

TABLE I-6—RUBBER INSULATING EQUIPMENT TEST INTERVALS—Continued

Type of equipment	When to test
Rubber insulating gloves	Before first issue and every 6 months thereafter. ¹
Rubber insulating sleeves	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter. ¹

¹ If the insulating equipment has been electrically tested but not issued for service, it may not be placed into service unless it has been electrically tested within the previous 12 months.

[59 FR 4435, Jan. 31, 1994; 59 FR 33662, June 30, 1994]

§ 1910.138 Hand protection.

(a) *General requirements.* Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns; and harmful temperature extremes.

(b) *Selection.* Employers shall base the selection of the appropriate hand protection on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the hand protection relative to the task(s) to be performed, conditions present, duration of use, and the hazards and potential hazards identified.

[59 FR 16362, Apr. 6, 1994; 59 FR 33911, July 1, 1994]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART I OF PART 1910—REFERENCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION (NON-MANDATORY)

The documents in appendix A provide information which may be helpful in understanding and implementing the standards in Subpart I.

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). "Accidents Involving Eye Injuries." Report 597, Washington, D.C.: BLS, 1980.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). "Accidents Involving Face Injuries." Report 604, Washington, D.C.: BLS, 1980.
3. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). "Accidents Involving Head Injuries." Report 605, Washington, D.C.: BLS, 1980.
4. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). "Accidents Involving Foot Injuries." Report 626, Washington, D.C.: BLS, 1981.
5. National Safety Council. "Accident Facts", Annual edition, Chicago, IL: 1981.
6. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States by Industry," Annual edition, Washington, D.C.: BLS.
7. National Society to Prevent Blindness. "A Guide for Controlling Eye Injuries in Industry," Chicago, IL: 1982.

[59 FR 16362, Apr. 6, 1994]

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART I TO PART 1910—NON-MANDATORY COMPLIANCE GUIDELINES FOR HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SELECTION

This appendix is intended to provide compliance assistance for employers and employees in implementing requirements for a hazard assessment and the selection of personal protective equipment.

1. *Controlling hazards.* PPE devices alone should not be relied on to provide protection against hazards, but should be used in conjunction with guards, engineering controls, and sound manufacturing practices.

2. *Assessment and selection.* It is necessary to consider certain general guidelines for assessing the foot, head, eye and face, and hand hazard situations that exist in an occupational or educational operation or process, and to match the protective devices to the particular hazard. It should be the responsibility of the safety officer to exercise common sense and appropriate expertise to accomplish these tasks.

3. *Assessment guidelines.* In order to assess the need for PPE the following steps should be taken:

a. *Survey.* Conduct a walk-through survey of the areas in question. The purpose of the survey is to identify sources of hazards to workers and co-workers. Consideration should be given to the basic hazard categories:

- (a) Impact
- (b) Penetration
- (c) Compression (roll-over)
- (d) Chemical
- (e) Heat
- (f) Harmful dust
- (g) Light (optical) radiation

b. *Sources.* During the walk-through survey the safety officer should observe: (a) sources of motion; i.e., machinery or processes where any movement of tools, machine elements or particles could exist, or movement of personnel that could result in collision with stationary objects; (b) sources of high temperatures that could result in burns, eye injury or ignition of protective equipment, etc.; (c) types of chemical exposures; (d) sources of harmful dust; (e) sources of light radiation, i.e., welding, brazing, cutting, furnaces, heat treating, high intensity lights, etc.; (f)