

Hand Protection Chart by Hazard Type

Hazards	Minimum Cut Level (ANSI)	Impact Protection	Chemical Resistant	Heat Resistant
Abrasion or scrape (concrete testing)	1	MED		
Burns from high heat (lab oven operations)	1			■
Cut or laceration (utility knife usage)	5			
Chemical Protection ¹ (environmental, lab chemicals)	2		■	
Electrical	Working with live electrical, other than low voltage, requires specific PPE and electrical training (i.e., NFPA 70E).			
Grease, oil, lubricant, handling wire, cables, chains, and ropes (equipment maintenance)	3	MED		
Impact, pinch, crush, strike (drilling, density tests)	3	MED		
Environmental soil sampling, soil vapor, groundwater, sediment, surface water ¹	3		■	
Geotechnical soil sampling, soil vapor, groundwater, sediment, surface water ^{1,2}	3			



EN388

Abrasion
Blade Cut
Tear
Puncture

XXXX



A1

ANSI Cut Level

Gloves are rated by either the EN388 standard on abrasion, cut, tear, and puncture resistance; or the ANSI 2016 Standard on cut level. Protection increases as the number increases. Please note that this is cut resistance. No glove is cut-proof.

¹For environmental contamination and chemical protection, more than one glove may be appropriate for mitigating a hazard; for example, a nitrile inner glove with outer glove for impact/cut protection. Determine selection based on the Project Safety Plan, job hazard analysis, and pre-task planning.

²For logging geotechnical soil samples, gloves may be temporarily removed to determine soil texture. However, before doing so, logger must assess soil to be free of contamination or harmful debris.

Incident and Injury-Free™ (IIF™) is based on care and concern and a commitment to everyone going home safely to their family every day. Our Rules to Live By support IIF because they are clear and consistent about the actions we take to mitigate hazards and prevent injuries, including potentially serious injuries to ourselves or the public.

Core Safety Rules

Rules that are common to all employees, and must be complied with at all times as part of planning and performing our work in an IIF manner. Rules are followed alongside Terracon and client policies, as well as local, state, and federal regulations.

Core Safety Practices

Practices are basic safety responsibilities common to all employees and must be complied with unless we can describe how we planned to do the work more safely. At no time is a less-safe action allowed than what is spelled out in a Practice.

Manager and Supervisor Expectations

Managers and Supervisors are responsible to ensure employees are following Our Rules to Live By and are accountable for assigning work in an IIF manner. This includes allotting sufficient time to complete the work, scheduling properly trained staff, and providing adequate information for completion of pre-task planning. Safety Check-Ins and documented safety coaching are proactive steps for IIF work.

Safety Accountability Policy

Corresponds with our Rules and Practices and describes what accountability steps apply to any employee, regardless of position, who violates a Rule or Practice. Details of the policy are on TerraNet and include the responsibilities of managers and employees, and consequences for violations.

MORE THAN 5,000 EMPLOYEE-OWNERS NATIONWIDE.

Terracon's safety program incorporates the Incident and Injury-Free™ (IIF™) approach to safety trademarked and provided by JMJ Associates.

Rev. 12.30.21



Our Rules to Live By



Rules

General

- R1.** No talking or texting on your cell phone while driving on Terracon business or property. Never pick up the phone or adjust navigation while driving.
- R2.** Start every job task with pre-task planning and update the plan when personnel or conditions change.
- R3.** Follow Terracon-required safety training and get authorization before work starts:
 - In excavations,
 - In confined spaces,
 - When working at heights, and
 - Before other job tasks which require it.
- R4.** Lift with safe techniques and get help when lifts are awkward or heavier than 50 lbs.
- R5.** Speak up right away and redirect a co-worker performing an unsafe act to safe work practices.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- R6.** Wear PPE as required by project, task, and/or work environment. Inspect before and during use, repairing or discarding and replacing, if defective.
- Equipment and Tools**
- R7.** Use Terracon-approved tools and equipment according to manufacturer's instructions, and never modify or override safety devices.
- R8.** Inspect tools and equipment before, during, and after use. If defective, repair, discard, or tag with "Do Not Use" and remove from service. Tell your supervisor.
- R9.** Always track and keep clear of equipment moving in work areas.

Motor Vehicles

- R10.** Wear your seat belt while vehicle is in motion and when parked adjacent to or on an active roadway.
- R11.** Operate and park vehicle to prevent the need for backing as a first move. If you must back, use a spotter. If working alone, use Terracon-approved self-spotting techniques.
- R12.** Perform a 360° walkaround as your final action before moving any motor vehicle. Use a safety awareness cone or steering wheel cover when parked on Terracon business.
- R13.** Use Terracon-approved methods to secure loads, equipment, and tools on or in the vehicle you are operating.

Reporting an Injury

- R14.** Call WorkCare if you are injured and tell your supervisor right away.

Safety Practices

Employees have the right and responsibility to:

- P1.** Take the time you need to do the job safely.
- P2.** Warm Up for Work before physical activity.
- P3.** Stop work if you feel unsafe. Tell a supervisor and work together to fix the problem.
- P4.** Manage controllable hazards and unsafe conditions in your work area. Report hazards you cannot control to a supervisor.

Pre-Task Planning (R2)

Pre-task planning is the most important step you can take to identify hazards in your work area. Correct these hazards before beginning work or if necessary, STOP work and contact your supervisor for help (**P3**).

Pre-task planning helps ensure work is safely completed in an *IIF* manner. It is required when:

- Beginning work in the lab or at the office,
- Loading equipment and driving to a site,
- You first arrive on a project site,
- You change a job task, or
- Immediately when site conditions or personnel change.

When pre-task planning ask yourself:

- What work will I be doing?
- What hazards can I expect while doing my work?
- How can I protect myself from those hazards?
- What changing conditions should alert me to stop work and contact my supervisor?

Use the energy wheel (above) to help you pre-task plan by scanning the work area for each energy type shown. When you identify a hazard ask yourself, "What will protect me from that hazard?" Take the time to put those hazard controls in place.

Always be on the lookout for unidentified or unanticipated hazards during your work process.

