



📍 BUILDING & MAINTENANCE

SAFETY SUPPLY CHECKLIST

1

Fall Prevention Equipment

OSHA requires fall protection at a height of 4ft. or higher. That includes platforms, scaffoldings, and any job near a building's edge or a floor opening (like a skylight). Fall protection is also required around dangerous machinery like galvanizing tanks or degreasing units, regardless of height.

2

Eye and Face Protection

Eye and face protection is mandated around any type of chemical, environmental, radiological, or mechanical irritants and hazards. Safety supplies often include things like eye gear, face shields, respirators, and eye wash stations.

3

Head Gear

Traumatic brain injury is responsible for 30% of deaths caused by injury (1). The leading risk factor being falling objects. Whenever employees are working in situations where objects could fall on them or are performing electrical work, OSHA requires hardhats.

4

Hearing Protection

For the past 25 years, hearing loss has been one of the most common occupational hazards (2). OSHA requires protective equipment like ear plugs/coverings as well as physical barriers between workers and the source of the noise based on the average decibel exposure over an 8hr day.

5

Hand Protection

Over 1 million workers visit the ER due to hand injuries every year, 70% of which weren't wearing gloves or the wrong kind (3). Typical injuries include cuts, punctures, burns, and absorption of hazardous chemicals. To prevent injury, OSHA requires a wide range of gloves depending on the task.

6

Back Support

Back injuries account for 20% of all workplace injuries in the U.S. (4) But this can easily be prevented with the right safety supplies like mechanical aids (such as pneumatic lifts), back belts, and posters demonstrating correct lifting techniques.

7

Foot Protection

Approximately 200,000 workers experience foot injuries each year (5). OSHA requires protective footwear when there is a risk of objects falling or rolling on workers' feet, puncturing, or electrocution. Stick to footwear with steel or fiberglass toes, chemical protection, compression and impact protection, and puncture resistance.

8

Safety Signage

OSHA regulates the presence, placement, and design of signs that warn employees of danger and/or provide safety instructions. Common examples include warnings of biological, chemical, or electrical hazards, fall hazards, and flammable materials.

1 http://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/get_the_facts.html

2 <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/noisehearingconservation/index.html>

3 <http://www.nietc.org/safety-news-archive/121-safety-article-1.html>

4 <https://ehs.okstate.edu/training/oshaback.htm>

5 http://ehstoday.com/ppe/foot-protection/ehs_imp_33395