



Nothing but **HEAVY DUTY.**[®]

Selecting the Right Personal Protection Equipment

Tony Wilcox – Milwaukee Tool – VP Engineering

Michael Spensieri – Milwaukee Tool - Director of Safety



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

THIS SESSION WILL GIVE YOU INSIGHT AND KNOWLEDGE ON HOW TWO LEADING CATEGORIES (GLOVES & HELMETS) OF PPE ARE TESTED AND THE CRITERIA TO MEET SPECIFIC STANDARDS.

SELECTING THE RIGHT HELMET AND GLOVES IS A CRUCIAL DECISION FOR YOUR PEOPLE, THIS COURSE WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENT TESTING PROCEDURES, SHOW YOU ACTUAL TESTS PERFORMED BY MANUFACTURERS, REVIEW ANY POTENTIAL UPCOMING STANDARD CHANGES, AND GIVE YOU BEST PRACTICES TO EVALUATE DIFFERENT PPE SOLUTIONS.

Head Protection

- What are the types of head protection and the standards?
- How are the standards tested?
- How does this translate to construction?
- Key factors to consider when selecting Head Protection
- Where are the standards evolving?

Hand Protection

- What are the types of hand protection and the standards?
- How are the standards tested? Cut - Impact - Puncture
- How does this translate to construction?
- Factors to consider when selecting Hand Protection
- Where are the standards evolving?



INDUSTRY INFO



33.3MM+

workers in the United States are protected by head protection.

Get the Facts

195k

Occupational head injuries reported from 2021-2022.

Source - BLS

684

Workers killed from intracranial injuries in 2022.

Source - NSC

12.5%

Percent of occupational fatalities in 2022 due to intracranial injuries.

Source - NSC

103.7MM+

workers in the United States are protected by hand protection.

Get the Facts

71%

Of hand and arm injuries could have been prevented with personal protective equipment

\$26K

Hand injuries are expensive, costing from \$540 to \$26,000, according to the National Safety Council

454K

Hand injuries annually in the US





INDUSTRY LANDSCAPE





PPE TESTING REQUIREMENTS

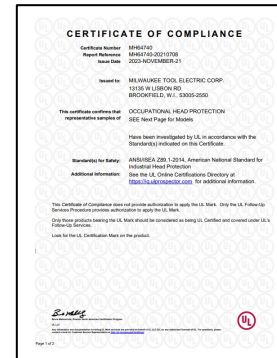
Self Certification

- ANSI only requires self certification for both Head Protection and Gloves



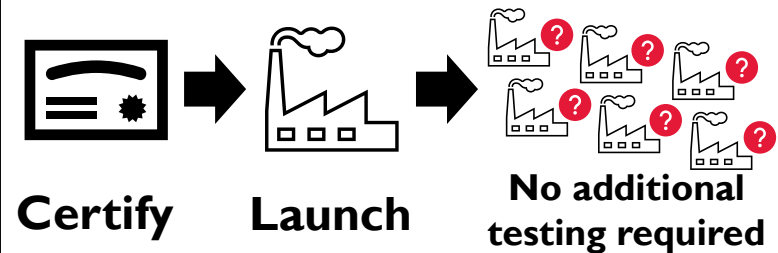
3rd Party Testing

- Many Labs and Agencies offer 3rd party testing
- Certified to test to ANSI, CSA, EN standards
- Ask your manufacturers for their 3rd party test reports**



In-Line and Re-occurring Testing

- ANSI only requires testing every 5 years* (gloves)
- If no design change is made, no additional testing required for life of the product
- Manufacturing variances, sub-supplier changes, etc. can all effect conformity
- Ask your manufacturers if they consistently test their product for conformity**



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HEAD PROTECTION REVIEW-THE BASICS





HEAD INJURY STATS

FREQUENCY

IN 2022 THERE WERE

412
FATALITIES

IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
 FROM SLIPS, TRIPS AND FALLS*



**FALLS LED
 TO > 50% OF**

FATAL WORK RELATED TBIS*



 **TBIS ARE
 25%** OF ALL
 CONSTRUCTION
 FATALITIES*

IN 2022
 THERE WERE **13,710**

**NONFATAL
 HEAD INJURIES**

RESULTING IN MISSED DAYS OF WORK
 IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY*



*According to Bureau of Labor, The Center for Construction Research, and Training Statistics, NIOSH Science Blog 2021-2022 data - Series ID: FWUJ4XGP1CON80N00, CBUP1XGP1CON63100, CBUP1XGP1CON73100.

COST

National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI)

- TBI Claims for all industries (2013-2018)
 - Average total costs per TBI claim: **\$136,000**
 - Average lost-time costs per any injury claim: **\$51,000**
- Mega claims (> \$3 million; 2001-2017)**
 - Brain and Head Injuries for all industries:
 - 17% were **\$3-5 million**
 - 27% were **\$5-10 million**
 - 30% > **\$10 million**
- Mega claims over **\$10 million** primarily arise from the **construction industry**, especially due to severe head and brain injuries

*National Council on Compensation Insurance: Traumatic Brain Injuries in Workers Compensation - Associated Medical Services and Costs

**National Council on Compensation Insurance: Country Mega Claims. Obtained from: [ncci.com/Articles/Pages/II_Country-Wide-Mega-Claims-Report-2020-BureauReady.pdf](https://www.ncci.com/Articles/Pages/II_Country-Wide-Mega-Claims-Report-2020-BureauReady.pdf)



SAFETY HELMETS- THE STANDARDS

ANSI Standards & Types

- **ANSI/ISEA Z89.1 – American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection**
- **Type I & Type II Hard Hats**
 - Type I hard hats reduce the force of an impact to the top of the head.
 - Type II hard hats reduce the force of impact to the sides or top of the head.



Type I



Type II



ANSI & CSA Classes

- **Class G – General (Unvented)**
 - Limited voltage testing up to 2,200 volts
- **Class E – Electrical (Unvented)**
 - Tested against voltage shocks/burns up to 20,000 volts. Commonly used by electrical and utility trades.
- **Class C – Conductive (Vented)**
 - No protection against electrical hazards. Lightweight and comfortable with vents for temperature reduction.



2,200
volts



20,000
volts



0
volts

Disclaimer: The head protection (class E) is proof-tested at 20,000 volts, but this number is not intended as an indication of the voltage at which the helmet protects the wearer.

EN 12492 Clauses

- **EN 12492 is the European Standard for Mountaineering Helmets.**
- **Some safety helmet manufacturers in the U.S. test to certain clauses within this standard.**
 - **This is because not all clauses of this standard are relevant to the construction industry.**
- **The most common clauses called out from this standard for safety helmets in the U.S. are:**
 - **Energy Absorption Capacity clauses 4.2.1.2 (Front), 4.2.1.3 (Side), & 4.2.1.4 (Rear)**
 - **Retention System clauses 4.2.3 (Strength) & 4.2.4 (Effectiveness)**

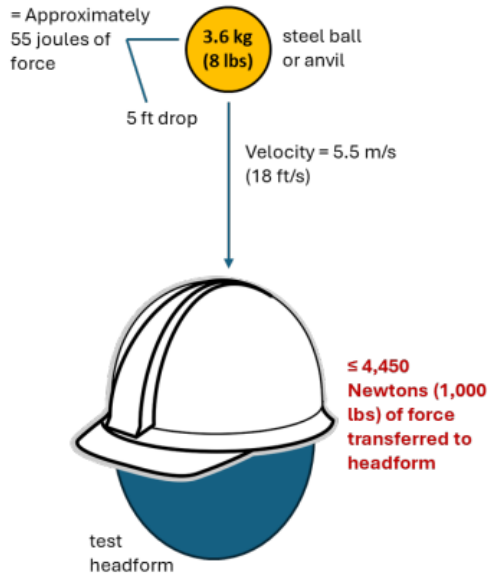


SAFETY HELMETS- THE STANDARDS

Type I & II

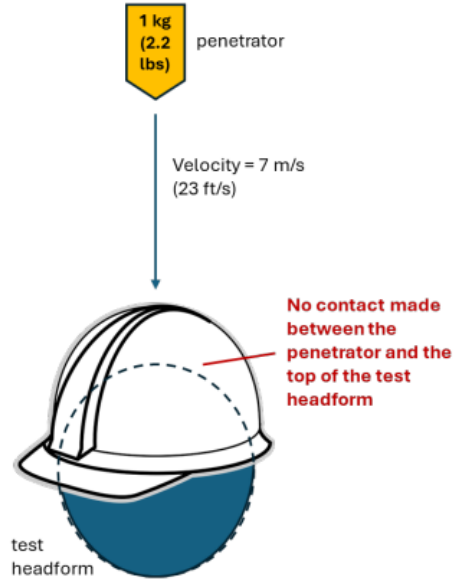
Type II Only

Figure 1: **TYPE I & TYPE II**
 FORCE TRANSMISSION TESTING



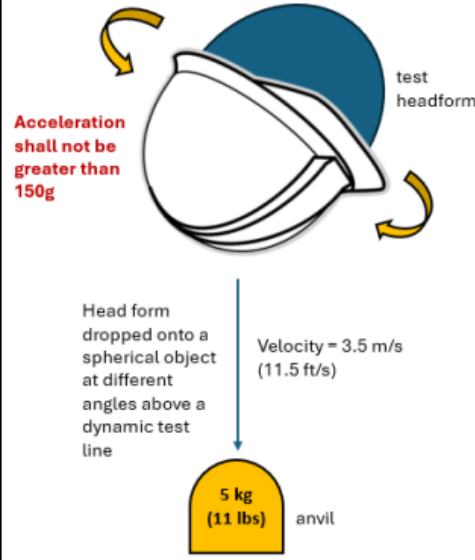
~Hammer falling from over 21ft

Figure 2: **TYPE I & TYPE II**
 APEX PENETRATION TESTING



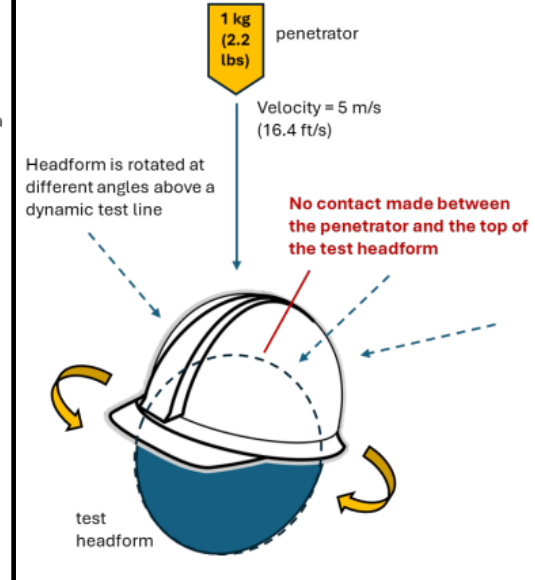
~Hammer falling from over 10ft

Figure 3: **TYPE II ONLY**
 IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION



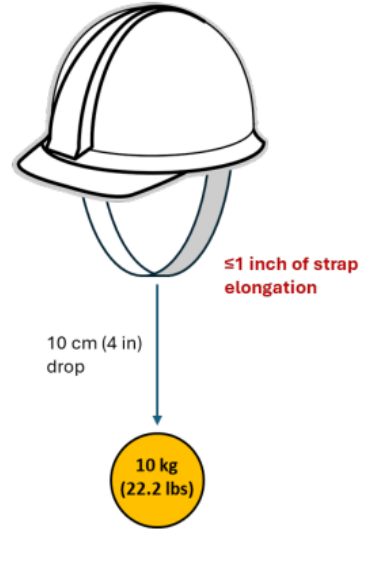
~Hammer falling from 12ft

Figure 4: **TYPE II ONLY** OFF-CENTER
 PENETRATION TESTING



~Hammer falling from 5ft

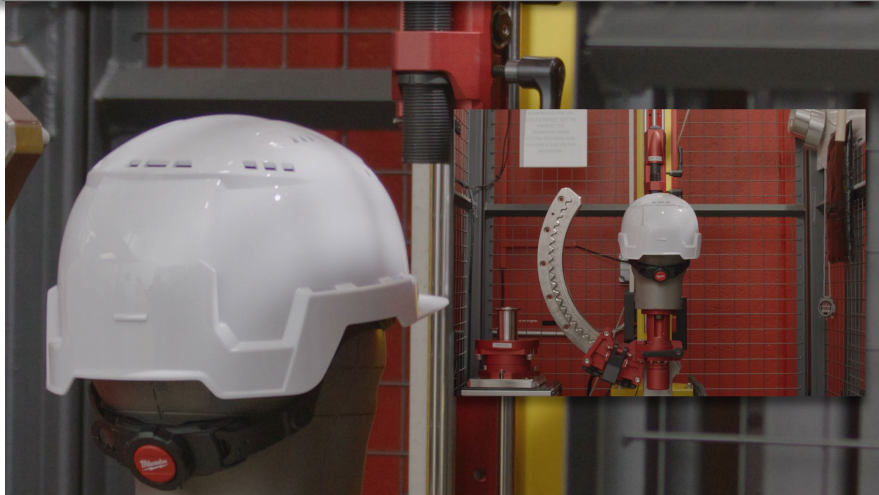
Figure 5: **TYPE II** CHIN
 STRAP RETENTION



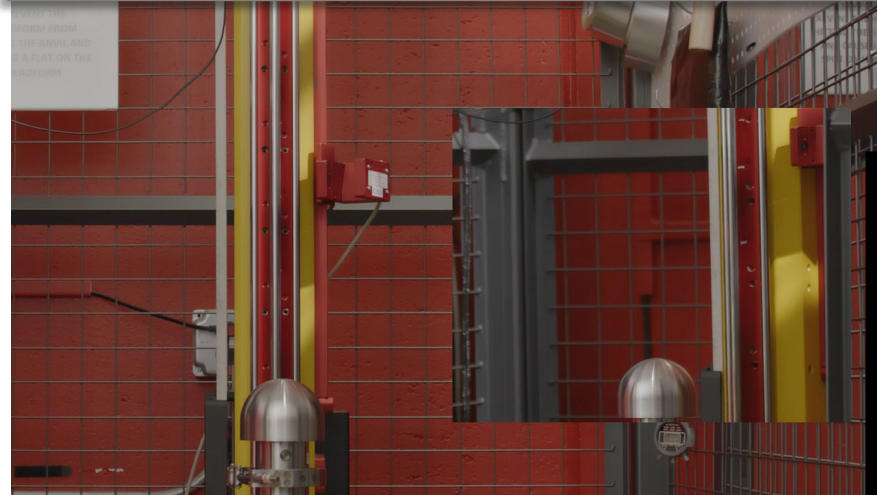


SAFETY HELMETS- THE STANDARDS

APEX IMPACT TEST



IMPACT ATTENUATION TEST



OFF CENTER IMPACT TEST



FORCE TRANSMISSION TEST



PROTECTS TOP AND SIDE IMPACT

ANSI Type II rated
 EN12492 Impact Clauses

Shell construction- Made of a
LEXAN Polycarbonate blend




MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORPORATION
 13135 West Lisbon Road • Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005 262-781-8600 • Fax 262-781-8529
 www.milwaukeetool.com

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This is to certify that the below products and/or materials provided to you have been manufactured and/or processed in conformance with Milwaukee's applicable drawings, instructions, and specifications and meet the applicable type I & type II requirements of ANSI/ISEA Z89.1-2014, *American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection*, and the Energy Absorption Capacity clauses (4.2.1, 4.2.1.3 & 4.2.1.4) & Retention System Clauses (4.2.3 & 4.2.4) of EN12492: 2012, *Mountaineering Equipment - Helmet for Mountaineers*.

- 48-73-1300 White Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1301 White Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1302 Yellow Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1303 Yellow Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1304 Blue Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1305 Blue Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1306 Green Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1307 Green Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1308 Red Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1309 Red Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1310 Black Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1311 Black Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1312 Orange Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1313 Orange Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1320 White Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1321 White Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1322 Yellow Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1323 Yellow Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1324 Blue Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1325 Blue Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1326 Green Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1327 Green Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1328 Red Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1329 Red Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1330 Black Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C
- 48-73-1331 Black Front Brim Helmet with BOLT™ - Class E
- 48-73-1332 Orange Front Brim Vented Helmet with BOLT™ - Class C

Signed:  Mark D. VP - Sales Milwaukee

UL Product IQ™
 QGWR.MH64740 - Occupational Head Protection

Occupational Head Protection
 Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp
 13135 W Lisbon Rd
 Brookfield, WI 53005-2550 United States

Model/Style/Series	Type	Class	Other Performance Features
50-73-1300	LH	C	LT
50-73-1301	SH	E	LT
50-73-1320	LH	C	LT
50-73-1321	SH	E	LT

UL
 300 North Dearborn Street
 Chicago, IL 60610-4000
 www.ul.com

Marketed by: Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation
 13135 W Lisbon Rd
 Brookfield, WI 53005-2550 United States

Latest Updated on 2021-07-08

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OFF CENTER TEST COMPARISON

ANSI Z89.1 - Type II

EN12492

MORE EXTREME IMPACT
LOWER ALLOWED FORCES

11 lbs

2 lbs

8 mph

11 mph

<1,650 LBF (<150g) **Transmitted**

11 lbs

7 mph

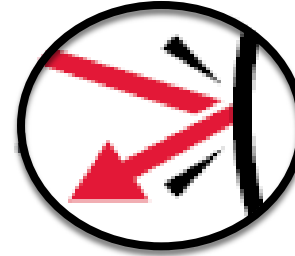
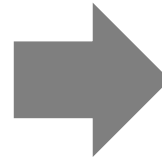
<2,250 LBF Transmitted



SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS



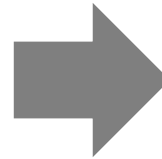
Users need
greater side of
the head
protection



**PERFORMANCE /
PROTECTION - TOP AND
SIDE IMPACT**
ANSI Type II rated,
EN12492 Impact Clauses



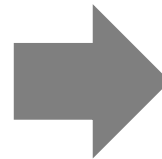
Users need to
modify their helmets
to use multiple PPE
accessories



**INCREASED
FUNCTIONALITY**
Allows use with additional
PPE and accessories



Helmet
suspensions are
uncomfortable
and hot



**COMFORTABLE
PADDED SUSPENSION**
Moisture wicking and
anti-microbial sweatband
and liner

FRUSTRATIONS

SOLUTIONS



BRAIN INJURIES- TRADE PROFESSIONAL

Effective Head/Neck Weight: 31lbs



Equivalent To:

Being hit by a 95 MPH Slap Shot



Being hit by a 101 MPH Fast Ball Pitch.



If a person weighing 200 ILBS, walking 3 MPH trips forward hitting their head – it is the same as



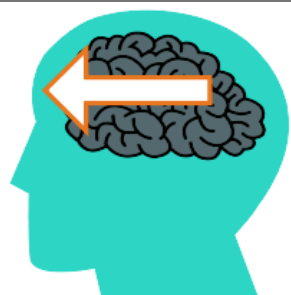


WHAT'S NEXT FOR HEAD PROTECTION STANDARDS

Objective:

Develop test methods and standards for rotational acceleration performance

Linear vs. Oblique Impacts



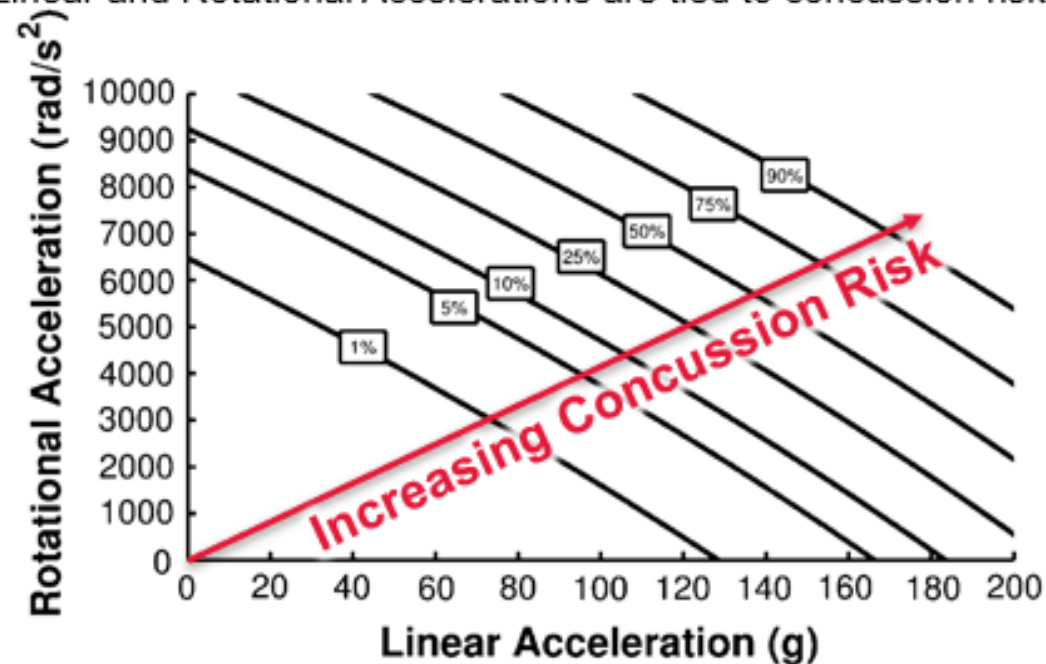
Transient intracranial pressure gradients



Relative brain motion and strain

Virginia Tech Concussion Probability Graph

Linear and Rotational Accelerations are tied to concussion risk





PREMIUM SAFETY HELMETS: PROTECT FOR ROTATIONAL IMPACTS

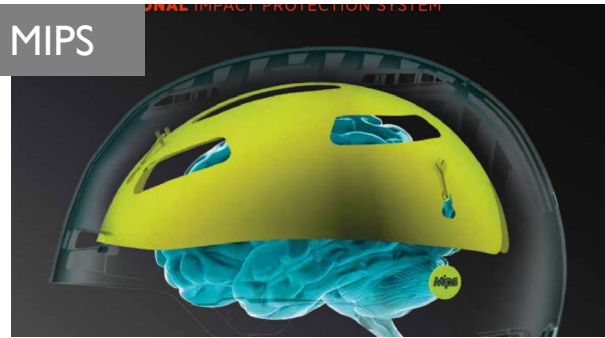


Rheon



Helmet Impact Technologies

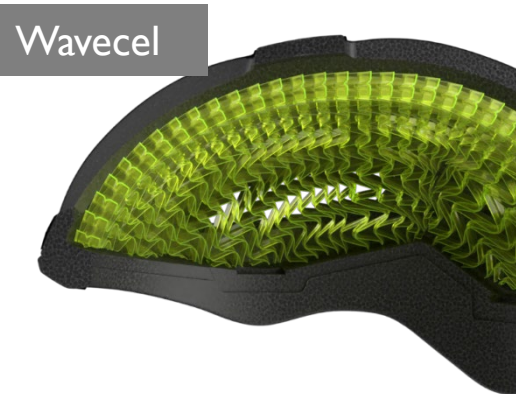
MIPS



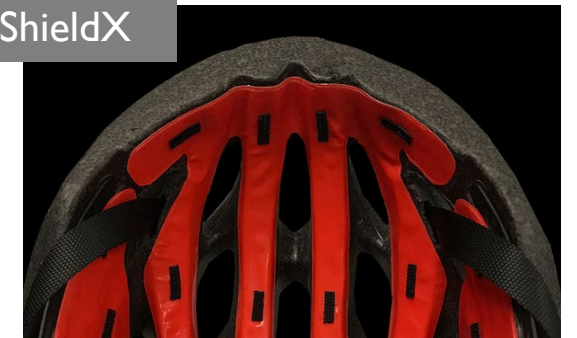
Koroyd



Wavecel



ShieldX



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HAND PROTECTION REVIEW-THE BASICS

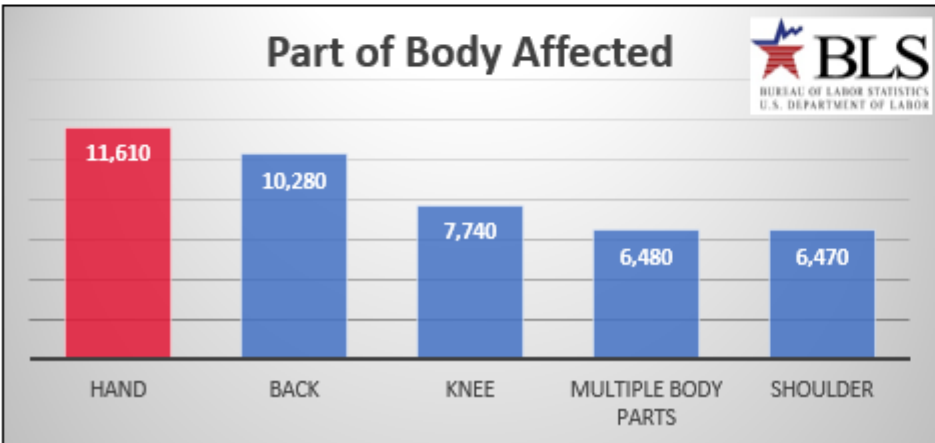
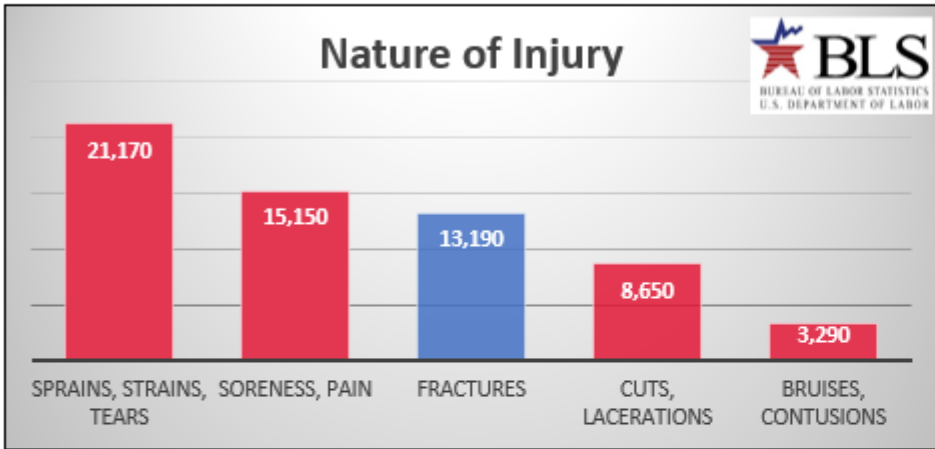




HAND AND ARM PROTECTION

Hand & Arm Injuries

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in construction, private industry, 2019



Harmful Vibrations can cause a variety of injuries to our end users

Hands are the most injured part of the body and are the #1 preventable injury on most construction sites



Hand & Arm Injury Statistics

- Median days away from work – 6
- Average hand injury claim cost
 - **Median cost of a laceration: \$6,000**
 - Stitches: \$2,000
 - Butterfly: \$300
 - Severed Tendon: > \$70,000



HAND AND ARM PROTECTION

EN STANDARDS

NEW MARKING

EN 388



	Rating	
Abrasion	1-4	← 4 4 4 2 C X
Cut (Coup Test)	1-5	← 4 4 4 2 C X
Tear	1-4	← 4 4 4 2 C X
Puncture	1-4	← 4 4 4 2 C X
Cut (TDM-100 Test)	A-F	← 4 4 4 2 C X
Impact Protection	P, F, X	← 4 4 4 2 C X

UPDATED ANSI SHIELD

CUT LEVEL 4

ANSI/ISEA 105



ANSI Abrasion ANSI Puncture
 ↑
 ANSI Cut Level

ANSI/ISEA STANDARDS

CUT RESISTANCE

Cut Levels	Protects Against	Applications By Cut Level
A1 Light cut hazards (200 gf)	Protect against scrapes	Material handling, small parts assembly (sharp edges), packaging, warehouse, general purpose, forestry, construction, pulp and paper, automotive assembly
A2 Light/Medium cut hazards (500 gf)		
A3 Light/Medium cut hazards (1000 gf)		
A4 Medium cut hazards (1500 gf)	Protect against cuts for which stitches would be required	Appliance manufacturing, bottle and light glass handling, canning, drywall work, electrical, carpet installation, HVAC, pulp and paper, automotive assembly, metal fabrication and handling, packaging, warehouse, aerospace industry, food/prep processing
A5 Medium/Heavy cut hazards (2200 gf)		
A6 High cut hazards (3000 gf)	Protection against brutal or extreme injuries	Metal stamping, metal recycling, pulp and paper (changing slitter blades), automotive assembly, metal fabrication, sharp metal stampings, glass manufacturing, window manufacturing, recycling plant/sorting, HVAC, food prep/processing, meat processing, aerospace industry
A7 High cut hazards (4000 gf)		
A8 High cut hazards (5000 gf)		
A9 High cut hazards (6000 gf)		

PUNCTURE RESISTANCE

Puncture (Newtons) non-hypodermic needle		
0	< 10	Paper/Cardboard Cuts, Light Material Handling, Parts Assembly
1	≥ 10	Light Construction, Material Handling, Parts Assembly, Packaging
2	≥ 20	Light Construction, Material Handling, Parts Assembly, Packaging
3	≥ 60	Construction, Light Metal Stamping, Light Glass Handling, Manufacturing
4	≥ 100	Construction, Metal Stamping, Glass Handling, Recycling, Injection Molding
5	≥ 100	Oil & Gas, Mining, Heavy Construction, Demolition, Manufacturing, Fabrication

**ALL MILWAUKEE
 KNIT-AND-DIPPED
 GLOVES AND
 SLEEVES ARE
 EN388 AND ANSI
 RATED**



HIGHER NUMBER/LETTER = BETTER PROTECTION

HAND AND ARM PROTECTION IN CONSTRUCTION

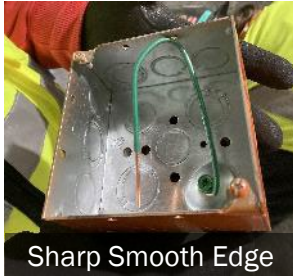
LIGHT DUTY:A1-A3

Interior & Finishing Work

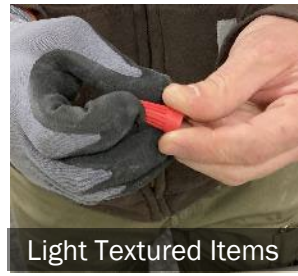
(e.g., house/yard work, finishing tasks, etc.)



Plastic Burrs



Sharp Smooth Edge



Light Textured Items



Electrical Wires

MOST IDEAL FOR:

- Finishers
- Plumbers (resi)
- Electricians (resi)
- Low voltage electricians

MEDIUM DUTY:A4-A6

Commercial Work

(e.g., working in/around steel studs, material handling, etc.)



Serrated edges



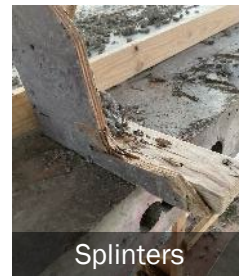
Metal Burrs



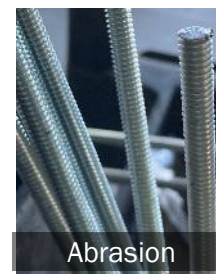
Nail Heads



Glues & Primers



Splinters



Abrasion

MOST IDEAL FOR:

- Electricians (commercial)
- Plumbers
- Carpenters
- Mechanical (fitters)
- Laborers

HEAVY DUTY:A7-A9

Extreme Cut & Abrasive Tasks

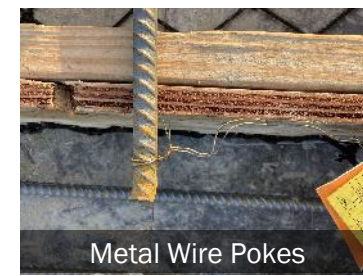
(e.g., sheet metal, rebar, mason, etc.)



'Fishhooks'



Coarse Materials



Metal Wire Pokes



Oils, Abrasion

MOST IDEAL FOR:

- Mechanical (HVAC + fitters)
- Masons & concrete
- Iron workers (rebar)
- Drywallers
- Steel stud framers
- Glazers
- Maybe laborers

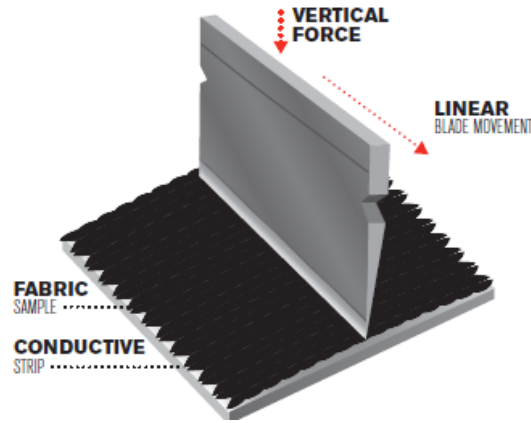


HAND AND ARM PROTECTION- CUT RESISTANCE TEST

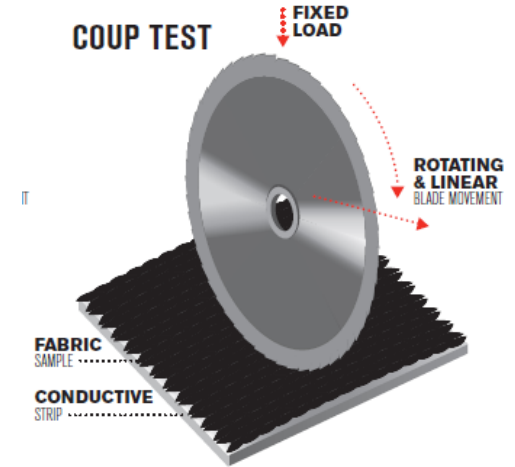
TDM Cut Test



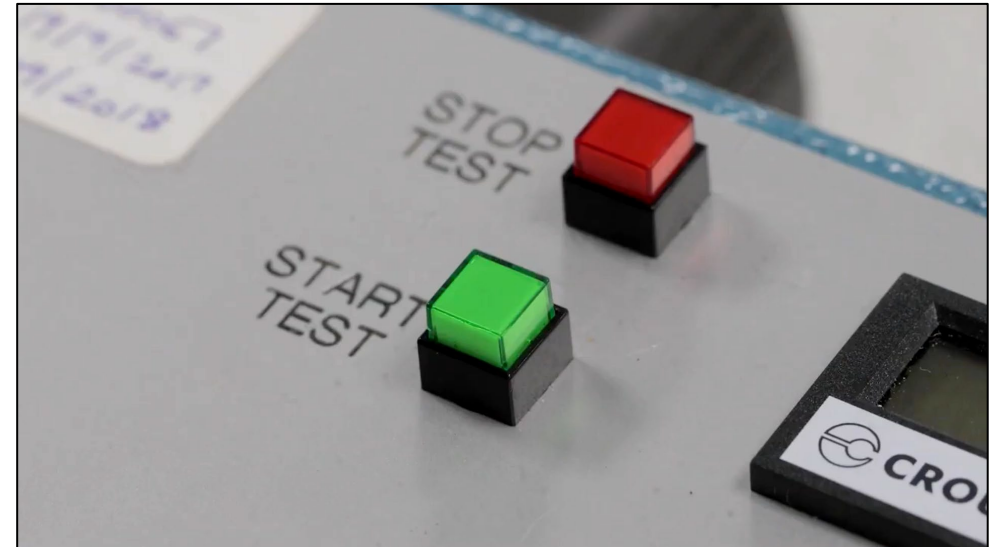
TDM-100 TEST



COUP TEST

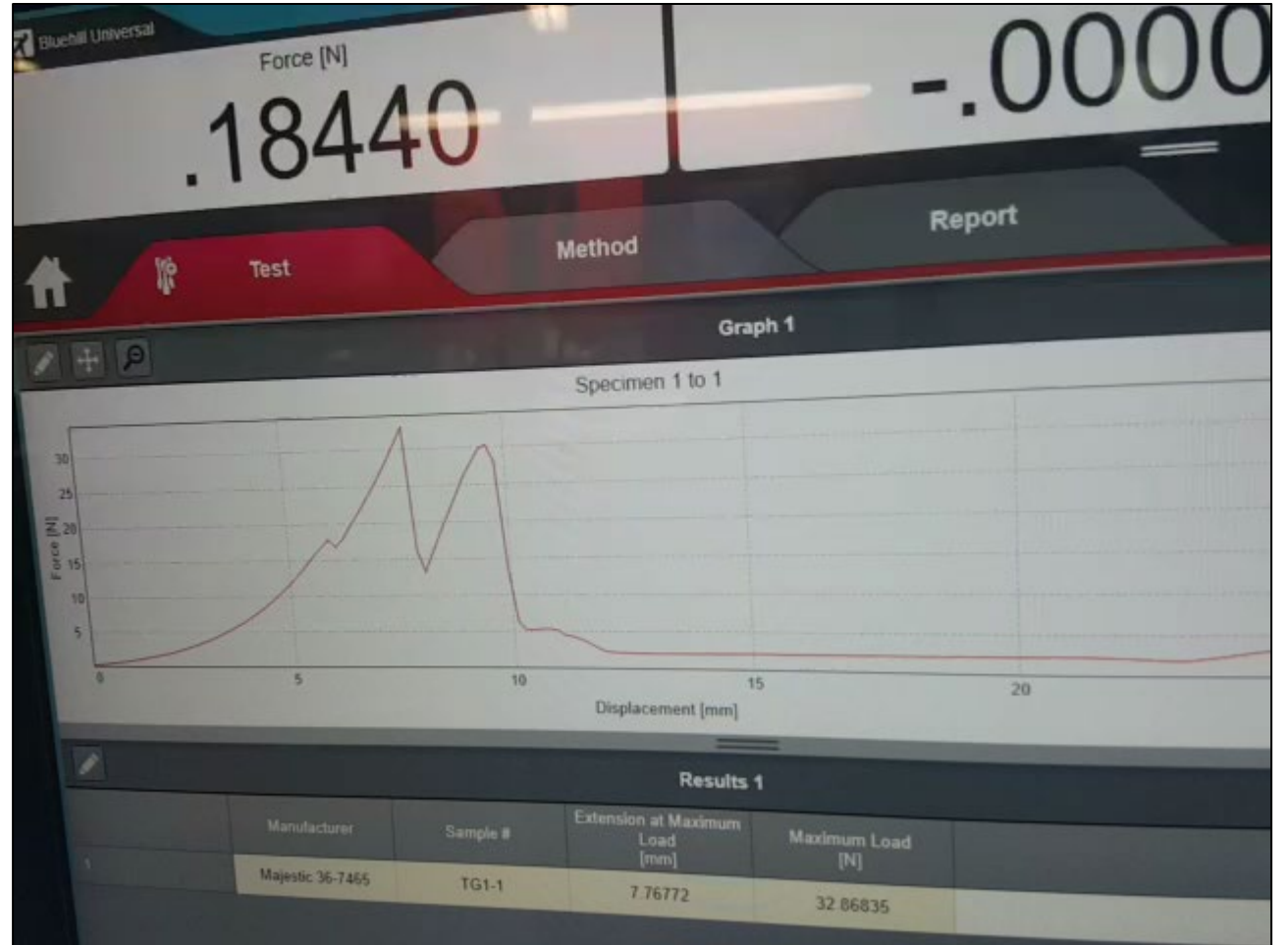


Coup Test





HAND AND ARM PROTECTION-PUNCTURE TEST





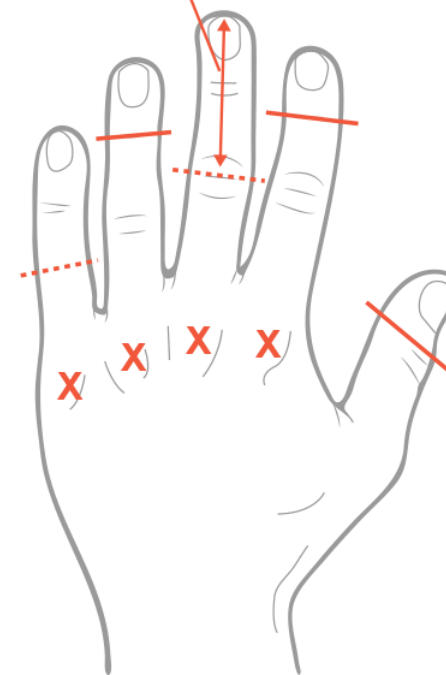
HAND AND ARM PROTECTION- IMPACT TEST

ANSI/ISEA IMPACT GLOVE STANDARDS

- **ANSI/ISEA 138-2019 is a newer standard**
 - Measures impact rating for all finger and knuckle impact sites
 - This is the premier standard for impact resistance
- **This standard assesses a glove's protection against back-of-hand (dorsal) injuries**
- **ANSI/ISEA 138-2019 replaces EN388**
 - EN388 rating ONLY tests knuckle location
 - EN388 is a Pass/Fail Test
- **Overall rating = lowest rating of all impact sites**

IMPACT LOCATIONS

Distance from tip



25mm from tip

50mm from tip

X
Knuckle impacts

Impact Protection	
P	Passed
F	Failed
X	Not Tested

EN 388



4442CX

ANSI/ISEA 138



1

≤9kN



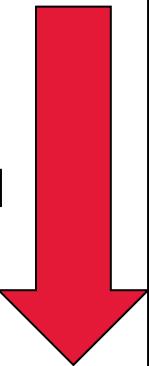
2

≤6.5kN



3

≤4kN

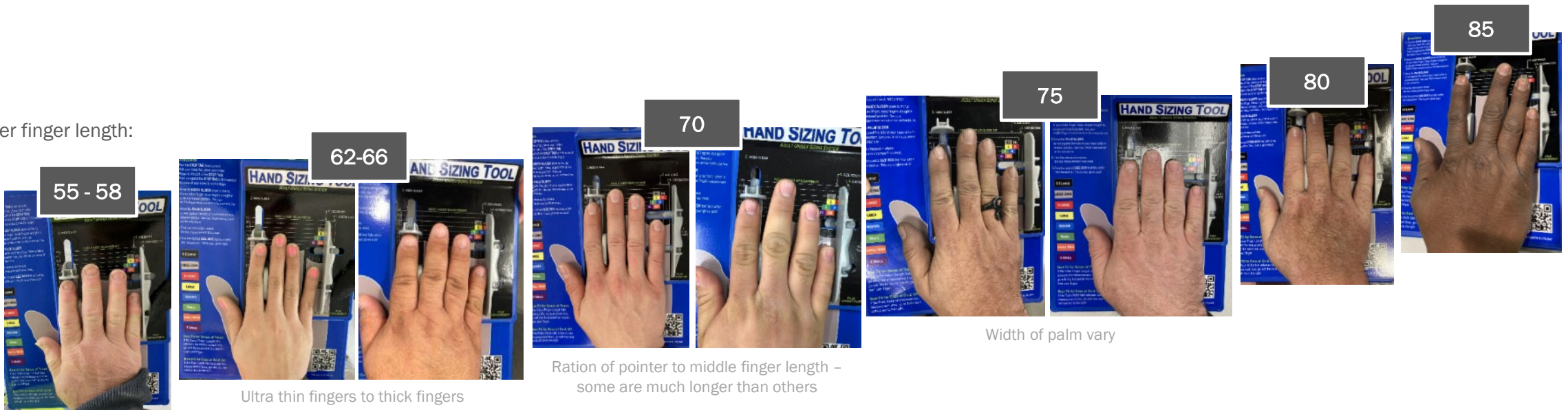


HIGHER ANSI NUMBER = BETTER PERFORMANCE

HAND AND ARM PROTECTION – SIZING AND FIT

- Gloves need to **fit a variety of hand shapes & sizes**... finger girth, length, and palm width

Pointer finger length:



- “**Dexterity**” is often used to describe fit -Dexterity means a number of things

- Fit greatly **impacts more than just comfort** - Safety, how much a glove is worn + how much focus & time is needed to complete a task

- Often the **field ends up with just L & XL** - even if they don't fit
- Often least effort for foreman & fits 'most'

So...beyond just S, M, L, XL, XXL the gloves will also **need to stretch in all dimensions to provide a great fit** for all hands



HAND AND ARM PROTECTION-SIZING AND FIT

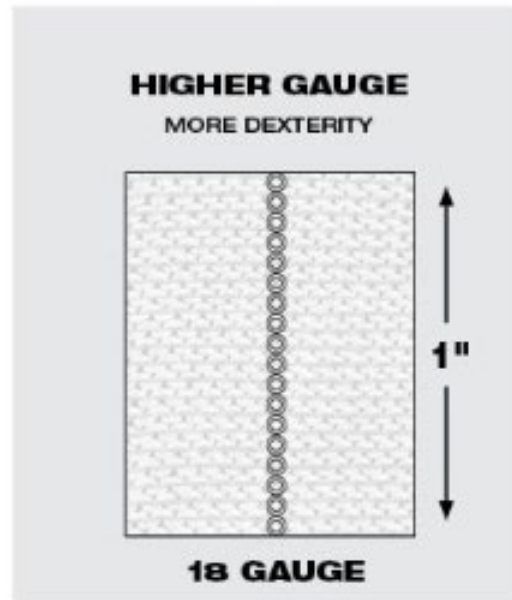
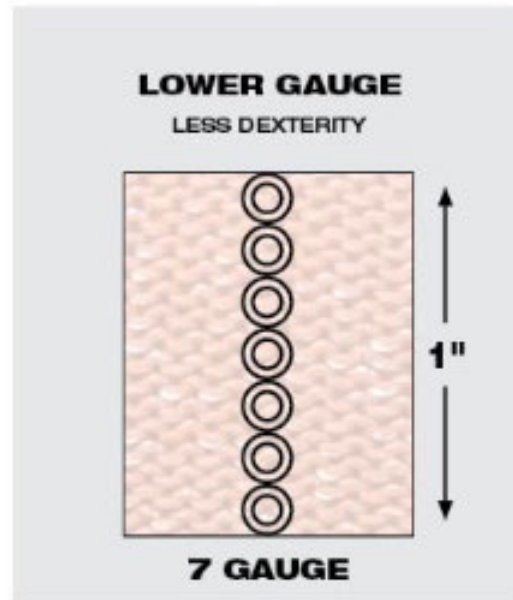
HOW GLOVE GAUGE AFFECTS DEXTERITY



(15 Gauge Gloves)



(13 Gauge Gloves)



(18 Gauge Gloves)



(18 Gauge Gloves)



WHAT'S NEXT FOR HAND PROTECTION STANDARDS

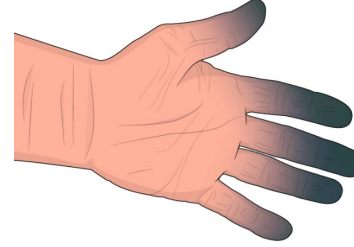
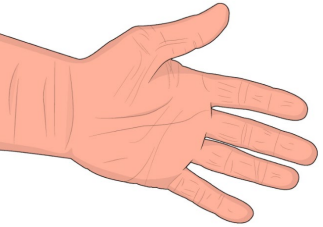
Signs and Symptoms of HAVS

Before HAVS

Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3



▪ Normal Hand

- Tingling
- Numbness

- White Fingers
- Reduced Dexterity
- Pain

- Atrophic
- Ulcerated
- Possible Gangrenous

Hand-Arm Vibration (HAVS), aka "White Finger", is a permanent and irreversible medical condition that causes loss of feeling in fingers and hands. Extreme cases can result in losing parts of or entire fingers.

Any kind of vibrating tool can result in hand-arm vibration, and longer exposure can increase the risk of developing HAVS.

Tools that have been linked to hand-arm vibration include:

- Grinders
- Riveters
- Drills
- Jackhammers
- Chainsaws
- Concrete saws
- Rotary Hammers
- Sanders



2 MILLION USA WORKERS ARE EXPOSED TO HAND-ARM VIBRATION EVERYDAY



WHAT'S NEXT FOR HAND PROTECTION STANDARDS

ISO 10819 (Anti-Vibration Standard)

Glove Markings



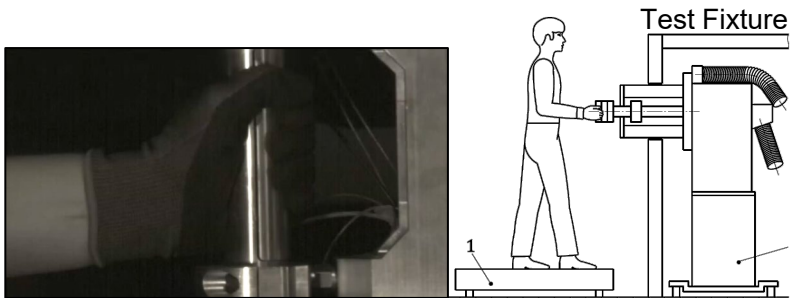
EN ISO
10819

Milwaukee Glove Markings



Standard Requirements

- Be full-fingered
- Have an uninterrupted palm pad from base to fingertips
- Have padding $\leq 8\text{mm}$ thick in the palm and ≥ 0.55 times the palm padding thickness in the fingers and thumb
- Reduce “medium range frequencies” by $\geq 10\%$ vs. bare hand
- Reduce “high range frequencies” by $\geq 40\%$ vs. bare hand



TRM & TRH Values

Ratio of vibration passed from tool to hand in different vibration spectrums

TRM – Transmissibility Ratio for Medium Vibration Spectrum

- Rotary Hammer
- Jackhammer
- Reciprocating Saw





TRH – Transmissibility Ratio for High Vibration Spectrum

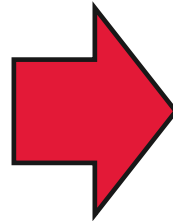
- Grinder
- Sander
- OMT



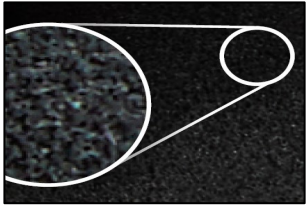

Ex: A TRM value of 0.67 means, on average, 67% of felt vibration from the tool is passed to the hand on the medium vibration spectrum



SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS

	<p>Poor dexterity for precise applications</p>
	<p>Gloves break down and rip in high wear areas</p>
	<p>Dip material wears out too quickly</p>
	<p>Temperature and Sizing</p>



	<p><u>MATERIAL GAUGE</u> Increased Mobility</p>
	<p><u>DURABILITY</u> Reinforcements in the highest wear area</p>
	<p><u>DIP RECIPES NOT CREATED EQUAL</u> Test and verify</p>
	<p><u>MATERIAL AND SIZE SELECTION</u> Test and verify</p>

FRUSTRATIONS

SOLUTIONS



EVALUATION

2-3 WEEK TESTING



PRODUCT VS BUSINESS COST



ASK FOR STATISTICS / HELP



MCAA | SMACNA | TAUC
SAFETY & HEALTH
CONFERENCE

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QUESTIONS



APPENDIX

