- Leather meeting the requirements mentioned in ASTM F2412 and ASTM F2413 or BS EN ISO 20344 & 20345 for Class I footwear (preferably full grain quality leather upper). It must be suitable for use in Oil & Gas industry.

- The safety footwear shall be preferably black, brown or tan; any other color will be considered, if found acceptable during technical evaluation.
- Breathable lining for extra comfort
- Boot with eyelets and lace
- Ergonomically and aesthetically designed
- Shock absorbent
- Ankle Protection
- Padded collar and tongue
- Light weight (Weight of one boot including lace, preferably not to exceed 750 grams for Size 44); footwear with most lightweight will be preferred.
- Leather and any other part / component of the footwear must not cause any skin allergy to the user
- The footwear must be designed such that it causes no pain or injury to toes or feet or ankle

5.7 Hearing Protection

- Hearing protections devices include, but are not limited to, ear-muffs, fitted ear plugs, reusable soft rubber ear plugs, and disposable foam plugs.
- Hearing protection devices should be worn in high noise areas where noise level is greater than 85 dBA. Workers should notice signs for marking ear protection zones in the company.
- Hearing protection selected should be able to reduce high noise exposures to below 85 dBA for an eight-hour TWA by having certified Noise Reduction Ratings (NRRs).
- High Noise Exposures above 105 dBA require double hearing protection (ear-muffs and ear-plugs)
- A selection of muffs and plugs that provide an adequate protection should be made available at no cost to employees and visitors.
- Workers should properly care for hearing protection devices assigned to them.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING A HEARING PROTECTION DEVICE:

Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Ear-Muffs	Have highest attenuation Are easily fitted Are easily adjusted Cover the entire ear	Worker complaints Cannot be worn with some gears Hot for summer and for some hot jobs Leaks around glasses, etc.
Ear-Plugs	Are comfortable Can be custom-fitted	Have lower attenuation than muffs Require fitting unless custom-fitted or formable type
Disposable Inserts	Are comfortable Can provide a good fit High worker acceptance	Have the lowest attenuation Have higher cost in long-term program

5.8 Fall Protection

Fall protection devices or personal fall arrest systems shall be provided and used when employees perform work and are exposed to a fall of 6 feet (1.8m) or more.

- Fall protection devices include, but are not limited to class "A" Fall Arresting Safety Harnesses, lifelines, lanyards, safety nets, or similar equipment. ***Note:*** Safety belts, which only secure around the waist, are not acceptable for JO operations.
- Personal Fall protection devices shall meet ANSI/ASSP Z359 fall protection and fall restraint standards.
- Fall protection should be used in certain situations including the following:
    - Open-side floors, floor openings, catwalks, or platforms elevated 1.8 meters or higher where handrails or barriers are not provided.
    - Working above potential hazards
    - Working over water when personal floatation devices are not used
    - Working on electrical transmission & distribution overhead lines
- Safety harnesses, lifelines, and lanyards should have the following specifications:
    - The rope should have a nominal breaking strength of 2,450 Kg.
    - All safety belt and lanyard hardware, except rivets, should be capable of withstanding a tensile loading of 1,815 Kg without cracking, breaking, or taking a permanent deformation.

- Safety harness, lifelines, and lanyards shall be examined before and after each use. If any condition such as, but not limited to, abrasion, fraying, oil, acid, or caustic contamination, should be noted, the fall protection device must be removed from services.
- When not in use, fall protection devices should stored in a manner to protect them from contamination from chemicals, oil, moisture, and from degrading effects of direct sunlight and excessive heat.

In the event fall protection is used to stop a fall it shall be removed from service and lanyards shall be replaced.

5.8.1. Visual inspection

All safety belts, harnesses, lifelines, lanyards and accessories must be inspected according to manufacturer's recommendations not less than twice annually and visually before each use. If a part is contaminated with dirt, pigment, or foreign materials that would interfere with visual inspection, it should be cleaned in mild detergent and water and dried.
While flexing the part being inspected to reveal hidden defects:

a. Examine webbing fabric for cuts, cracks, tears, enlarged eyeholes, or other signs of wear that might affect strength.
b. Examine stitching for breaks, ragged strands, loose, or rotted threads and other signs of weakening.
c. Examine metal hardware for breaks, cracks, fractures, loose anchorage, or other signs of wear or deterioration which might affect the strength of the equipment or the action of the fastening devices.
d. Examine lifelines and lanyards for frayed or broken strands, cuts and abrasion. Inner fibres should be examined for breaks, discoloration and deterioration. Particular attention should be given to snaps and the splices connecting them to the lanyard.

5.8.2 Care and Service Life

- Safety belts, lanyards, or lifelines subjected to drop loading from actual use, or to strength or drop loading tests such as ANSI A10.14, Section 5.4, must be rendered unfit for field use and destroyed.
- Safety belts, harnesses, lifelines, lanyards and accessories should be cleaned after use and stored in a clean, dry area at normal temperatures.
- All fabric webbing belts (when dirty) can be washed in mild detergent, rinsed and dried in a warm area.
- A destruction schedule must be established at each location based upon frequency and severity of belt usage. A range of five years to ten years is generally acceptable. The decision for the destruction schedule ultimately followed must be based upon ANSI A10.14.5.3 and the experience of the site.
- Belts, lanyards and lifelines must be discarded before they are unable to do their job. In regular use they are subjected to wear depending upon site conditions such as chemical exposure and the severity of use. The lanyard portion of the belt system generally wears first.
- Belts of varying ages must be tested to destruction to determine what their residual strength is after normal usage for the location. (The manufacturer will usually perform these tests.) These, coupled with the results of inspections per 5.7, should yield reliable data on which to base the safe and useful life of the belts.

- See **JOSOP 405 Work at Height** for more information

5.9 Respiratory Protection

For information pertaining to respiratory personal protective equipment like dust masks, respirators and self contained breathing refer **JOSOP 501.**

6.0 References

The following is a complete list of the documents referred in this JO Standard:

Title	File Name
ANSI Z87.1-2003	Eye Protection
ANSI Z41-1999	Safety Shoes
ANSI Z89.1-2003	Head Protection
ANSI Z359.1	Fall Protection
NFPA 701, D1.1	Fire Retardant Fabrics

7.0 Other Guidance Documents

Title	Document No.
KPC Documents on Personnel Protective Equipment	SA.KPC.048.04.1, SA.KPC.049.04.1, SA.KPC.050 SA.KPC.051.04.1, SA.KPC.052.04.1
Chevron PPE standards	

8.0 Document Control

Table 1: Document Control Information

Description		SBU-Specific
Initial Approval		29 November 2000
Revision 1		*1st November 2011*
Revision 2		*20th December 2020*
Revision 3		*13th March 2022*

8.1 Standard renewal process

This standard must be reviewed and revised as necessary and, at a minimum, not later than five years from the date of the last revision.

8.2 Deviation

Deviations from this standard must be authorized by the General Manager after adequate justification.

Deviations must be documented, and documentation must include the relevant facts supporting the deviation decision. Deviation authorization must be renewed periodically and no less frequently than every three years.