## Power tool Usage and Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

**Equipment type:** All Hand Powered Tools  
**Date:**

**Department:**

**Employee:**

**Tool manufacturer:**

**Task:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Hazard</th>
<th>Type of PPE Required</th>
<th>PPE Required (Yes / No)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chips, Dust</td>
<td>Safety Glasses</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>Hearing Protection</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental hazards and falling objects</td>
<td>Non-skid safety shoes, hard hat.</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Precautions

**Do not operate in damp or wet locations.** Keep work area clean and well lit at all times. Do not operate in explosive atmospheres such as the presence of flammable liquids or gasses.

**Do not abuse cord.** Do not use chord to carry the tool or pull plug from outlet. Avoid heat, oils, sharp edges, and moving parts. Damaged chords increase the possibility of electrical shock.

**Disconnect or lock off tools** when not in use, before servicing or before changing accessories such as blades, bits, or cutters.

**Stay alert.** Watch what you are doing. Use common sense. Do not operate tool when you are tired.

**Do not overreach.** Maintain proper footing and balance at all times.

Some dust created by sawing, drilling, sanding, cutting and other construction activities contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
- lead from lead-based paints,
- crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
- arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber (CCA)

**Dress properly.** Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, gloves, and clothing away from moving parts. Air vents can contain moving parts and should also be avoided.