

OSHA requires that adequate foot protection be used whenever the work conditions pose hazards that could cause a foot injury.

- When determining footwear requirements, many factors should be considered during the hazard assessment process, including:
- Work Operations
 - Tasks Performed
 - Walking/Working Surfaces
 - Environmental Conditions
 - Chemical Contaminants
 - Electrical Hazards



OSHA Standard 1910.132(d)(1) *The employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).*

Because every organization, work facility and job site is unique, there may be different footwear requirements for the work location, or the specific task being performed.

- It's important that employers clearly communicate the personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements and it's equally important that employees understand and comply or ask questions if they need clarification on the PPE specifications.

Tips for choosing work boots and ensuring foot safety on the job:

- Choose a boot that has deep treads or patterns and/or that are oil-resistant.
- If needed, select a boot that provides a steel or composite toe.
- Puncture-resistant boots should meet the ASTM F2413 PR requirements.
- Adding cost-effective accessories like quality insoles can make boots more comfortable.
- When working around heavy equipment or machinery, watch where you place your feet, and be cautious of your surroundings.
- Work in areas that have good lighting.
- Practice good housekeeping.



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It's important to choose protective footwear that will protect your feet from the potential hazards that might be found on the job.

- **Heat-Resistant** – durable in hot environments
- **Insulated** – for warmth in cold working conditions
- **Slip-Resistant** – provides traction on wet or oily floors
- **Water-Resistant** – repels water
- **Waterproof** – inner liner to keep feet dry
- **Metatarsal Guard** – additional protection for the top of the foot
- **Electrical Hazard (EH)** – additional protection from electrical hazards
- **Static Dissipative (ESD)** – minimizes static electricity build-up
- **Chemical-Resistant** – made with products like rubber, neoprene, or PVC
- **Puncture-Resistant (PR) Sole** – for sharp object hazards like nails or broken glass
- **Safety Toe** – integrated steel, metal, or composite toe for falling object and crushing hazards

OSHA Standard 1910.132(c) *All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed.*



When choosing new protective footwear to wear on the job, take some time with the selection process to ensure you get the best fit.

While offering optimal protection, it's a misconception that work shoes or boots are typically uncomfortable or even painful to wear. But if your work shoes or boots don't fit properly, then they probably won't be comfortable.

Once you have determined the type of protective footwear required with the safety features that will protect you on the job, then consider these tips when making your footwear choice:



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1. Measure both feet. Some people have one foot that is slightly bigger than the other or have feet that require a wider width shoe.
2. Go shopping in the afternoon or evening. Throughout the day your feet swell and expand. Trying on shoes towards the end of the day will help you figure out which style is best.
3. Wear a normal work sock. Something you would typically wear on a workday.
4. Try both shoes on and walk around.
5. Rotate between two pairs. Don't wait until your work shoes/boots are totally worn out before you get a new pair. If you can rotate the new pair with the old pair for a period of time you can avoid some of the discomfort of "breaking in" your new footwear.

Choosing the proper protective footwear is critical but knowing when to replace your PPE is also important.

- Clean and inspect your protective footwear on a regular basis.
- Shoes and boots should be replaced when the tread pattern is gone from the rear two-thirds of the heel.

When inspecting the shoes or boots you wear to work, look for the following damage as a sign that they should be replaced:

- cracked, damaged or deteriorating midsoles
- ripped, frayed, or damaged leather or fabric
- cracks or holes on any portion of the footwear
- worn tread and reduced traction on the outsole
- damaged, ripped or worn insole
- water seepage inside the footwear
- soles starting to separate from the footwear





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