LO I can match hazards to the appropriate safety options.

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| TYPE | HAZARD | OPTIONS |
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LO I can list and describe what PPE should be used in a basic bricklaying process (Remember to recognise possible hazards and describe how equipment can prevent harm or injury).

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| Type | Hazard | Options |
| Eyes | Chemical or metal splash, dust, projectiles, gas and vapour, radiation | Safety spectacles, goggles, face screens, face shields visors |
| Head and neck | Impact from falling or flying objects, risk of head bumping, hair getting tangled in machinery, chemical drips or splash, climate or temperature | Industrial safety helmets, bump caps, hairnets and firefighters' helmets |
| Ears  | Noise – a combination of sound level and duration of exposure, very high-level sounds are a hazard even with short duration | Earplugs, earmuffs, semi-insert/canal caps |
| Hands and arms | Abrasion, temperature extremes, cuts and punctures, impact, chemicals, electric shock, radiation, vibration, biological agents and prolonged immersion in water | Gloves, gloves with a cuff, gauntlets and sleeving that covers part or all of the arm |
| Feet and legs | Wet, hot and cold conditions, electrostatic build-up, slipping, cuts and punctures, falling objects, heavy loads, metal and chemical splash, vehicles | Safety boots and shoes with protective toecaps and penetration-resistant, mid-sole wellington boots and specific footwear, eg foundry boots and chainsaw boots |
| Lungs  | Oxygen-deficient atmospheres, dusts, gases and vapours | Some respirators rely on filtering contaminants from workplace air. These include simple filtering facepieces and respirators and power-assisted respiratorsMake sure it fits properly, eg for tight-fitting respirators (filtering facepieces, half and full masks) |